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DeKalb County, IL

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Past and Present

OF

DeKalb County, Illinois

By Prof. Lewis M. Gross

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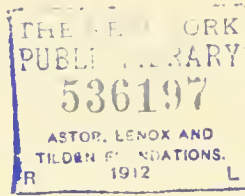
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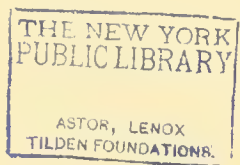
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Lawrence M. Gross

HISTORICAL

INTRODUCTION.

The history of DeKalb county is the story of this little segment of our country and concerns the people particularly that live in this territorial unit thirty-six miles long and eighteen miles wide.

We are proud of the achievements of the men and women who were our worthy forebears and pioneers who, by dint of courage and personal sacrifice, made this little area we now call DeKalb county to "blossom as the rose" and give us a portion of that heroism that makes us even as good as we are. The task we assume, to record the deeds of our pioneers whom we knew face to face and learned from them their interesting story, is a pleasant one, but not so easy as we first thought. To sit down and talk with the few who still remain of that few who left the old eastern home between 1835 and 1845 to settle here is pleasant indeed, but to connect those incidents and make a complete story is quite a different thing.

Our history seems readily to divide itself into two periods: Before and after the Civil war. This is done by common consent. "Were you born before the war?" is a question often asked of the middle aged male population. If an old settler, the question is: "Did you settle here before the war?" It is an appropriate division of the seventy-two years that covers the time since our first permanent settler, Jack Sebree, of Virginia, raised his log cabin on the banks of Little Rock creek in what is now Squaw Grove township, in the fall of 1834, for in those years from '61 to '65 our coun-

ty made her supreme effort in the gift of two thousand five hundred of her stalwart sons to the "government of the people, by the people and for the people that was not to perish from the earth."

It is the period "before the war" with which we wish to concern ourselves, and it is of course more difficult to gather data for this period because we know it second hand. We will more readily see the difficult nature of our task when we know how few records were kept, and even those preserved are fragmentary. Like many other men of meritorious achievements our progenitors did not seem to think their actions worthy of record, so that the whole amount of material gathered is really an infinitesimal portion of what really did occur.

Before 1840 not one family in ten took a periodical regularly. Fortunate, indeed, was the family that had a weekly paper, and that was read and passed to the neighbors not so fortunately situated until it was unreadable; and it is further to be deplored that matters of local interest were not recorded, but the papers of a half century ago were full of foreign news that did not reach our county until it had many months before passed into history, while even matters pertaining to our national affairs were of secondary interest to the publicist.

To secure good pictures of buildings, such as first homes of our earliest settlers, our first school houses and places of worship, the old mills that were once numerous and furnished lumber and

flour, and also of our early settlers, has been very unsatisfactory. Photography was unknown to our first pioneers and the daguerreotype was expensive, and added to all this there were many old people who thought it wicked to have their pictures taken. So superstition played a large part in preventing us the pleasure of looking upon likenesses that would now give us such pleasure.

To give a work of this kind to our satisfaction would take at least one year, but these few facts have been gathered in my more than two score years' of existence with no intention, until last December, of putting them in book form, so with apologies above offered we dedicate this imperfect work to our sturdy pioneers.

The Civil war changed former political alliance and broke political parties into fragments so that when the war closed political discussions were founded upon questions born of that trying period.

It seems strange now in contemplating our county's history to see how different political elements and governmental ideas were represented in our earliest settlements. The earliest settlers came from the southern and central portions of our state in large numbers with ideas of the southern civilization predominant, and while the New Englander was present with those of the middle states who sprang from the Puritans, still the southern ideas are pre-eminent and show themselves in the county as the unit of government while the old democratic party of before the war was the predominant party and held control until 1856. By that time the eastern emigrant representing the civilization of Plymouth Rock supplanted the political ideas of the civilization of Jamestown and the New England township becomes the unit of government and the republican party whose cardinal principles were opposition to slavery extension which in time and the domiciling of every man in his own home and on his own farm, checked the extension of slave territory. Every change of location exerts a more telling effect than one thinks at a percursorial glance. The men from the northeast portion of our country did not at once affiliate harmoniously with the men from the south-land, but common dangers, common interests draw men close in a common bond of sympathy, and in the second generation they are one in association, their children intermarry and racial, social and religious differences disappear. We can readily recall instances

where children of Knights of the Golden Circle married those of the most stanch abolitionist, and denominational rancor cannot withstand the inroads of the American social life as exemplified in America.

EARLY CONDITIONS.

When the white people first came to the territory now known as DeKalb county they found an unbroken wilderness consisting mostly of prairie which embraced all that part of Franklin south of the Kishwaukee and a little of the north central part of the town, all of Kingston township south and west of the Kishwaukee except sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 11 and 12; that part of Genoa township except sections 18, 19, 30, 31, 32, and a part of 29; all of Sycamore except part of sections 2, 10, 11, and parts of 12 and 14; all of Mayfield west of the Kishwaukee except a fringe of wood along its west bank: South Grove was mostly prairie except parts of sections 10, 11, 14, 15 and 23: Malta township had no timber; DeKalb's prairie land covered all its territory except along the banks of the Kishwaukee: Cortland had timber on section 28 and sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and part of 15, part of 23 and all of 24; Pierce had one small grove on section 22; Afton and Milan were all prairie; Shabbona except Shabbona Grove on sections 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27. Paw Paw had two groves, one on sections 7, 18 and 19: Ross Grove on sections 10, 11, 14, 15 and 22; Victor had no timber, while Somonauk was covered along the banks of Somonauk creek on either side with a large area of forest and more than any other town in our county has retained her original woods; Clinton had one small grove which has become historic because for many years in this pretty grove have been held the Old Settlers' Picnics. Squaw Grove and Papoose Grove in Squaw Grove township covered what is now Hinckley and the woods on section 30 and 31 Squaw Grove township are a continuation of the Somonauk timber belt. These groves and tracts of timber are of special interest to us as they were, except in one instance, Lost Grove on section 28, Cortland, found near the running streams of water, and wood and water being the mainstay of the pioneers, they made their earliest homes in the woods which furnished wild game in abundance, and the streams supplied excellent varieties of fish. Nearly every pioneer was an expert with

the muzzle loading rifle and an adept with the anglers tools.

Many settlers who came in the '50's thought it unwise to locate so far from the timber and creeks, and as late as 1856 Judge Hill, Nicholas Saun and others from Kingston, while attending a religious service at the Vandeburg school house in Mayfield, thought that ultimately that portion of the prairie so far from wood and water would again be a common.

They lived long enough to see their dreams vanish, for in the early '70s farmers began to sink tubular wells which are now indispensable to every farm, and about the same time the hard coal base-burner solved, in a great degree, the fuel problem, and today first class farms are original treeless wastes.

In the middle '60s one of our county newspapers wrote a description of a sample of anthracite coal, but speaks of its cost preventing its general use. All the wood consumed in our county in 1906 would not pay one-fifth of the county's hard coal bill. It is to be regretted, however, that there was such a waste of timber in our earlier years, for it would serve a valuable purpose as a reservoir of water and be used profitably in our domestic affairs.

There were eight saw mills along the Kishwaukee in the early '40s. One south of the old town of Coltonville, Comb's mill built by William A. Miller, Miller's mill on the I. L. Ellwood farm, Kingston; Gleason's mill just in the east edge of Kingston, Gault's mill near the east line of A. J. Lettow's farm in Kingston; Lee's two mills, one on the north side of the river, and one on the south side of the river near the mouth of Lee's slough; Welty's mill on section 24 near the east line of Franklin and Hicks' mill just east of the Hicks' mill bridge. All these mills except Welty's and Comb's mills were sawmills, and at an early period Comb's mill served the double purpose. Today they are all gone; of most of them but few traces remain.

Many of the houses and barns of forty years ago were built of hard wood sawed at these mills, and in many instances will outlast the buildings erected during these recent years. Until the St. Charles mill was built about 1840, and the Big Thunder mill at Belvidere about the same time, our pioneers went to mill at Ottawa.

The Indian, while often hostile and the most fatal foe of advancing civilization, taught our pioneers many valuable lessons in these far-off outpost of our country. From him they learned the habits of the game in wood and stream and prairie; they adopted his mode of dress and in these early homes were the household utensils common to the red men, such as the mortar and pestle for grinding corn, the stone skinning knife and the bone fish-hook.

The earliest permanent settlers in Jamestown colony died by thousands before they could maintain a self-supporting community, for they stubbornly tried to maintain European customs, while our forefathers in the Mississippi valley by adopting Indian habits, generally supplied the absolute necessities of life.

It was Charles Francis Hall, an Arctic navigator, that revolutionized the methods of the seekers for the North Pole. When he planned his expedition he pursued the theory "that a white man could live where a savage maintained an existence." Francis Parkman, our ablest and most accurate historian, in describing the white hunter and trapper who led civilization the way into the wilderness, bears strong testimony to the fact that a child of civilization upon adopting the manners and customs of savagery and living with savages, never again willingly returns to civilization. The children captured by Indians were with difficulty induced to return to their homes, and in many instances went back to the homes of the red men. An Indian girl will attend the schools of the whites, graduate at college, but on returning to her Indian home when the tom tom is sounded for the Indian dance, will cast off the habiliments of civilization, don her blanket, paint her face and obey the call of the wild as did her ancestors before the advent of Columbus.

DeKalb county is a part of northern Illinois that formerly was a part of Wisconsin (Wisconsin) but by a political stratagem played by Nathaniel Pope, our territorial delegate at the time of admission into the Union in 1818, fifty-one miles of the northern portion of what is now Illinois was added to our area, and Wisconsin thus lost a fertile portion of the state and the metropolis of the Mississippi valley—Chicago.

In the British Museum, London, is found a rude diagram of the Illinois country, made by Captain

Philip Pittman in 1770, and is described as follows: "The country of the Illinois is bounded on the west by the River Mississippi, by the River Illinois on the north, by the Oubache (Wabash) and Mianas on the south," and the eastern border is indefinite. The boundary on the north as made by Nathaniel Pope became the 42-30' parallel of latitude. All our county except the four south townships and the three south rows of sections of Squaw Grove, Clinton and Shabbona was formerly a part of the Wisconsin territory. What an amount of good energy might have been saved for us in "County seat delirium" if the northern line of our state was at present running nine miles north of the south line of our county.

The effect of this "land grab" from the unorganized territory of Wisconsin can scarcely be estimated unless we take a backward look into our history: The position of Illinois in national politics often turned the tide in the control of national affairs. The anti-slavery cause would have been hindered materially had not Illinois cast her strength on that side of the question and her position was determined by her fourteen northern counties. In 1816 had Illinois not had those fifty-two miles that rightfully belonged to Wisconsin included in her area, Tilden and not Hayes would have been honored by the chief magistracy of our republic. This portion was settled by people from New England and from those states in the middle east that were settled by New Englanders and inherited from her ideas, themselves moulded by the Plymouth Rock civilization. Without the fourteen counties in this fifty-one miles of Illinois territory Abraham Lincoln could not have carried Illinois, and without such strength in his own state, he could not have secured the nomination in 1860.

Dick Oglesby, Cullom, Fifer and other republican candidates for gubernatorial honors would have failed to reach the coveted prize and our state would have been a more uncertain political quantity than either Indiana or New York.

Gallant Dick Oglesby in an address delivered in DeKalb in 1894, said: "During the days of civil strife when the national and state administrations needed the approval of the people and adverse judgment was pouring in upon us from counties in the southern part of Illinois, how we looked to

the northern counties to throw their power and influence in the balance and they never deserted us."

INDIANS.

Indian life in DeKalb county was well known to early settlers, and from 1835 to 1837 they were friendly to the whites and in many instances were of great assistance to the pioneer. The Indians in this locality were summoned to Fort Dearborn, then standing in the city of Chicago, where arrangements were made to remove the red men to the west of the Mississippi river and upon their removal, 1837—Fort Dearborn was evacuated by national troops, was used as a storehouse and soon fell into decay, while today upon its site stands W. M. Hoyt's wholesale grocery and one must draw strongly upon his imagination to even fancy the spot was ever used to hold back the savage from destroying, or better, retarding the westward march of civilization.

Among those of our citizens that were employed by Uncle Sam to remove the Indian were Norman Peters and Evans Wharry. After 1837 they had no regularly established homes, except at Shabbona Grove, and even at this place they would not be found for months at a time, and at one time remained in the west for three years.

Indian axes, skinning knives, pestles for grinding corn, pipes, spear heads, arrow heads, etc., are found even at this late date. From Indian graves on Stuart's farm east of the village of Kingston have been taken many of the above named utensils. Early settlers of Kingston and Coltonville found dead papooses wrapped in bark and suspended among the limbs of large forest trees.

While taking gravel from a pit on the Norton farm, Shabbona, the skeleton of an Indian youth, presumably a child of Shabbona, was unearthed, and on the J. Y. Stuart farm about twenty-two years ago in a gravel pit some parties working out their poll tax found the skeleton of an aged Indian, while in 1889 just north of the Kirkland bridge, in a gravel bed, was found a skeleton, the skull of which had been utilized by a gopher for a nest where the young were reared.

From these incidents we assume that they did not always use regular burial places, but to this day there are several Indian graveyards that are

well known to a few people, notably one in Shabbona Grove, two in Kingston, one in Franklin and one in DeKalb township on the Adee farm.

When the little tribe in Cortland left their grove on section 3 an old chief refused to leave the graves of his fathers and a rude log cabin was built for him and provision left him, but a few months later his white neighbors found him lifeless in his hut. The site of this cabin is pointed out today by the owner of the farm. In 1867 some Potawatommies, former residents, were making a visit to their old homes and while north of Sandwich an Indian buck got into trouble with his drunken mother-in-law and in self-defense sent her to the "happy hunting grounds." He was in prison at Sycamore for some months and upon being a "good Indian" while "in durance vile" was given his liberty.

The Indian was possessed with endurance, would in the seasons of scarcity of game go for weeks without being properly fed, but as an athlete in exercises that required muscular exertion, such as wrestling, he was not a success.

An incident that took place in Sycamore in the later '30s illustrates this fact. Uncle "Ide" Fairclo, a great wrestler, but a man small of stature engaged frequently in such contests, and on this occasion after he had thrown "the bully" the Indians were induced to try their muscle on Uncle Ide. He could throw an Indian as fast as he could get up much to the amusement of the whites and the Indians themselves.

They had an orchard at Coltonville and cornfields at different places which were cared for by the women. The latter were slovenly housekeepers and poor nurses and a high rate of mortality existed among the infants especially.

Early settlers have seen them eat their game raw and have witnessed their culinary skill. They cooked game whole and undressed. If it chanced to be a wild fowl no feathers were removed nor was it drawn, but placed whole in the ashes. Such a menu was offered to Jack Sebree once, when calling upon his Indian neighbors. Their hominy was, however, quite palatable.

The numerous collections of Indian relics now in private and public collections do not pertain so much to the Indian known to our first settlers for their implements of war, hunting and those of their simple domestic arts were generally those

of the whites. No bows and arrows were used by them in the Black Hawk war of 1832.

Most of these relics are at least two centuries old, and men who have given much time and study to the Indian manners and customs believe them to be many centuries old. They had adopted many ideas of the white people, wore clothing of the whites and wore but few garments made of skins of animals.

The Indian of our pioneer days had degenerated to a great extent, were in many instances petty thieves, and when liquor was obtainable would get drunk very often. He would sell anything to get "fire water," and one was known to have offered his child for a bottle of whiskey, and his love for drink contributed largely towards his degeneracy.

In this county the Indians used ponies and were constantly on the move, and Shabbona and his tribe were known in all parts of our county. Men of three score years and upwards while boys in school remember of the tribe in their wanderings and school was dismissed so that the pupils might see the old chief, for he was respected and generally treated with kindness for his great service to the whites in rescuing many from the savages of Black Hawk. His prominence gives him conspicuous place in the story of our county, and as he was the high type of the "good Indian" we have devoted much space to him; and let us remember this as a striking relief from the bloody tale told since the days of Columbus to our own time.

THE INDIAN CHIEF SHABBONA.

BY PROF. L. A. HATCH.

The Indians have gone from Illinois, but there are many people living today who remember having seen the last of this dusky race as it disappeared. With them have gone, never to return, many of the primitive conditions that once existed. It is with difficulty that the present generation reconstructs in image form and scenes and conditions that met those who first came to this land as explorers or founders of homes. Fortunately we have with us a few of the early pioneers from whose lips we may gather a few of the fragments of our early history. These should be collected and retained as a part of our national heritage. It will give us strength to look back upon those early days and to recount the struggles through which we have come.

The conflicts which took place between the red man and the early white settlers would make a long story were all told. Were we to write this story the name of Shabbona would appear in many places. Were you to read it you would come to love the man and to respect him for the true manhood that he displayed on so many occasions. Were you to go to the early settlers who knew Shabbona you would find them all agreed as to the nobility of his character. He was known by them all as "The Friend of the White Man." The writer will tell the story as he gathered it from those who knew him, and from other sources that will be indicated at the close of this article.

In the southern part of DeKalb county, Illinois, is found a small village that has been named after Shabbona. Not far from this village is to be found a grove known as Shabbona Grove. It was at this grove that Shabbona and his people made their home for many years. Those who live at the grove take pleasure in pointing out the spot where he pitched his wigwam. It was a beautiful place in those early days nestled on the banks of a little stream. It was a small clearing in the wood well protected from the storms that raged during the winter. In the early years of his stay at this grove it was the home of his whole tribe, which by the way never numbered more than one hundred and thirty souls. After the government moved the Indians from Illinois, Shabbona and his family lived here for a number of years. A hollow in the ground marks the place where he had a shallow well from which he obtained water. A few mounds mark the resting place of a number of his family.

You are told that a house was built for the old chief by the white settlers who thought they would show their appreciation for him in this way. This house was made of logs. He never lived in it, so some who knew him say, but instead used it as a shelter for his ponies and a storehouse for his provisions. At times some of the younger Indians of the tribe used this cabin as a place of shelter but old Shabbona and Coconoko, his wife, always preferred to live in the tent even during the coldest weather in winter. As he visited his white friends it was almost impossible to get him to sleep over night in a house. He preferred to roll up in his blanket and sleep out of doors. By his association with the whites he acquired much from them but

there were many Indian traits and customs that he retained as long as he lived.

At one time the grove at which he made his home was one of the finest in the state of Illinois. It covered an area of fifteen hundred acres. In it were found large white, bur, and red oak. No better black walnut trees were to be found anywhere than were found here. Outside of this grove extended great tracts of prairie land noted for their fertility. Surrounded by this, Shabbona, the Indian chief, lived and ruled his little kingdom. Plenty surrounded him on all sides. He and his people visited other Indian settlements, of which there were many in northern Illinois. Other chiefs and their people visited him and lived off his substance. His word had much weight in the councils with other chiefs. He was one of the great chiefs among the chiefs.

But you ask, Who was this Shabbona? He was a member of the Ottawa tribe of Indians, born as the best authorities think, in Ohio somewhere on the Maumee river. He was the grandnephew of the great Indian chief, Pontiac. He lived at the time of Tecumseh and the Prophet. He knew them both and took several long journeys with the former. For a time he was a friend of Black Hawk. He knew Keokuk, Big Foot, Sauganash, Black Partridge, Snachwine, Wabansee and Red Jacket. He probably knew Big Thunder. Spotka, the Potawatommie chief, appreciated his worth, and as an indication of his appreciation gave his daughter in marriage.

The name of this chief was not always spelled by writers in the same way. The following spellings are found: Shabbona, Chamblee, Shaubene, Shabone, Shaubenay and Shabehney. Shabbona seems to be the spelling preferred. The old chief liked to have his name pronounced, as if there were but two syllables to it, and to pronounce it as if it were spelled Shab ney, with the accent on the first syllable.

In appearance he was a very striking character. He would be singled out from among a body of Indians because of the native dignity of the man. He was five feet, nine inches in height, broad shouldered, with a large head supported by a heavy neck. His hands, for a man of his size, were small. His body was long so that when he rode on horseback he appeared larger than when on foot. He was a well built man. When a young man he

excelled in all kinds of athletic exercises. As a boy he was the picture of health. He was always large for his age. When a young man he weighed two hundred forty pounds. As has been intimated he was very muscular and capable of great endurance. Until his last illness, which occurred in his eighty-fourth year, he did not know what it was to be sick.

One in speaking of him, says, "He was as strong as a buffalo, as swift of foot as a deer and as gentle as a woman." There are those who think that Shabbona, with his power to understand men, his soundness of judgment in dealing with matters that pertained to his race, his coolness in times of danger, his loyalty to principles, might have become one of the great men of the world had he had opportunities of education. He possessed those characteristics that made him a leader. People loved him, they believed in him, they acted upon his suggestions.

In the autumn, it was the custom of the Indians to go on extended hunts in order that food might be secured and prepared for the winter. At this time of the year game was in good condition and the fur of fur-bearing animals was at its best. Sometimes these hunts took the hunters a long distance from their homes. The Indians of certain tribes came to feel that they owned certain hunting grounds and looked upon others who might hunt upon these grounds as hostile to their interests.

In the autumn of 1800, a party of Ottawa hunters from the country around Lake Erie went on a hunting expedition into what is now known as Illinois. This hunt led them around the lower end of Lake Michigan to the present site of Chicago. Here they felt at home as they were among their friends, the Pottawattomies. Among those who was sent on this hunt was a young man known as Shabbona—the Shabbona about whom this article tells. This was his first visit to Illinois. When the hunt was over the Indians returned to their homes in the Ohio country. Shabbona, however, did not return, but spent the winter at the home of Spotka, the chief of the Pottawattomies at Chicago. As has been stated his stay with this chief resulted in Shabbona receiving Spotka's daughter in marriage. Shabbona was already a chief among the Ottawas and his marriage to the daughter of a

Pottawattomie chief made him a Pottawattomie, and later he became a Pottawattomie chief.

By his sterling qualities he won the respect of his new brothers and as has been indicated became a chief among them. It is said that at first they were inclined to feel somewhat jealous of Shabbona and as a result said some things of him that were not altogether good. Some of these remarks came to the ears of Shabbona. It made him feel sad to hear these things for he had tried his best to please those with whom he lived. After thinking matters over for a time he decided that he could stand it no longer, so one morning he arose and announced to his squaw, Coconoko, that he was going to go back to his people to live among them. Bidding Coconoko good-bye he mounted his pony and rode away to the eastward. He rode and thought and the farther he got away from his squaw the more he thought. Before night overtook him he turned his pony about and returned to Pokonoka to live with her during the remainder of his life which closed fifty-nine years after this. While he was gone Pokonoka talked to her people about the injustice that had been done Shabbona. After this there was never any more trouble along this line for they soon came to appreciate his worth. It was not long after this that Shabbona selected Shabbona Grove as his home.

From 1800 to 1807 Shabbona traveled much among the Indians along the Illinois, Fox and Rock rivers. At times he went farther to the south, also up the Mississippi and into Wisconsin. The missionaries among the Indians often secured him to guide them as they went from tribe to tribe. In this way he became very well acquainted with the leading chiefs and with the country in which they lived. It is said that he could mark out a trail or river course in the sand, indicating all of the landmarks, so that it was easy for a stranger not acquainted with the country to find his way. This knowledge of the country and acquaintance with the chiefs was a good preparation for the later life that Shabbona led.

In the year 1807, Shabbona had the good fortune, if looked at in one way, and bad fortune if looked at in another light, to become acquainted with Tecumseh—Flying Panther—the chief of the Shawnee Indians, who was a man of many high qualities, impressive manners and wonderful natural eloquence. Tecumseh was a little older than

Shabbona but they were both comparatively young men at this time, neither being over thirty-five years of age. The two chiefs had many councils together. Tecumseh saw the evil influence of whiskey among his people so he prohibited its use. This and other things he did left their impress upon Shabbona for good, although in later years Shabbona was known to imbibe somewhat.

In the year 1810, General Harrison met Tecumseh on the Wabash in council. After this council Tecumseh went to Shabbona's village and persuaded Shabbona to go with him to see the Indians of northern Illinois and Wisconsin to get them to join in concerted action in driving back the whites who were pushing their settlements forward into their hunting grounds. These two chiefs went from village to village along the Illinois and Fox rivers. Then they went to the Winnebago and Menominee Indians to the north. Both of these tribes fought against the Americans during the war of 1812. Tecumseh and Shabbona then moved to the south along the Mississippi, visiting the Sauks and Foxes, meeting Black Hawk and Wapello, the leading chiefs. At Rock Island the two chiefs parted. Tecumseh going farther to the south along the Mississippi and Shabbona returning to his home in DeKalb county.

In the summer of 1811 Tecumseh and Shabbona met General Harrison again at Vincennes in a second council. After a wordy conference Tecumseh withdrew and with Shabbona and two Shawnee chiefs set out for the south to visit the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws and Seminoles. While absent his followers were defeated on the 7th of November, 1811, in the battle of Tippecanoe by General Harrison.

After the visit to the south Shabbona returned again to the grove. It was while here that he heard of the declaration of war with England. There was a plan on foot to attack and capture if possible, Fort Dearborn before news could reach that place. Runners came to Shabbona telling him that the attack was to be made and that the Pottawattomies were all to take part in the war. He decided that he would not go to the attack on Fort Dearborn as he had many friends there among the whites. Seeing the other Indians going he mounted his pony and went also. Snachwine had planned and carried out the attack. When Shabbona arrived he was shocked to see what had

been done. Scattered along the beach of the lake lay the forty-two (some say fifty-two) bodies of the victims of the massacre, scalped and mutilated, women, children and soldiers alike. The body of Captain Wells lay in one place, his head in another while his arms and legs were scattered over the prairie. The remains of Captain Wells were gathered up by Black Partridge and buried near where they were found, while the bodies of the other victims were left where they fell until the rebuilding of Fort Dearborn in 1816—four years later. Then their scattered bones that had been bleaching in the sun were gathered up and buried by Captain Bradley.

The prisoners were placed in Kinzie's house where Black Partridge and Shabbona tried to protect them with their braves. Parties of Shawnee Indians arrived from the Wabash. These were thirsting for blood. They expected to arrive in time to take part in the attack. They rushed by Black Partridge and Shabbona to get at the prisoners and had not Saguanash arrived just as he did their lives would have been taken. They would have shared the fate of the others. As it was they were saved and we feel grateful for the share that Shabbona had in the saving of their lives. They were made prisoners. Part of them were taken to St. Joseph and to Canada. Others were scattered among the different tribes of Pottawattomies but in time they were sent to Detroit and ransomed.

After the massacre of Fort Dearborn Shabbona returned to his grove with his mind made up to take no further part in the war. In the fall of 1812 emissaries from Tecumseh reached Shabbona's village bearing presents and the wampum belt asking him and his braves to join with him in the war. Shabbona was deceived into believing that the Pottawattomies and many others of the tribes in Illinois were going to take up the hatchet and join the English in their war against the Americans. So Shabbona gave up the winter hunt that he had planned to take and with twenty-two warriors left for the seat of war. On his way to the Wabash, where the Shawnees dwelt, he fell in with Black Hawk and the Indians under his command. The Hawk and Shabbona had been friends for many years and sat together many times in council. In this war Shabbona stood next in command to Tecumseh. At Fort Meigs and Fort

Stephenson the Indians were badly whipped by the Americans. This discouraged Black Hawk and his warriors so he, with them, returned to his home on the Mississippi. Shabbona, however, remained with Tecumseh and pushed onward, through Indiana and Ohio into Canada. In September, 1813, the battle of the Thames was fought and at this battle Shabbona saw his friend Tecumseh killed by Colonel Richard M. Johnson. Shabbona being second in command the leadership fell upon him. The battle raging with fury and there seemed to be no chance for the Indians so he ordered his braves to retreat, which they did. Shabbona never expected to escape from the conflict alive. It is said that he prayed to the Great Spirit that if his life was saved he would never take up arms again against the whites. It was saved and from this time till his death he kept his vow. For this stand he lost prestige among the Indians. In derision they called him, "Friend of the White Man."

The people of northern Illinois remember Shabbona not for the part that he took in the war of 1812 but for what he did after the war. Until 1849 the grove in DeKalb county was his home. True, he came and went but this was where he lived with his family and where those of his family who had died were buried. The white settlers did not come to Illinois in very large numbers, until after the Indians were moved west of the Mississippi, after the Black Hawk war. When Chicago was laid out as a town in 1830 there were twelve families besides the garrison. Three years later the population had increased to 550. After the war of 1812 Shabbona was always ready to protect the settlers in and about Chicago.

In the fall of 1823 Fort Dearborn was vacated and troops did not occupy it again until the fall of 1828. During this time the citizens of Chicago were unprotected except by the friendly Indians. All went well until the Winnebagoes took up the hatchet against the whites in 1827. At the time Shabbona went to almost every village of the Potawatommies and persuaded them to remain at home, and not take part in the war. He told the citizens of Chicago that he would station his braves there and defend them if they wished him to do so.

The people of Chicago requested Shabbona and Sauganash to visit the village on Big Foot lake (Lake Geneva), and try to persuade Big Foot to

not go to war with the whites. The two rode to the village on horse back. Sauganash did not enter the village but took a position so that he could see Shabbona as he met Big Foot and his braves. The meeting was not of a friendly nature. Shabbona was accused of being a friend of the whites and an enemy of the Indians. Shabbona tried to convince Big Foot that the war with the whites meant the destruction of the Indians. The warriors collected around the chiefs as they carried on their conversation. Big Foot became enraged and took out his tomahawk and was about to kill Shabbona but was prevented from doing so by the warriors who were standing about. The warriors took away Shabbona's rifle, tomahawk, knife and blanket and bound him with buckstring thongs after which he was led to an unoccupied tent and placed under the guard of two warriors.

Sauganash saw all this from his hiding place on the bluff that overlooked the village. When it looked as if the fate of Shabbona was sealed he mounted his pony and rode to Chicago to tell the story of what he had witnessed. During the night the Winnebagoes held council and it was decided that it was not safe to retain Shabbona as a prisoner so he was released and allowed to return to Fort Dearborn. This was against the wish of Big Foot. He released him but secretly set out on his trail with a few of his warriors determined to kill him if possible. Shabbona suspected something of the sort and urged his fleet pony forward and made his escape. Big Foot followed him for many miles but finally gave up the pursuit. This visit of Shabbona to the village of the Winnebagoes resulted in their remaining at home and Chicago was again safe.

For several years preceding 1832, the Indians of northern Illinois had been comparatively quiet as far as outward signs were concerned, but there was a spirit of discontent prevalent among the Sauks and Foxes. They could not get over feeling that the whites were aggressors and that slowly but surely they were losing their land and being driven into the west, where they would have to encounter new enemies in new fields. This was not altogether to their liking.

While the Indians wandered about from place to place, they, for the most part, had a home other than their wigwams. They disliked to leave the

place where they were born, especially if there was a good prospect of their never seeing it again. Often times there centered about such a locality a history and a body of traditions that tended to make it well nigh sacred to them. To be driven from the place where their dead for generations had been buried, engendered a just hatred for the whites that has not been easily blotted from their memories.

In Illinois, as elsewhere, the Indians and whites have not mixed. They were too unlike in their modes of living and in disposition to dwell in peace together. Where the whites settled the Indians gradually disappeared. For the most part they recognized the superiority of their aggressors. Occasionally we find a character like Shabbona, who, in a measure, took on the ways of the whites and remained among them, to watch with interest the changes that followed their coming.

In 1832 Black Hawk and the Prophet made a desperate effort to induce the Pottawattomies and Ottawas to join with the Sauks and Foxes in a war against the whites. It was February of 1832 that a great council of the Sauks, Foxes, Winnabagoes and Pottawattomies was held at Indian Town. Many chiefs were present, among them Shabbona, who at this time was fifty-seven years of age. The council lasted for many days and nights. Eloquent appeals were made by Black Hawk to induce the other tribes to unite in a final attempt to drive the white man from the frontier. It was evident that if such an attempt were not made in a short time the whites would become so numerous that all hopes to drive them back would be fruitless. All of the Pottawattomies, but one tribe, joined Shabbona in opposing union of the tribes and the council finally broke up without effecting a union.

At this time Black Partridge and Snachwine, the peace chiefs, were dead and Shabbona stood next in power among the Pottawattomie chiefs. Ever since Shabbona had seen his friend Tecumseh fall in battle at the Thames, he had been a missionary for peace among the Indians. He had become thoroughly convinced that it was useless for the Indian to take up arms against the whites.

When Black Hawk saw that he could not get the tribes to join, he went back to his watch tower at the mouth of the Rock river determined on war at any cost. He then went across the Mississippi into Iowa. Here he remained until April, 1832,

when he again crossed into Illinois and moved up the Rock river valley with his warriors. He moved on until he came to a point about twenty-five miles above Dixon ferry and from there he went east to a grove of timber which has since been known as Stillman's Run.

At this point Black Hawk did not meet the warriors he had expected to meet in council with Black Hawk for the last time. It was here that the last war dance took place. Black Hawk tried hard to get Shabbona to join with him for he knew that if he secured Shabbona, practically the whole of the Pottawattomies would be in favor of the union and would take part in the war. Many of the Pottawattomies were doubtless waiting for a chance to kill off some of their white enemies. A war would furnish such a chance. Shabbona was convinced that Black Hawk was determined upon war and could not be turned from his purpose. The Hawk said, "If we unite our forces we will have an army like the trees of the forest and will drive the palefaces before us like autumn leaves before an angry wind." Shabbona replied, "The army of the palefaces will be like the leaves on the trees and will sweep you into the ocean beyond the setting sun."

Then we have the story of how he stole away from the council in the night, with his son and nephew, to warn the whites of their imminent danger. In doing this he took his life in his hand, for, to fall across the path of Black Hawk meant death, for he had refused to join with him in war and had gone over to give assistance in every way to the enemy.

This meant that Shabbona had lost caste with many of the Indian tribes. He could never again meet with them in council. He must be alert lest he be taken by his enemy, for he was looked upon as a traitor by the Hawk and his people. He must look for protection from the whites.

It was a perilous undertaking to warn the settlers but in it lay their only safety. Shabbona's son and nephew warned the settlers along the Fox river and at Holderman's Grove. The settlers were warned as far east as the DuPage river in DuPage county. The whites were urged to go to Ottawa and to Fort Dearborn as soon as possible so as to escape the fury of Black Hawk, which was sure to break upon them. This advice they followed. Shabbona warned the settlers of Bureau



SCENE ON SOMONAUK CREEK NEAR THE BLAGG FARM WHERE IN-
DIANS GATHERED IN EARLY TIMES.

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county and those along Indian creek. Some of the settlers went to Hennepin, some went to Peoria and others went to Springfield. Shabbona was in his saddle forty-eight hours. He rode his pony to death, took off the saddle, borrowed another pony of a settler and went on his mission. In his broken English he told the settlers to go. In some cases he rode back to warn them a second time and even begged them to make haste to leave. Often times in the past the settlers had been warned of impending danger and Indian hostilities, to find, after fleeing to the nearest fort, that the alarm was without foundation. A number were inclined to look upon Shabbona's warning as a false alarm. As a result many had barely time to escape Black Hawk and his warriors. At Indian creek no attention was given to his warning. The Indians found the people of the settlement at work in their fields and about their homes and in a short time thirteen were killed and two girls were taken prisoners.

Shabbona had sent his people to the east into Indiana to get them away from the reach of Black Hawk. After the war they returned to the grove in DeKalb county.

You are familiar with the story of Black Hawk after this, his attempt to escape to the north and his capture by the troops who were guided in their search by Shabbona. With his capture and the removal of the Indians to reservations west of the Mississippi river the terror of Indian massacre in Illinois came to an end. There soon poured into this rich prairie state a host of pioneers to lay under subjection the resources of the wilderness in the building of their homes.

It must have been a picturesque gathering in 1835, as Pottawattomies to the number of five thousand assembled for the last time in a body at Chicago. They had come decked with all their most showy ornaments, to draw their pay from the government. Pathetic indeed was it to see them in their last dance, displaying as they did, all the savagery of savages. On that August day the people of Chicago saw the last of a race as it took its departure, worsted in the struggle for existence, baffled at every point, and made to retire before the progress of the white man. To us the story of the red man in Illinois seems a long way in the past but there are men living today who witnessed his departure.

We will now turn our attention to the reservation that Shabbona and his people owned for a time. In a treaty made at Prairie Du Chien in 1829, the Pottawattomie Indians ceded their land in northern Illinois to the United States. At this time two sections were reserved as a home for Shabbona and his family. This tract of land included section 23, and the west half of section 25, and the east half of section 26, in town 38, range 3, east of the third principal meridian at Paw Paw Grove. The tract of land included one thousand two hundred and eighty acres of most excellent land in a very good locality.

In October, 1832, these lands were again reserved for Shabbona in a treaty which was made at Tippecanoe. In 1833 it was provided that Shabbona might sell his land if he felt inclined, but for some reason in 1834 this privilege was taken from him. This left Shabbona's land as regular reservation to be used by him until the government saw fit to take it from him. At any rate this is the way the matter culminated finally.

When the Indians were removed by the government to reservations west of the Mississippi river the Indians of Shabbona's tribe outside of his relatives were made to go also. This was a hard blow for Shabbona. He loved his grove and the graves of his dead. He loved his people and they loved him. When they went he went with them to see that they were well located.

From 1835 until 1849 Shabbona did not make the grove his permanent home. He went to the west several times to visit his friends and in a few instances made extended visits, but he always returned to Illinois and to his reservation. The people were for the most part glad to have him return and visit among them. His genial disposition and the memory of what he had done for them made the people reserve a warm affection for Shabbona.

About 1845 Shabbona sold part of his land to the Gates brothers. He was not aware of the fact that the right to dispose of his reservation had been taken from him. The Gates brothers soon sold the land that they had acquired to settlers who bought small patches principally for the wood. Many of these settlers lived on the prairie and the wood was of much value to them. It is said that during Shabbona's absence from the grove the surrounding settlers would cut the

best timber that he had and haul it to their homes.

In 1849 while Shabbona was away the commissioners of the general office decided that Shabbona had forfeited his right to his land by leaving it and that it should be sold. The men who purchased the land from the Gates brothers were now in trouble. All of Shabbona's reservation was to be sold for one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. It had been improved and was in some cases worth many times this amount. The people of Shabbona Grove selected two of their citizens, William Marks and Reuben Allen, to bid in the land. The others went along to see that these men had a chance to monopolize the bidding. There were one hundred and fifty determined men in the party ready to use force to carry their point if necessary. There were a few others there ready to bid in the land, but they had no chance to do so and the men from Shabbona Grove bought the land for one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre.

Now comes the sad part of our story. Shabbona had been in the west on an extended visit. He returned, expecting to receive the remainder of the payments due from the Gates brothers and to receive the rent due him from his own land that had been rented. This happened in 1849. It was night when he came to his grove, tired from his long journey. With him were his people numbering something less than twenty-five. They camped where they had been wont to camp, gathered a few poles for their tents, and a few faggots for a fire. Imagine their surprise in the morning when the man, or better, the brute, who owned the land ordered him with curses to leave. The man was brutal in his treatment of Shabbona and his people. One writer in speaking of his treatment says: "Here he had lived for many years, and here were buried his beautiful twin boys, whose graves had been torn by the ruthless plowshare of his betrayers. Painting his face black, he fell prone o'er the little graves, calling upon the great spirit for strength and patience to endure his great affliction; living for a season on bitterness fed, he ate not, slept not, but constantly beat his breast, weeping and wailing until he grew wan and weary, then his powerful intellect wavered, tottered and fell, and he wandered forth without object or aim and was found lying upon the ground away up on Rock creek, in Kendall

county, in a distracted and starving condition and was brought back to life and reason by some good Samaritan."

This leaves Shabbona without a home. It is said that he never again went back to his grove. It is said that once a year the squaws used to return and silently find their way to the place where their dead were buried and there a few days were spent in mourning, as it were, for their departed. They had very little to do with the people who lived at the grove except to ask for a little water or food. When their season of mourning had passed they took their departure as silently as they had come and went back to their people. For seven years following his return to Illinois he spent his time visiting those of his tribe who had moved to the west and his friends in Illinois. It was during this time that the figure of Shabbona riding his pony became a familiar sight in northern Illinois, especially in and about Chicago and to the south as far as and even beyond the Illinois river. He was a good rider and usually rode in his old age, for we must remember that Shabbona was seventy-five years of age when he was driven from his home in the grove. He did not care much for the roads of the whites, but would take the trails that led across fields and through the timber if these were shorter. The settlers looked for him every spring and in the fall. If he did not pass they would feel that something had been missed.

Sometimes Shabbona traveled alone and again he traveled with a part or all of his family. His squaw always rode in a democrat wagon, sitting in the bottom of the box, filling it from side to side, for we must remember that she weighed in the neighborhood of four hundred pounds. She was so fat that it was with difficulty that she could get up alone if she lay flat on her back. She would get into the wagon by mounting a chair and rolling over into the box. Her children or grandchildren usually went along and drove the ponies. Others followed on foot or rode their ponies. If Shabbona happened to reach the home of a white friend late at night he was always very careful lest he might disturb them. In the morning they would discover his presence by seeing his ponies grazing about or by finding him rolled up in his blanket on the porch or in some other well protected place. Late in the fall of the year when

the weather was cold Shabbona rolled up in his blanket and seemed unmindful of the weather as he slept.

Sometimes he would stop for several days at a place, visiting his white friends. His nephews and boys on these occasions played games with the children of the white people and all seemed to forget their race differences for the time. There was a healthy rivalry in their sports which made their coming, from time to time, an event in the minds of the younger people. These Indian children were well behaved as they had received the best of home training in manners from the hands of Shabbona. Some of the frills of modern civilization had been omitted in this training but those principles which tend toward the development of strength of character had received attention.

Shabbona knew his place and was always careful to never do anything to impose upon the manners and customs of the whites. When he came to a farmhouse he was careful to use his own cup in drinking instead of using the one that he found at the well. As has been stated it was with difficulty that he could be induced to stay over night in a house and it was an equally difficult matter to get him to sit down to eat at the table with the whites. Occasionally this happened with his more intimate friends. His squaw, we are told, had to wait until she had been waited upon by Shabbona, and orders had been given her by her lord to begin the process of eating. The Indians were very fond of the cooking of the whites. It was not an uncommon thing for Coconoko to gather up all that was left on the table in her apron and store it away to be eaten on their journey later. The bread was very appetizing to them. The Indians liked the way the whites cooked meats. Frequently they would take a deer that had been killed to the whites to be cooked. The whites were glad to do this to please them and to receive a portion of the venison, or whatever it might be, for their trouble. The Indians were especially fond of the gravy that went with the meat as it was returned to them.

As Shabbona traveled about among the whites he took a great interest in what they were doing. He liked to watch them to see how they did things and in this way he learned to do many things as the whites did them. At his home in the Grove he had fences around part of his

ground that was cultivated to keep his ponies from destroying his crops. He had learned to cultivate corn in very much the same way that the whites did at that time. He was always busy tinkering around at something. He was not a lazy Indian. What he did might have amounted to more than it did, but for an Indian it did very well. The whites respected his industry. They liked to have him question them as to their ways of doing things and were glad, for the most part, to help him to acquire their ways.

Shabbona was quite a hand at doctoring. The whites often called upon him to help them with their sick. Snake bites and wounds that would not heal he knew how to cure. He went to the woods and on the prairie and there gathered his medicines. His own good health and the good health of his family was pretty good proof of his ability along this line.

People may wonder how Shabbona and his people managed to live after they were driven from their Grove. He was a good hunter and gained much in this way. In the fall of the year he went to Chicago and his friends found out what he lacked in the way of clothing and food for the winter and among themselves supplied his wants. The people who knew him in many parts of Illinois gave him things as he visited them, but in spite of all this Shabbona and his people were badly neglected by the whites, considering what he had done for them. After Shabbona's death those who remained for a number of years lived as paupers and beggars and at times their conditions were pitiable.

We are told that Shabbona was quite anxious that one of his daughters should marry a white man and it is said that he offered to give a goodly sum of money to any good respectable white man who would marry one of them. No one seemed to be inclined to take up his offer as the daughter he had was built on the same plan that her mother was.

Shabbona was quite a public character and on all great occasions he was made much of. He was always the center of attraction at the fairs. He and his family were sure to attend. He appreciated very much the honor that was conferred upon him on such occasions. On the Fourth of July, 1857, there was a great celebration at Ottawa and Shabbona, his squaw, grandchildren and

children were there. They led the procession. In the evening there was given a great ball which Shabbona and his people attended. At this ball the belles of the town came out in their finest. There was a desire to know who of them excelled in beauty and grace. Shabbona was made judge and in the most critical manner examined each lady in the contest who passed before him for inspection. He was called upon to give his decision. Here he showed his sense of humor, his insight into human nature and his appreciation of his wife. Turning to Coconoko, his squaw, he brought his hand down upon her well-rounded shoulder and said, "Much, heap, big, prettiest squaw."

During the political campaign of 1858 Shabbona was present on the platform with Lincoln, Douglas and Lovejoy at the famous debate between Lincoln and Douglas at Ottawa. At this time he was eighty-three years of age.

Shabbona traveled much. On one occasion he went to Washington and while there met Colonel Johnson and the two talked over the battle of the Thames and the death of Tecumseh. When they parted Johnson gave Shabbona a gold ring that he wore during the remainder of his life.

On one occasion Shabbona, with a white man whose complexion was almost as dark as that of an Indian, was introduced to General Scott. General Scott took the white man to be Shabbona and in his pompous manner began to tell him how much he appreciated what he had done for the whites in Illinois during the Black Hawk war. Shabbona stood it as long as he could and then pointing to himself said to General Scott, "Me Shabbona."

The Indian in Shabbona displayed itself on one occasion at Morris, Illinois. At this point there was a toll bridge across the river. One of the citizens of Morris had taken it upon himself to pay toll for Shabbona and his people whenever they wanted to cross the bridge. The toll keeper kept account of the times Shabbona crossed and interfered with his crossing in no way. On one occasion there was a new toll keeper who did not know of this arrangement. Shabbona appeared with his tribe and wanted to go over. The toll keeper would not let him cross without paying. Shabbona turned about and went to the man who was looking after his toll, secured a note from

him, returned and was allowed to pass. He crossed to the end of the bridge, turned about, gave a whoop, and crossed and recrossed the bridge several times to show the toll keeper what he could do.

After Shabbona was driven from his Grove he had no home until 1857, when people who were interested in him raised a sum of money and purchased a home for him of twenty acres in section 20, town 33, range 6, in the town of Norman, Grundy county, Illinois. Here they built a house for him and tried to provide for him. He lived here until his death, which occurred July 27, 1859. He lived to be eighty-four years of age. He was buried in a lot in Evergreen cemetery near Morris, Illinois. This lot was donated by the cemetery association. His wife lies buried in the same lot. She died November 30, 1864. Her death was pathetic. While crossing Mazon creek in her democrat wagon with a little grandchild in her arms the wagon was upset and she was drowned, although the water was but a few inches deep. The child was found beneath her. It was also dead. There are also buried in the lot his favorite daughter Mary, his little granddaughters, Mary Okonto and Met-wetch, and his nieces, Chicksaw and Soco. All of Shabbona's people who remained moved out west after the death of Coconoko.

On Friday, October 23, 1903, about fifty people gathered in Evergreen cemetery to witness the dedication of a monument to the memory of Shabbona. This consists of a huge boulder bearing the simple inscription, "Shabbona, 1775-1859"—a fitting mark for the resting place of one of Illinois' noble men. Shabbona wanted nothing to mark his grave for he said that the life that he lived should be his only monument. It was largely through the instrumentality of P. A. Armstrong, of Morris, Illinois, and a body of workers that this monument was erected.

SOME THINGS I REMEMBER OF CHIEF SHABBONA.

WRITTEN BY LAURA ALLEN BOWERS.

Sept. 1, 1902.

The first thing I knew about Shabbona my father went to his wigwam to buy enough trees of

him to build a log house. He told him who he was, then Shabbona introduced himself and family thus:

"THIS ME SHABBONA" (laying his front finger on his breast).

"THIS ME POKENOQUAY" (meaning his squaw), and then he pointed to Sibouquay as his pappoose and pointing to her three children, "THESE ARE MY PAPPOOSE'S PAPPOOSES." The introduction over my father made known his business, but the old chief thought it beneath his dignity to sell trees to a Shemokaman, and would not let him have a single tree. Consequently, he bought the trees of Peter Miller, and we had a shanty to cover our heads made from them in which we lived five years.

Shabbona was generous with the white people and he would bring a quarter of a venison to his neighbors frequently, and once in a great while a wild goose and a duck. Often he would go from house to house and eat with any one that would ask him. One Saturday he came to our house and father asked him to sit up to the table and have some breakfast. He looked around the table and made the remark, "ME NO SEE UM ME NO EAT UM." We had eaten every bit of bread that there was in the house for our breakfast and were going to bake that morning, but that did not help us out for the meal. He had asked Shabbona to eat, so I frowningly said in a whisper, "We havenot a particle of bread in the house." The keen eyed old fellow saw the maneuvering and said, "LAZY SQUAW." He thought I did not want the trouble of getting his breakfast, but father said "Bake him some pancakes." So I did and it proved to be the very thing he liked best, and I retained my good name in his opinion, which I have valued highly—being only about sixteen years old.

The Indians in those days would not work. They would hunt and the squaws did all of the drudgery, such as cutting the wood and hauling it by hand, and they had to keep the fires in the wigwam and they cooked the succotash to eat, and the corn and beans were some of their own planting and harvesting the summer before. The Indians furnished the meat for them.

They generally had a tame skunk running around for a pet, and they would play with them as we play with kittens. The government gave

each of Shabbona's children a pony and they never went on foot anywhere. They never provided anything for the ponies to eat during the winter, so the ponies had to steal what they ate. As none of us had barns we had to stack the hay outdoors. The ponies used to eat nights. The boys of the neighborhood would catch them and ride them down as far as Somonauk creek, ten miles away. They would drive all they did not ride and leave them in the woods and would keep about three ponies and then get on their backs and come home. In about three days old Shabbona would come along and ask, "YOU NO SEE UM PONIES?" Then we would innocently ask,

"How long they been gone, Shabbona?" and he would say "MAYBE SNEE DAYS. ITE KNOW KNOW"; but they always managed to find their way back in a few days and then there would be more fun for the boys.

Shabbona understood the geography of the United States and Canada to perfection. Just give him a piece of chalk and start him on some stream or lake, say Lake Superior, and he would mark every bit of water and tell you what it was named and what the Indians called it. In fact, he would mark over a whole floor and tell us just where the different bodies of water were located. One time he told us he was Tecumseh's aid and saw Johnson kill him with a little gun that went "PING." My brother, Harvey Allen, was there when he was telling it and he said, "Why didn't you rush in between them and kill Johnson?" "OH," said Shabbona, "TWO BIG MEN, LET UM FIGHT." Then he shook his sides with silent laughter as though he always liked the white man best. He had the faculty of going through gestures in all his talk which made it doubly interesting to his hearers.

The Indians made maple sugar in the spring of the year, and old Pokenoquay superintended the making of it. She would sit down flat on the ground near the boiling kettle and when the boiled syrup was near sugar it had a tendency to run over into the fire, and to prevent such a catastrophe the old squaw chewed fat pork and would spit the grease into the boiling liquid, and it would go down and keep so until old Pokenoquay had time to get another mouthful to deposit, and she would keep it up until the sugar was done.

For a few years the white man came from the east, so many in number and all wanted a few acres of timber to fence their farms and get wood for their fires that Mr. Warham Gates, of Paw Paw, bought the grove of Shabbona and he persuaded Uncle Sam to sell it at one dollar and a quarter an acre. Then poor old Shabbona felt as though this grove was no longer his. He never would live in the log house that Mr. Gates had built for him. He wanted to go away (his old place is now owned by William Husk), and my brother took them to Chicago in a double wagon and when one half way there they stopped and camped out all night. They had brought a hog with them and proceeded to kill and dress it Indian fashion. They built a big fire made from rails which they took from the farmers' fences, and killed the hog and four of the Indians tied it by the legs and tossed it through and through the blaze until every bristle was singed off. They then took out the intestines and old Pokenoquay took them and run them between her thumb and front finger and they were ready to cook without a particle of water having been on them until they were in the kettle over the fire and that was all they had for their supper. They offered my brother some of the stew, but he declined it for he had brought his own lunch with him. Then they told him to get some of the meat from the hog, which he did, and after taking off the skin and broiling it on the end of a sharpened stick he took some of the butter off his biscuits and spread it on the meat. He called it delicious. You know the Indians never eat salt on any occasion. When Shabbona and his family came back to their place my father had passed away. I had married and I had never seen any of the Indians since their return. I met the old chief just turning in at our back gate. He was on his pony and sat there like a statue. I hurried up to him and held out my hand and said, "How do you do Shabbona"; and he said, "SHOW-IN" (which meant no) "ME NO SHABBONA." "Yes, you are Shabbona," I said. "I know you." He still kept his face straight and kept saying "SHOW-IN" for five minutes and then he gave in and said I was right. I asked him to come into the house where my mother was. He shook hands with her and said, "ME NO SEE UM BIG INJUN." We told him he was dead, but he would not believe it and

wanted to go upstairs to see if we were fooling him, so we gratified him and at last convinced him of the truth. He seemed to feel bad and kept saying, "DEAD, DEAD." We had a good visit with him, but he wanted to see my Indian and I told him he had gone east. Then he laughed and said, "ITE KNOW KNOW MAYBE, ITE KNOW, ME NO SEE UM."

You all know Shabbona was gone from here a few years and then came back thinking it would be home again, but he didn't like it for it was so changed. He felt as though the white man didn't want him here any more, and he went to Morris, Grundy county, and died. I do not know any of the dates of his going away or the death of him or his squaw, Pokenoquay.

THE STONE AGE.

BY W. H. FAY.

Undoubtedly for thousands of years the red man hunted and fished in the country that is now known as De Kalb county. Under no other theory would it be possible to account for the number of chipped implements left in the fields they occupied. There is no evidence that they built homes and it is probable that for one generation after another they lived in wigwams about the same as they occupied when our forefathers appeared on the scene. As far back as it is known the men hunted and fished and protected their camp hunting grounds from the encroachments of stronger tribes. Generations of this life seemed to make them naturally what they were, expert marksmen, vigilant in chase and skilled defenders of their wigwams. It was natural that the drudgery of the camp was left to the squaws, who tilled the crops, carried the water, and did all the manual labor of the camp. The generations of occupancy will never be known. Archaeologists tell of a battlefield that was recently discovered in the southwest where some 20,000 persons were killed in a hand to hand conflict. The skulls were broken in with stone axes and chipped arrows and spears pierced the bones. Great deposits of earth covered the scene and from top of which great trees had grown. It seems to demonstrate that this country had been peopled from ten to twenty thousand years.

The number of chipped implements found yearly in De Kalb county adds evidence to this contention. For seventy-five years thousands and thousands of leadened balls have been scattered over the fields of De Kalb county, yet it is only a few times in a life time that a person finds one. On a southern battlefield where a million shots were exchanged it is possible to pick up a hand full of bullets, but scarcely easier than to find the same number of relics of the stone age in De Kalb county.

The implements found here consist in the main of chipped arrow and spear points, knives, scrapers, drills, picked stone axes, celts, hoe points, scrapers, band ground, carved pipes, gorgets, ceremonial stones, sinkers, beads, and a few specimens of broken crockery.

While the greatest number are found along streams yet frequently far out in the prairie many specimens are found. Probably the most highly prized specimen found in De Kalb county is an



ARROW IN DEER RIB, FOUND AT SANDWICH.

arrow point piercing a deer rib, found by Levi Erwin near Sandwich. Mention was made of this specimen in the Smithsonian reports of 1897. In 1900 Harry Congdon unearthed a bone five inches long, in which was embedded a chert arrow. It was found along the banks of the Kishwaukee, near Normal Park, De Kalb. Prof. Dorsey of the Field Columbian Museum pronounced the bone the tibia of a buffalo. The same year a finely chipped hook was found near Kapas' fishing grounds, near Coltonville. These valued specimens are a part of the exhibit at the De Kalb Normal Museum. This collection consists of 2,000 chipped implements and as many more parts of implements and chips. The largest collection in the county is owned by Mark W. Cole of Kingston, and contains between 6,000 and 10,000 pieces, representing about every state or tribe in the county.

Other collections of more or less note have been collected by:

Ira Converse, Sandwich.
Dr. J. M. Postle, De Kalb.
— Heckman, Kingston.
R. G. Davy, De Kalb.
Wm. Allen, Sycamore.
A. Cooper, De Kalb.
Dr. G. D. Carter, De Kalb.
Amos Johnson, Malta.
A. E. Jacobs, Malta.

How, when and by whom were the arrows made will ever be veiled in mystery, yet much is known



ARROW IN BUFFALO BONE, FOUND AT DE KALB.

of the industry. Generations ago perhaps thousands of years, hunters in their efforts to secure a thin, hard, sharp point for the arrows, discovered that stone that breaks with chonchoidal fracture (as glass chips) was best suited for the purpose. A fracture out of the flat side of a piece of glass will make a chip about as broad as it is deep. They then seemed to learn that a fracture on a corner would make a long thin piece. The ridge along the back of the piece seems to keep it from breaking out, giving a piece longer than it is wide.

This is called a flake and is the raw material from which arrows are made. It usually has two or more fractures on one side and one on the other. They are seldom found and while thousands of arrow points are picked up there will be but a few flakes and some of them discarded.

The next element of arrow manufacture is the chips. They are of the same form as the flakes, but are smaller. Ordinarily they are the pieces broken from a flake in making an arrow. A typical chip is a thin piece of stone with from three to six fractures on one side and but one on the other.

The chips are the evidences that locate camps and furnish much knowledge of Indian customs.

But little of the material used is from native stone. As there are chips found about everywhere

from hundreds of different textures of stone and comparatively no evidence of the production of the flakes in the prairie country, and while at the various chert quarries there is abundant evidence of flake making and little evidence of arrow making it is reasonable to conclude that expert flake makers frequented the quarries and undoubtedly exchanged arrow flakes with the tribes from De Kalb county for meat, game, skins and other products of the prairies.

It is certain that the chert spades, some of them from 6 to 14 inches long, came from the quarries of Union county, Ill., below St. Louis. Tons of refuse and discard material is found at this place, demonstrating that flakes for many larger as well as smaller implements were got out. Chips of chert by the thousands are found all over the state identical to that of the quarries of Union county.

In the same way chips of colored flint, jasper, chaledony, obsidian, agate, smoky topaz and quartzite, less frequently found here, come from flakes from the Rocky mountains and other distant places. Not one in one hundred of the arrows found here appear to be made of native stone. At about any camp from fifteen or a hundred chips can be found no two seem to come from the same rock, demonstrating that considerable time has elapsed since the chips were made, or that they were very diligent.

HOW TO FIND THEM.

First learn to know a chip when you see it. Where you find them in sufficient numbers it indicates the location of a camp: study the surroundings and judge where would be the natural hunting grounds or burial places. Observe the water shed conditions and look closely where water has washed the soil away, leaving the stones on the surface. Too abrupt a washing is not the best condition. Visit after rains such camps when they have been plowed.

By this method of observation Indian camps have been located in De Kalb township as follows: At Coltonville, the high clay bank on Ellwood farm, J. S. Cusson's garden, the street along the Kishwaukee west of the shoe factory, the Leonard vineyard, the Foster farm and the Normal campus. It is rarely that one could make a tour

of these places when the conditions were right without picking up from ten to fifty relics of the stone age. The same conditions appear in the other townships, especially Sycamore and Kingston.

Some implements that are found in abundance elsewhere are seldom found in De Kalb county. Stone axes, pipes and brads are very scarce, pottery is seldom found and copper points are almost unknown. Although located in the natural corn belt there seems to be an absence of mortars and corn grinding molds. Ovens are scarce. Very little evidence of molds has been reported.

NOTED DE KALB COUNTY INDIANS.

The most noted Indian of this locality of later days was Shabbona, the great friend of the white man. He had his wigwam at Shabbona Grove. His council had great weight in preventing warfare between the two races.

Wau-ban-se, almost as noted as Shabbona, had a camp at Paw Paw grove. This celebrated Indian figured quite prominently in the Indian history of Illinois.

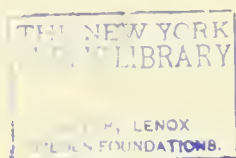
Next to Shabbona and Wau-ban-se the most famous Indian who has lived in De Kalb county in later days was Kapas. He was chief of a band of Pottawattomies who had a camp on the high bank of the Kishwaukee creek, in the southwest quarter of section one of De Kalb township. The field where Kapas had his forty tents was afterwards made famous by the conference of Lincoln, Taylor and Davis at the time of the Black Hawk war and was the site of the first court house of De Kalb county.

Kapas' followers were sturdy types of the race, cultivating fields of corn, maintained a maple sugar bush and had quite a trade in furs. They carried on an extensive exchange of commodities with the trading posts of Chicago and in consequence were well clothed, had abundance of ammunition and seemed prosperous and happy people.

There was the best of feeling between the tribes of Kapas and Shabbona and they were constantly associated together in hunting expeditions. Shabbona, who had a great reputation for wisdom and fairness, was constantly called upon as an arbitrator of contentions that arose in the Kapas followers, and his decisions were considered final.



SCENE OF THE MEETING OF THE PRESIDENTS AT THE TIME OF
BLACK HAWK WAR.



Although an Indian of great force of character and influence, Chief Kapas had his weakness. Although he had three squaws and grown-up children, he was sometimes found lavishing his attentions upon the favorite squaws of his brave followers. One night a young hunter after passing the day in chase returned to camp and found his chief occupying his wigwam and that his bride was unfaithful to the marriage vows. Without waiting for an explanation, he drew his gun and sent a bullet into Kapas' brain. The assassin made no attempt to escape and on the following day presented himself to meet his fate. In the presence of the entire board he was shot through the heart by the son of the chief. Kapas was buried with great pomp and ceremony. His body was placed in a sitting position, and around him were placed his rifle, bow and flint tipped arrows, stone axe, pipe and tobacco, blankets, and other articles of use and decoration. Around him was built a stockade consisting of logs built after the fashion of a log house of the primitive fathers. It was about 3x5 feet and about 5 feet high. In this burial place the body remained after the Indian tribe moved west of the Mississippi river. It was on the Colton farm, north of the Sycamore road and east of the road that leads north to the Five Corners, and was seen by many of the citizens of De Kalb county of the present time.

In 1846 the skeleton was removed by Dr. George Richards of St. Charles and placed in the museum of his medical school. For many of the facts in regard to Kapas we are indebted to Matson, author of *Life of Shabbona*.

There were other Indian tribes located in the groves in other towns of the county, but their chiefs seem to have escaped the distinction of having their names perpetuated.

NEIGHBORING INDIAN INCIDENTS.

These incidents of Indian history happened just outside of De Kalb county.

Through the research of John F. Steward the lost battleground, where three hundred Fox Indian warriors, with women and children, were besieged by 1,300 French and Indian allies, 1730, and killed, was located on Fox river near Plano. Mr. Steward made trips to Europe, examined the

maps on record, and believes that he has positively located the scene of this eventful affair. The grounds answer the description as to surroundings by streams, elevation and traces of a stockade and earthen works are still visible. The French records tell of the besieged party going down to the stream for water under cover of a row of evergreen trees, and a few of these trees still form a line from the hill to the river. In 1900 Mr. Steward erected a boulder, upon which is carved the leading facts of the event.

Just south, Paw Paw township, on Indian creek, on March 20, 1832, the Indians killed fifteen persons, and made captive Rachael and Sylvia Hall, aged 17 and 15 years, respectively. They were taken to Wisconsin, but were released after several days of anxiety. Rachael afterwards married William Munson, and two of her sons and grandchildren now reside at De Kalb. Sylvia married W. S. Horn, and for many years lived in Nebraska. A monument has been erected in Freedom township to mark the burial place of the fifteen persons killed.

About the same distance from the Kingston line occurred the Stillman valley battle with Black Hawk's warriors, in which eleven men were killed, five wounded, with a loss of thirty-four to the Indians. In 1892 the state erected a monument upon this battlefield.

THREE PRESIDENTS MEET.

At the time of the Black Hawk war, in which Abraham Lincoln participated, there was a notable conference at Coltonville. At the meeting there was present General Zachariah Taylor, afterwards president; Abraham Lincoln, afterwards president, and Jefferson Davis, later secretary of war and president of the confederacy. According to Ida Tarbell's history Lincoln at this time made two trips across De Kalb county.

AN HISTORIC PLACE.

In my wanderings up and down
I found a spot of sacred ground,
Where shrubs and trees do yet abound.

It fills my soul with thoughts of yore,
 With thoughts of men who've gone before.
 It lies just west of Sycamore.
 'Twas here in eighteen thirty-two,
 A band of warriors brave and true,
 A council held to plan anew,
 To save the settlers from a fate
 That otherwise might overtake
 The pioneers of western state.
 'Twas at the time of Black Hawk's war.
 A time of trouble and of gore
 That shall return, no, never more.
 The leader of this warrior band
 Was "Rough and Ready," with his hand
 He made the natives understand.
 Zachary Taylor was his name,
 In Mexico he won a fame
 That through the ages shall remain.
 The Governor was also here,
 His name was Reynolds, full of cheer,
 For settlers that were prone to fear;
 And here was Davis, young and strong,
 Before he took the cause of wrong
 Instilled by Calhoun and his throng.
 Here, too, was John, surnamed Dement,
 And Lincoln in his blue jeans went
 From here on stronger purpose bent.
 These were the leaders of the men
 Who left their homes and left their ken
 With hopes of coming back again.
 'Twas in the month (we call it May),
 The men were called in haste away.
 For many days they had to stay.
 Their planting then had not begun,
 They left their fields to take the gun
 And go where duty bade them run.
 Standing there, both tall and thin,
 Abra'm Lincoln was sworn in,
 Jeff Davis read the oath to him.
 They march'd through woods, and swamps,
 and fields.
 And oft went hungry from their meals.

When I am worn, fatigued and sore,
 I think of men who've gone before,
 Whose lives were true from limb to core.
 Our lives are greater far than gold,
 Or idle health, or pleasure bold.
 They reach to futures yet untold.

G. W. JACOBSON.

It is generally stated in the public histories of Wisconsin and Illinois that the defeat of Black Hawk opened to settlement northern Illinois and the southern portion of what is now Wisconsin. Unqualified, this statement is misleading; indirectly, it is true that the war proved a powerful agent in the development of this region. The Indians in themselves were no obstacle to legitimate settlement, frontiers of which were far removed from Black Hawk's village, and need not to have crowded it for several years to come. Of course, it was necessary in time to clear the path for civilization. What this war had accomplished in the way of territorial development was to call national attention in a marked manner to the attractions and resources of this part of the great northwest. The troops acted as explorers of this tract, concerning which nothing has been known definitely among the white men. It is also stated that the Sauk Indians had not inhabited the part of Illinois north of the mouth of the Kishwaukee, and when the war was fought and they were followed into Wisconsin, it is also stated that they were unfamiliar with that country and employed Winnebago guides. Immediately after the war the newspapers of the eastern and older settled middle states were filled with descriptions more or less full of the scenes and possibilities and prospective industries in the Rock River valley, of the groves and prairies on every hand and of the dense forests of Wisconsin. From the press were issued books and pamphlets and accounts of the newly discovered paradise. For the most part crude publications abounding in error and today unknown save to the historian, but it is true that they did advertise the country and set flowing thither the tide of emigration. There necessarily followed in due time the opening to sale of the public lands hitherto reserved and the properties of what territory remained among the Indian tribes of the district. The Winnebagoes, hitherto unfriendly, were humbled and the spirit of mischiefmaking ceased. This will be noticed was the last Indian uprising in the northern states east of the Mississippi river. This incidental subduing of the Winnebagoes and the broad liberal advertisement given to the theater of disturbance were therefore the two practical and immediate results of the Black Hawk war, the consequences of which was

at once to give enormous impetus to the development of the state of Illinois and the territory of Wisconsin.

THE FIRST WHITE MEN IN THE COUNTY.

This part of Illinois now known as De Kalb county was unknown to civilization previous to 1832, unless it was an occasional hunter or trapper. The home of Shabbona after the defeat of the British and Indians at the battle of the Thames in October, 1813, was in the grove that still retains his name, and to a few hunters and trappers only, who sought his protection, this portion of our country was known.

The army under General Whiteside marched from Dixon after Stillman's defeat on May 14 1832, to the scene of battle, buried Captain Adams and his brave men, who alone stood their ground while the army fled utterly routed to Dixon. From Stillman's field the army, hearing of the massacre at Big Indian creek in what is now La Salle county, marched to the mouth of Sycamore creek—now Kishwaukee—followed the course of that stream to what is now Coltonville on section 1, De Kalb township, having passed through what is now Franklin, Kingston, Mayfield, Sycamore and De Kalb townships. Here a council of war was held at which General Whiteside presided. The slight elevation just east of the Coltonville crossing of the Kishwaukee is given as the particular spot where this famous council was held. General Zachary Taylor, then colonel of a regiment of regular troops, had a seat in the council. On his staff were Jefferson Davis and Albert Sidney Johnston, the lieutenants. Here, too, was Abraham Lincoln, then captain of Illinois volunteers; General Robert Anderson, later of Ft. Sumpter fame; General Harney; Governor Carlin, William Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton; and Governor Reynolds.

Zachary Taylor with his characteristic energy, courage and a desire to strike the enemy until victory or defeat resulted urged relentless pursuit of the Indians, and he was thoroughly disgusted when the deliberations resulted in a tie vote to pursue the Indians under Black Hawk. The army marched to Shabbona Grove, committed some depredations on friendly Indians, for which they were compelled to make restitution, then marched

to Ottawa and were disbanded. The conduct of the volunteers during this war reflects no credit on American arms, and in many cases, notably at the Battle of Bad Axe, fired upon helpless women and children, killing and wounding many. The soldiers from southern Illinois saw this country north of the Illinois river for the first time and resolved to make their homes here on the conclusion of hostilities.

Near the village of Stillman Valley the state has erected a monument costing \$5,000 to the memory of Captain Adams and his ten comrades who alone of the well equipped force of Stillman stood their ground and in the twilight of that eventful evening of May 14, 1832, added new luster to American arms and sealed their devotion to home and country with their lives.

At the dedication of this monument Lieutenant Governor L. Y. Sherman was orator of the day and F. E. Stevens, the historian of the Black Hawk war, gave an account of the battle. The monument was unveiled by a grand niece of Captain Adams and a survivor of that battle honored the occasion with his presence.

It is held by many that an army under General Scott passed through the north part of our county, and as proof mention the fact of a corduroy bridge that was in 1836 still in existence across a little stream that enters the Kishwaukee just west of the business portion of Kingston. That is explained to our satisfaction in this way: The army of General Whiteside in their march from Stillman's field kept on the south side of the Kishwaukee and of course would be compelled to bridge streams entering the Kishwaukee if they were too deep to ford, and that spring was wet and the streams were high.

General Scott in his autobiography outlines his march as follows: From Fort Dearborn to Naperville, from Naperville across the Fox river at a point near the site of Aurora, from Aurora to Somonauk creek at a point near the present United Presbyterian church in Somonauk township, thence to the present Ross Grove, Paw Paw Grove to Dixon's Ferry, now Dixon. There may have been many a detachment of his army in this vicinity, for a cannon ball was found on the bank of the Fox river just north of St. Charles at a point given by settlers of 1834 and 1835 as the Scott crossing.

Another evidence worthy of consideration is the well defined marks of an encampment seen by our early settlers near the mouth of Deer creek in Genoa township. And finally the grave of a soldier under a lonely burr oak south of Shattuck's Grove in Boone county and only a few rods south of the present Davis church.

It has been told us by early settlers that the army fearing surprise in the woods marched north to the point mentioned and encamped, and here the soldier died and was buried, but this could only have been a small portion of Scott's army in any event, and it is certain that the Scott trail became known later as the Galena road, over which the Dixon mail route was established before there were any permanent settlers in our county.

The year following the Black Hawk war was one of quiet so far as settlers were concerned and none came to remain, although hunters entered from settlements along the Illinois river and no doubt adventurous prospectors came to look over the land, but finding the Indians not friendly and still sore over their defeat and loss of land by the treaty of Prairie du Chien, which compelled their removal to the west of the Father of Waters, they concluded not to remain among them and sought safety in the settlement in the vicinity of Ottawa.

During the year 1833 Lee, Ogle, Kendall, Du Page, La Salle and Carroll counties had permanent settlements and it was only a question of a few months later that plans were made by the roving frontiersman for the occupancy of the land we now know as De Kalb county.

In 1834 a number of prospectors began to explore this section, then a part of La Salle county since 1831 and previous to 1831 part of Peoria county. Those who came to look over the land with a view to location were Hon. Frederick Love, an honored citizen, prominent in the early days of our county. He took up a temporary abode on the banks of the Fox river and returned the next year and located permanently on the farm now owned by his grandson, Frederick Love. "Hollenbeak, who had been driven from his home near Newark during the Black Hawk war, came to this section, passed through Somonauk and Lost Grove, as far as the 'Big Woods' in Sycamore, and on his return made a claim in

settler's fashion to a portion of the fine grove since known as Squaw Grove, and to which he gave the name of Squaw Grove because of the large number of squaws that were encamped there, the male Indians being off on a hunting expedition."

Marshall Stark was here in 1834, but returned and settled the next year. Hiram Buell passed through this section to the present site of Rockford. Renben Root also looked over the possible sites for future home in the vicinity of Freeland Corners. The Dixon mail route was established and followed the trail of Scott's army from Ft. Dearborn to Dixon. Along this route on section 4, Somonauk township, was built the first house in De Kalb county. This was used as a station along the mail route and during the fall of 1831 was occupied by a man named Robinson, who was the first white temporary occupant of a cabin in De Kalb county. His subsequent history is unknown, but from men who passed along the Dixon state route we learn that he lived alone and led an existence much as the Indians around him. In 1835 Reuben Root kept tavern in this cabin and a few years later the Beveridge family, afterward prominent in county and state affairs, purchased the land on which it stood from a man named Captain William Davis.

John Sebree was the first permanent settler of the county. He was by birth a Virginian. He brought his family and considerable stock and in September, 1834, took up his claim on section 15, Squaw Grove township. Here for a time he lived in a deserted Indian wigwam and later built a log house which sheltered not only his own, but the families of many settlers who came later until homes could be provided. It served as a hostelry, and even at this distant day some remain who shared the hospitality of "Jack" Sebree.

Here he left his wife and children during the winter and returned to his former home for supplies, with neighbors no nearer than Millington, seventeen miles away, unless we mention the red men who apparently were not hostile to this hardy pioneer woman and her small children.

In 1835 the stream of emigration turned toward that part of Illinois north of the Illinois river. The white covered wagons drawn by three or four ox teams might be seen crossing the Fox river at the fords, or if water was high they were ferried

over and again took up their course to the westward. In these wagons were the families and all their earthly possessions. In them they cooked their meals, ate and slept during the inclement weather, but in pleasant weather they often slept under the trees and cooked the meals outside. In every wagon you would find a fitch of bacon, some smoked ham and corn meal flour for the "Johnny Cake." In many instances the settlers drove their cattle and an occasional porker, not too fat for travel like the modern improved swine, but a "razor back" that could travel as fast as any animal in the procession. Those who came and remained during the winter of 1835 were Lysander Darling, Dr. Norbo, a Norwegian, after whom the grove northeast of Sycamore was named, Mr. Charters, Dr. Lee, Peter Lamois, the Walrods, Woods and Marshall Stark; while in Squaw Grove following John Sebree came his brother William and his family, Samuel Miller, Jacob Lee, John Easterbrook and Daniel Legget.

At Somonauk were Reuben Root, David and William Sly and Dr. Arnold. In what is now Kingston were William Miller, Harmon Miller, Judge George H. Hill, Robert Robb, Isaiah Fairclo, Captain Collier, who was in 1835, with Stephen Mowry, elected justice of the Kishwaukee district of La Salle county, John Arner, Hon. Levi Lee, Jonas Haight and James Dibble. In Genoa were Emery Moore, Samuel Cory and Thomas Munnahan. At Shabbona were Edwin and David Town, who occupied a deserted Indian wigwam until January 1, 1836, when they raised the first house in what is now Shabbona. Jesse C. Kellogg raised a cabin north of Sycamore and at once became a prominent factor in the county. In De Kalb, Frederick Love, Captain Eli Barnes, John B. Collins and Norman Moore, also James Paisley settled.

Ira Douglass, John Nichols, John Thom took up claims in Mayfield. South Grove was settled by William Driscoll, and at best perhaps three hundred souls wintered at different groves, but many retired upon approach of winter to eastern homes or more thickly settled parts of the country.

Many took up claims and a great deal of trouble followed. As the claims of European countries overlapped each other, so the indefinite lines drawn by many squatters took in the other fel-

low's property. Some took a claim for themselves, for a brother, a sister and different members of his family, until a few different individuals in some cases controlled several thousand acres. Considerable trouble followed. Fights were of too frequent occurrence. Some "swinish claim jumpers" were whipped and driven away.

JESSE C. KELLOGG'S REMINISCENCES OF BORDER LIFE.

A true picture of the settlers' condition is given by Deacon Jesse C. Kellogg in a series of letters published in *The Sentinel* in 1855 and dedicated to the settlers of 1835. In every history of De Kalb county these articles have furnished the basis of the material, so we give the article here in total:

REPUBLICAN SENTINEL.

Thursday, March 29, 1855.

REMINISCENCES OF BORDER LIFE; OR DE KALB TWENTY YEARS AGO.

BY "WOOLJAIL."

(To the "Old Settlers" of the County of De Kalb, a few of whom still survive to rejoice with me in the present and prospective prosperity of our long cherished and growing county, these hasty pencilings of the past are most affectionately dedicated by your old friend and fellow citizen.)

De Kalb, one of the hundred counties of the Prairie state, contains eighteen townships, six hundred and forty-eight square miles, being more than half as large as the whole state of Rhode Island. The territory now embraced in this county prior to the spring of 1835 was in the possession of the Pottawatomies of the prairie. Whether Joliet, Father Hennepin or La Salle ever visited any portion of this county or not is quite uncertain. In all probability, however, very few, if any, white men had ever looked upon the unsurpassing beauty of its island groves and fertile prairies until about the time of the defeat of General Stillman's army by the Indians on the Kishwaukee, near the northwest corner of this county in 1832. Volunteers

from the central and southern portions of this state and others engaged in the Black Hawk war, returning to their friends after the "fuss," were the first, no doubt, to portray in glowing colors "the right smart chances for making claims" in this charming region. But the "fullness of times" had not as yet come. True, some adventurous, interloping borderer with "desire may have desired" to "extend the area of civilization over some of the big trees and rich acres," here and there "lying and being" on the banks of the "roaring Kishwaukee," but then he knew that he was sure to be driven off by the ever watchful Indian agent. Thomas J. V. Owen, backed by two companies of United States troops from Fort Dearborn.

There were several Indian villages under subordinate chiefs within the limits of this county. One was near the residence of George H. Hill in Kingston, one near John Waterman's in Pampas, one near Calvin S. Colton in De Kalb, one near the old farm of John Eastabrooks, deceased, in Squaw Grove, and near the grove in the town of Shabbona was the village of Shabbona, one of the head chiefs of the Pottawattomie nation.

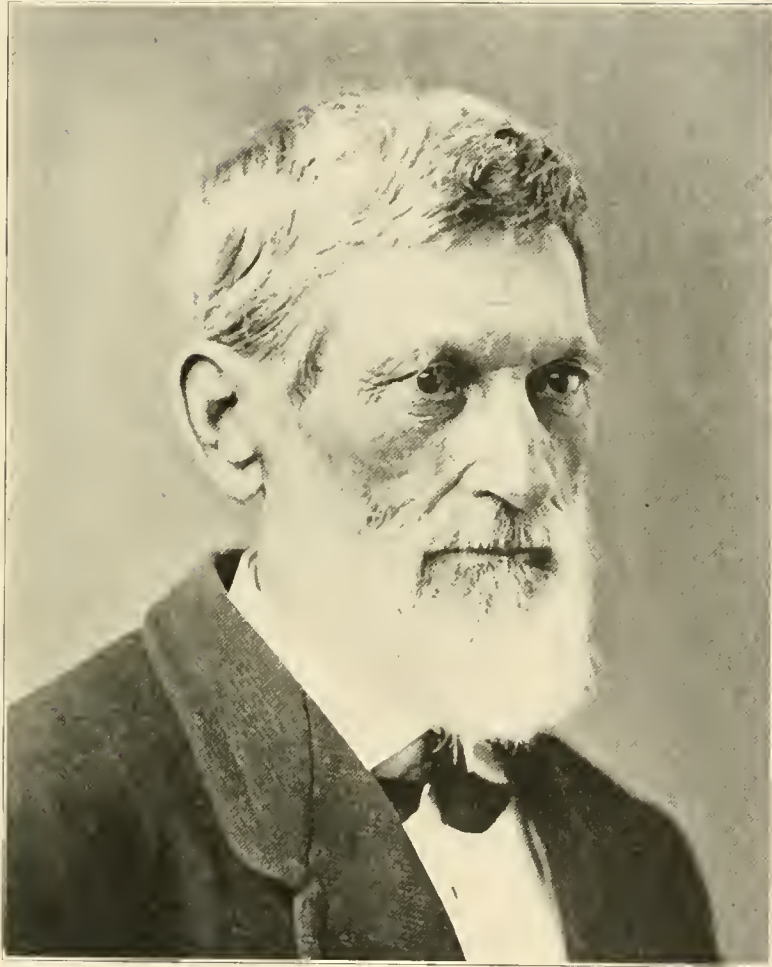
From this place, after the surrender of General Hull, Fort Mackinaw and the Chicago massacre, Shabbona and his braves, accompanied by Wabansia and his warriors, sallied forth to join the forces of Tecumseh and the Prophet, in aid of the British arms against the United States in the war of 1812.

Poor Shabbona! Warned by the Prophet of the Great Spirit of the encroachment of "Young America" no wonder that he should have sought to avert the calamity and crush the young giant before his sacrilegious foot should trample over his venerated dead, or before overawed by superior power and overcome by "fire water" in a moment of weakness, he should give the homes and hunting grounds of his fathers to satisfy the all-grasping avarice of "Che-mo-ko-manu."

It having been noised abroad in the spring of 1835 that the Indians had agreed to remove west of the Mississippi the ensuing autumn, farther restraint was entirely out of the question. Although the monotonous song of the surveyor, "stake stuck and tally" had not yet broken the solitude of nature in those regions, nevertheless the impetuous "Sons of Japheth," like hounds "straining in the slips" were all in a tip toe to

"dwell in the tents of Shem." Having learned that "delays are dangerous" in "claim making and pre-emption fixin's" in making their first debut into Chicago, where it is said that they were severally charged one shilling for the privilege of leaning up against a sign post over night and two shillings for the "soft side of a white oak punch-eon"; down came the settlers upon the newly acquired purchase like a 'thousand brick,' each carving out and appropriating to his own special use and benefit a most bountiful slice of very fat prairie with an abundance of good timber with which to cook it.

Soon after the Indians had done their sugar-making, when the groves began to grow leafy and the prairies grassy, as the sun sank low in the west and the prairie wolves began to howl and the sandhill crane to scream and poke along the ponds and "sloughs" for their evening meal of crawfish, a close observer might have espied afar off on an Indian trail suspicious looking canvas, supposed to be the sail of a "settler's" wagon, evidently nearing some grove and in a strait to get "somewhat" before nightfall. Presently emerging from the dusky prairie, the settler's wagon, propelled by some four or five yoke of oxen, canopied with sundry bolts of sheeting: within containing the family bedding, clothing and provisions: without, implements of cooking and husbandry, chickens in coop and pigs in pen, backed by a drove of cows, calves, colts and other young stock on foot, would loom up plainly to view, "fetching in" near some point, bay or plum thicket, where in after days "Bonny chieles and clever hizzies" were to lift the latch and force the way to a happy cabin home. It was no uncommon thing in those days for the mistress of the wagon to "pail the keows" in the morning and place the milk where, by the incessant motion of the wagon during the day, it would churn itself. In this way the family were provided with a constant supply of good, fresh butter: and old chanticleer and his dames in the coop behind, never caught napping when hens should be awake, would keep up the laying process, so that with other supplies from the wagon a settler's wife could usually "scare up" a pretty good meal on short notice. In this hitherto neglected spot, where "full many a flower" was "born to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air," the weary, yet blithe and happy groups might



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have been seen to alight, strike a fire, prepare, and after craving God's blessing, eat their frugal meal; when guarded by a watchful dog and a still more watchful Providence they would retire for needed repose into the inmost recesses of the wagon home. And at early peep of dawn one might have seen the anxious settler reconnoitering, with hurried steps, grove and prairie, when after being "detached here"—"countermanded there"—bothered almost to death for fear that among so many good chances he should fail to secure the best, at last he would bring himself to the "sticking point," seize the axe and "blaze" the line in the "timber" and anon, hitch the team to the prairie plough and "mark out the furrow on the prairie."

April 5, 1855.

"In those days there being no king in Israel every man did that which seemed right in his own eyes." The size of claims, therefore, varied from two eighty's of prairie and one of timber to a half section of timber and a tract of prairie two miles square. Some assumed the right to make and hold claims by proxy, being thereunto duly authorized by some brother, sister, uncle, cousin, aunt or friend. Meanwhile new settlers poured in apace astonished to find the choice timber and prairie "blazed" and "furrowed" into claims, whose ample acres the claimant with all his children, uncles, aunts and cousins to the "third and fourth generation" would never be able to till or occupy. The new settler, perplexed, baffled and becoming more and more desperate on finding "God's green earth" thus monopolized, would approach his more fortunate neighbor with the spirit of Abraham to Lot—"Now I have come a great way to get some of this timber and prairie and one thing is certain, I am going to have some. There is enough for you and me and our boys. Now, don't let us quarrel. You turn to the right and I will turn to the left, or vice versa." Some times this good Scripture and consequently good common sense logic would win, but in other cases the grasping spirit of the borderer would stave off all kind of division or compromise, and laying his hand upon his rifle he would bluster and threaten in "great, swelling words" and drive away the stranger from his right. Hereupon arose innumerable disputes and wrangles concerning the size, tenure and boundaries of claims. The more reflecting among the settlers saw a dark cloud, big with the ele-

ments of strife and social disorder, gathering in the not very distant horizon, whose tornado blasts threatened soon to lay waste all that was of value in the rising community. There was no municipal law reaching these cases and if there had been the settlers probably would have been none the better for it, for it is believed that at this period there was neither a justice nor a statute book north of the Illinois river and west of Fort Dearborn, unless we except Ottawa and Chicago. Wrongs and outrages for which there was no known legal redress were being multiplied. Blackened eyes, bloody noses and chewed ears were living realities, while the dirk, pistol, rifle with something like "cold lead" were significantly talked of as likely to bring about some "realities" which might not be "living." What could be done to insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare and secure to each settler his right? Evidently but one thing. Happily some had seen something in the New Testament about those who are without law being a law unto themselves and settlers found themselves in this fix exactly. It was, therefore, apparent both from scripture and reason that the settlers must become "a law unto themselves" and "Where there was a will there was a way." "A settlers' meeting" at a given time and place therefore came to be the watchword from shanty to wagon until all were alarmed. Pursuant to this proclamation a heap of law and order loving American citizens convened on September 5, 1835, at the shanty of Harmon Miller standing on the east bank of the Kishwaukee, nearly opposite the present residence of William A. Miller in the town of Kingston. Happily the best possible spirit prevailed. The Hoosier from the Wabash, the Buckeye from Ohio, the hunter from Kentucky, the calculating Yankee, brother Jonathan's "first born" and the "beginning of his strength," impelled by a sense of mutual danger, hereby sat down in grave council to dictate laws to Kishwaukee "and the region lying around about through all the coasts thereof." Hon. Levi Lee, now chairman of a committee to report on petitions for the "Maine Law" in the legislature of Wisconsin, was chosen to preside over this august assemblage, where the three great departments of free governments, the executive, the legislative and the judicial, were most happily united and Captain Eli Barnes was appointed secretary. Gently

glided the sometimes turbid waters of that "ancient river," the sonorous Kishwaukee, as speech after speech setting forth the woes and wants of the settlers, the kind of legislation demanded by the crisis, went the rounds. Even those who were not "used to talkin' much afore folks" evinced their cordial approbation and readiness to co-operate by doing up an amount of encoring which, no doubt, really did "astonish the natives." At last, ripe for immediate action, a committee was selected to draft and present to the meeting a constitution and by-laws by which the "settlers upon the public lands" should be governed. After some little deliberation back of the shanty, around the stump of a big white oak, which served as a writing desk, said committee reported a preamble, constitution and by-laws, which for simplicity and brevity and adaptation to necessity it would be hard for any modern legislation to beat. The self-evident truths proclaimed by Jefferson in the immortal declaration, it is believed, were for the first time reiterated on the banks of the Kishwaukee and had there been a little more time for reflection and preparation the top of some settlers' wagons would have been converted into the "Star Spangled Banner" and thrown to the breezes of heaven from the tallest tree-top in the grove. The common sense, law and logic, as well as patriotism, contained in this constitution and by-laws were instantaneously recognized to be the very things demanded by the crisis and were adopted with unparalleled enthusiasm, each subscribing his name thereto with his own hand, thereby pledging his "life," "fortune" and "sacred honor" to carry out the provisions of the code. It is not known that a copy of this singular, unique document is now extant, and still there may be. If any antiquarian can produce it, or anything like it, he will confer a special favor on his humble servant by leaving it at the office of the *Republican Sentinel*. It shall absolutely be deposited with the archives of some antiquarian or historical association and preserved as a "sacred relic." As nearly as can be recollected its provisions were somewhat as follows: A prudential committee were to be then and there chosen, whose duty it should be "to examine into, hear and finally determine all disputes and differences then existing or which thereafter might arise between settlers in relation to their claims," and whose decisions with certain

salutary checks were to be binding upon all parties and to be carried out at all hazards by the three departments of government consolidated in aid of the executive, in what jurists sometimes dominate the "posse comitatus." Each settler was solemnly pledged to protect every other settler in the association in the peaceable enjoyment of "his or her claim as aforesaid," and further who ever throughout all Kishwaukee or the suburbs or coasts thereof should refuse to recognize the authority of the aforesaid association and render due obedience to the laws enacted by the same from time to time "to promote the general welfare" should be deemed a heathen, a publican and an outlaw with whom they were pledged to have no communion or fellowship. Thus was a wall affording protection to honest settlers built in troublous times. Hon. Levi Lee, our present worthy county judge, George H. Hill, Captain Eli Barnes, James Green and Jesse C. Kellogg were chosen to be the settlers committee, and who, as may well be supposed, had business on hand for some time in order to restore and "ensure domestic tranquility" and "promote the general welfare." The thing worked like a charm and the value of these associations in northern Illinois to the infant settlements has never been overestimated. Similar associations were formed and maintained in Somonauk and other portions of the county, until the lands came into the market. This event took place in Chicago in 1843, when all De Kalb county, except the north tier of townships, was sold to the highest bidder; that is, so far as "terra firma" is concerned. The moral as well as physical power of "Settlers associations" was so great that if a speculator presumed to bid on a settler's claim he was certain to find himself "knocked down and dragged out," and had the land officers shown the least sympathy or favor to the "rascal" there can be no doubt but what an indignant and outraged yeomanry would have literally torn the land office to fragments "in less than no time."

After a long period of unexampled peace and prosperity it was found that this living in a "state of nature" was liable to evils for which the "late session" of the legislature in "Miller's Shanty" had no adequate remedy. The case was this: A had a promissory note against B and A wanted his pay. B was not exactly prepared to "fork over" and being nettled that he should be dunned

had the audacity to imitate to A that it might "trouble him to get it anyhow." Kishwaukee was then, as well as other portions of the county "attached to La Salle for civil purposes." This was a "real poser." "Claim jumping" had been provided for, but this appeared to be a novel case. Finally the settlers concluded that if they had come to share the inheritance with the "Suckers" they must do as the Suckers did and have someone who knew something about the "Justinian code," the "Commentaries of Blackstone and the Statutes of Illinois." So in the summer of 1835 the exigency of the case having been duly made known the county commissioners court of La Salle laid off by proper metes and bounds "Kishwaukee precinct," wherein Joseph Collier and Stephen Morey were duly elected "justices of the peace," who in due time were inducted into office before Joseph Cloud, clerk of the county commissioners court in Ottawa. Here may be traced the first introduction of civil government into the county of De Kalb. Whether these worthy "squares" ever "got to see a copy" of the Illinois statutes is much to be doubted; it may be supposed, however, with more certainty that they were very clever men and withal "right smart" and "calculated" to do "bout what's right." The best of all is that Mr. B on hearing that the "squares" had got back from Ottawa put over to Mr. A's in a giffin', laid down the "spelter" and "took up his note" to save cost.

The Indians were still lingering among the settlers, rather loth to leave anyhow and some taking advantage of their "spiritual informities" were mean enough to filch away his pony, rifle and even the last blanket in exchange for whiskey or "good-ne-tosh." As Nebuchadnezzar, after being turned out to grass awhile, "came to himself again," so a poor Indian after a drunken debauch will sometimes come to himself again and recoil upon those who let out the serpent to bite him. In many things shrewd and discriminating they know when, where and how to render tit for tat and "quid pro quo." One instance in illustration where they "came it" over "che-mo-ko-man" will be given.

A half Yankeeified Frenchman, who will be called Peter, had made a claim on the east side of the Kishwaukee, near where Dr. Harrington now resides, and had engaged a half civilized Indian boy called Shaw-ne-neese, who had lived some

three or four years with the late Hon. James Walker of Walker's Grove, now Plainfield, in Will county, to drive his breaking team. Now, as ill luck would have it, or "somehow'nother," it came into their heads that for just about one barrel of "good-ne-tosh" each on their return to Walker's Grove might astonish the settlers with a nice Indian pony. The temptation to play on the "Anglo-Saxon" was too strong. Shaw-na-neese, who had a mother, sisters, etc., living in the Big Woods, near where Aurora now stands, was supposed to be well acquainted with the Indians and could talk either Indian or English. So off goes Peter for the whiskey, never once 'tinking' of the foolish settler, who for fun set a fire on the prairie that burnt up his own stacks. In due time the barrel of good-ne-tash was regularly set up in the cabin of the settler, and "where the carcass is there will the eagles be gathered together." Shaw-na-neese talks. Indians talk—ponies plenty-good-ne-tosh plenty-so much pony so much good-ne-tosh. Yes. Humph! The doping begins; the che-mo-ko-man adding "Kishwaukee" at the bung by night to supply the deficit made by the faucet by day, until there was a moral certainty of perfecting the contract as to measurement. After the barrel was pretty much delivered of its contents and the sharpshooters begun to hint that it was time for them "to walk up," that is, if they could, to the captain's office and settle, the Indians being really drunk or appearing to be, began to grumble about Peter cheating them, selling no good good-ne-tosh, etc. Explanation was attempted, but the thing could not explained, expostulation was used, but in vain. "You cheat poor Indian," and they grew madder and madder. Peter and his comrade began to have fears for their personal safety. There were no white men near, and if there had been they could not have expected that they would be sustained in such an enterprise, when all of a sudden the terrific war whoop burst from the whole group, and drawing their long knives they rushed upon the liquor dealers like so many fiends from the pit. Just at this moment an old Indian snatched Shaw-na-neese on to a pony behind him and galloped off at the top of his speed, for what has since been called Charters Grove. But alas and a well a-day for unfortunate Peter, when he cried there was "none to deliver." He had a good pair of legs

and it came into his heart that "jess now," if ever, was the time to use them, and bounding somewhat about a rod at a jump he "cut for the bush" and the Indians after him pell mell. As good luck would have it, however, he managed to conceal himself in the thick brush and elude their grasp, until at last, giving up further chase, they returned to Peter's shanty. Here they soon made a finish of the remainder of the "poor whisky" and appropriating for their "own special use and benefits" Peter's bag of flour, fry pan and new blue broadcloth coat they vanooosed, cutting up those dreadful antics which savages, thirsting for blood, alone know how to perform. Peter's predicament was by no means enviable. He knew that he was in the wrong, for "a guilty conscience needs no accuser." He had time to think and he did "think." He had time for thought and he "tought" "if he ever live to get out of tis scrape he sure to quite tam liquor business anyhow." Afar off from the bosom of the thicket he had beheld the plunder of his shanty and the subsequent withdrawal of his enemies. He had no doubt but that they had gone for reinforcements and would soon return and murder him. Perhaps they were still laying in ambush to "let the life out of him." Still "tinking" discretion to be the better part of valor, he kept still until it began to grow dark, when what should he hear but the friendly voice of his old comrade "Shaw-ne-neese" cautiously calling to him from the plundered shanty and saying to him that he had "jest" got away from the Indians, who were intending to come and kill him as soon as it was dark and he was advised further by the redskin not to make his whereabouts very public—was assured that he would get up the oxen, gather up the fragments that remained, hitch on to the "truckle truckles" and join him with all possible dispatch in the grove. Peter and his comrade were at last under cover of night, plodding their way over old logs, sloughs and brush to the west side of the grove, from whence in a cold rain storm and Peter in his shirt sleeves they made good their retreat toward Walker's Grove, which they had the good fortune to reach the next day drenched with mud and water, and where Peter, starved, cold and hungry, was prepared to do up any quantity of muttering and swearing about the "tam Injuns." Here, among the simple children of nature, behold the faint

dawnings of a more perfect day. We are not only indebted to them for the knowledge of "sucker-tash" and "hominy" but for what they taught us in getting "shut" of the liquor dealer.

April 19, 1855.

In 1836 the county of Kane, embracing the entire territory now included in De Kalb, was organized, and Captain Eli Barnes, representing the interests of the "Kishwaukee country," was re-elected one of the county commissioners. But the settlers in the Kishwaukee country still felt that they were "too far from Canada"—that is, from a county seat. It needed not the old "Illinois Statutes," one of whose "Acts" commenced by saying, "Whereas, there is much prairie in this state" to convince them of the fact. Timber was abundant: it was supposed that the Kishwaukee and its tributaries on a more intimate acquaintance would be found to be abundant in "mill sites." A company of capitalists, known afterward as the New York Company, had already laid out a town on the east fork of the south branch of the Kishwaukee as the "Rapids" between Norwegian and Big Grove. The agents of this company were already on the ground building a dam and erecting a sawmill. A cabinet and chair-maker by the name of Crawford had erected a large factory en route of the proposed "race," the turning lathe of which was to be propelled by water taken therefrom. Flouring mills, carding mills, etc., were soon to go up. Similar preparations were being made by Uri Osgood, Levi Jenks & Company from Joliet on the "Rapids" on the west fork of the south branch, above Coltonville. Again it was obvious that the great thoroughfare from Chicago to Galena would pass directly through these villages and a "State Road" from Ottawa to the state line would bring all the north and south travel from Vandalia to Lake Superior directly through the Kishwaukee valley. But what should be the name of the new county? Illinois had then her Greene, Schuyler and Putnam counties, and why should she not remember the brave De Kalb? In the winter of 1836-7 the legislature being in session at Vandalia, therefore the Hon. Henry Madden, representing the interests of the settlers of La Salle, Kane and sundry other counties not then "hatched," caused a bill to be passed to "create the county of De Kalb" from the west half of the county of Kane, provided that the majority

of the legal voters of Kane should on a given day vote for such new county. The Geneva influence being then, as since, perhaps, the controlling one in relation to the county seat question in Kane of course, favored the measure, lest their county seat should be drawn from the "river," and it carried. Therefore, in pursuance of organic law the commissioners' clerk of Kane ordered an election to be held at the house of Frederick Love for the election of county officers in the new county of De Kalb, July 3, 1837. The day of the election of county officers at last arrived. The settlers "by the grace of God," "free and independent" "from Norcutt's to Driscoll's," were seen "flocking to the house of Frederick Love" and certain big trees thereunto belonging, for it soon became apparent that all could not begin to get in at once. Let it not be understood, however, that there is any design to speak disparagingly of the old cabin of "Judge Love," for it was a very respectable looking shanty for those days and within and without betokened more than usual thrift, means and hospitality. There were some—alas! the truth may as well be told—too many for the security of well disposed and honest settlers, who affected utter contempt for all "claim associations," calling them "land monopolies," declaring that one settler had just as good a right to cut down "Uncle Sam's timber" and fence up his prairie as another. This might have been true in the abstract and yet the first claimant and occupant entitled to the preference to just so much as was needful for him and no more. All pre-emption laws are based on this principle: "First come, first served." It was clearly seen by the more reflecting that if the contrary doctrine should prevail that all security to property in claims would be at an end: "domestic tranquility could not be insured, nor could the 'general welfare be promoted.'" Claim associations must therefore be maintained and their authority respected or society would be dissolved into original chaos, each defending himself and his by his own right arm, that is if he was able. In what way can the reasonable claim of the settler be best secured until the lands shall be surveyed and brought into market was then the all-absorbing question. Compared with this the question whether the "hero of Tippecanoe" or the "Foxy Dutchman of Kinderhook" should come to the presidential chair was of "no account." As

to a "tariff for revenue" or a "tariff for protection" the settlers were in for one that should insure both. In a word, they found themselves divided into two parties, denominated "Claim jumpers" and "Anti-claim jumpers." After the whittling, log-rolling, caucusing and liquoring the respective parties rally their hosts at the polls and quietly await the issue. On counting the votes it was found that the "Anti-Claim Jumpers" ticket was elected by a very handsome majority. Levi Lee, Rufus Colton and Robert Sterrett were elected county commissioners; Joseph C. Lander, sheriff; Jesse C. Kellogg, recorder; and thereupon the county commissioners, elect, immediately retired to the house of Rufus Colton, where "each administered the oath of office to the other," as authorized in "The act to create the county of De Kalb, appointed Jesse C. Kellogg, clerk of the county commissioners' court; Eli Barnes, county surveyor; and Lysander Darling, county treasurer; ordered a special term to be held in a few days at the same place to lay off the county into "justices' districts and election precincts" and before the guns of the glorious Fourth came booming over the "land of the free and the home of the brave" De Kalb was a "Sis" in the sisterhood of counties in the Prairie state. Of the county commissioners Hon. Levi Lee, now a citizen of Walworth county, Wisconsin, and as before stated a member of the legislature, alone survives. That kind hearted, worthy old settler, Lysander Darling, county treasurer, and it is believed Joseph C. Lander, the first sheriff, have gone down to the grave. Rufus Colton, the county commissioner in the central part of the county, was a native of New England and the son of a Congregational minister. Much of his early life was spent in a printing office, where he acquired the business tact and readiness of pen for which he was so justly celebrated. For several years he conducted a weekly journal called the *Woodstock Observer* in Windsor county, Vermont, was the first probate justice, the first clerk of the circuit court of DeKalb county; a warm hearted friend, and if from local causes ever an enemy, still a generous one. During the last years of his life a member of the Congregational church in Sycamore and sympathizing deeply with the "down trodden and oppressed" he has gone down to the grave and his remains repose in hope in the Methodist burial ground in Sycamore. Robert

Sterrett, the county commissioner from Somonauk, was by birth a Pennsylvanian, a man of uncompromising integrity, and one always knew where to find him; he was shrewd and discriminating, in politics a democrat: in religion a Calvinist Baptist, in claim matters, as true a man as "ever broke bread." He lived respected, and died lamented. His remains sleep quietly in his own loved Somonauk. Of the first county clerk and county surveyor, nothing need be said as they are "still living characters, known and read by all men."

April 26th, 1855.

The day for holding the special term of the county commissioners' court of De Kalb county, having at length fully come, self-made and constituted attorneys, men having business at court, boys and loungers, curious to see the "elephant" and how the thing worked, were seen pouring into the village of Coltonville from all directions. This village, being a common center between Levi Lee and Robert Sterrett, really in advance of most of the prospective paper towns of those days, the powerful competitor with Centerville, Brush Point, Centerville and Sycamore, or "Orange" as Sycamore was first called for the county seat, then consisted of a neat hewed "log cabin" with "linters" and fixtures, standing on the bluff, southeast of the present residence of C. S. Colton, overlooking the "Rapids" on the west fork of the south branch of the Kishwaukee, on, or near the site of the old "Indian Town" and containing under one roof, a dwelling house for a large family, a store, a post-office, a tavern, a justice, a physician and attorneys' offices. In addition to the ordinary business, it so happened that on this memorable day some two or three sharply contested lawsuits were pending before "Justice Colton," and attorneys, parties, constables, jurors, witnesses, men wanting license to keep a "quiet and orderly house" where they could get their neighbors drunk in "pursuance of law" were soon seen in patient "waiting upon court," anxious to have their business done up. The county commissioners, from the "north and from the south country" had arrived. The county commissioners of the interior, as may be well supposed, had an unusual "press of business." The clerk, having the records of the former court, in the top of his hat, half a quire of fools cap, sundry articles of stationery, and some of Rogers' best cutlery in his pockets, was already seen standing at the door

—there being no room for him in the inn—when the whole multitude, within and without

"Began to feel, as well they might,
The keen demands of appetite."

It was readily perceived that if the good landlady was to get dinner for seventy-five or a hundred "hands" that she would need what little elbow room could well be spared in the kitchen, and how she did it must ever be to some an incomprehensible mystery, and yet she did, and behold it was very good. One thing is quite certain in those palmy days the prairie grass did not grow under the feet of that landlady. Business being urgent, however, it was thought best to locate a spare table in the shade on the north end of the house and open court out of doors. Sheriff Lander with the assistance of the bystanders, having set the table, and given it a business-like aspect and the Hon. Levi Lee having produced and laid thereon a "bound book," a cast of Merchant's Ledger with the old accounts torn out, the best that could be produced, it was proclaimed in stentorian tones at last that "the county commissioners' court of DeKalb county was in session and ready for business." The court having taken a recess for dinner and again resumed business, applications for merchant and tavern licenses were presented and granted, of course, on the condition that the applicant file a bond, pay a certain sum into the treasury together with the sum of one dollar for the use of the clerk, agreeably to "the statute in such case made and provided." The court also proceeded to divide the county into justice districts and election precincts and to determine the place of holding elections in each election precinct. It may here be necessary to explain that "justice districts" and "election precincts" though not necessarily, yet for the sake of convenience, were made in DeKalb to include the same territory, it being the object of the first to supply the people with the necessary justices and constables, and it being the object of the second to supply the same with convenient places for the exercise of the elective franchise in all elections for county and state officers. This mode of transacting local business with such amendments and alterations as circumstances from time to time required, was kept up until superseded by township organization, under the new constitution, the lines, determining the bounds of these sub-

divisions—there being “no survey line” in the county—of course, were sometimes quite uncertain. One would think the line to be “hur” another “thar,” but it was universally conceded that the east line of the county began “somewhar near the Big Slough Bridge, east of Winslow Norcutt’s or where Homer Roberts now lives,” consequently quite a portion of Kane county, sometimes called “Upper Canada” and sometimes the “Arab Settlement” were “bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh.”

In relation to the names of groves—Somonauk takes its name from the creek bearing the same name, and in old times could be safely spelt in any way that first came to hand. “Squaw” Grove has its name thus because it was much frequented by the squaws when the men were gone on their hunting excursions and “Pappoose Grove” because Pappoose may be a little squaw. “Ross Grove” from Joseph Ross, the first settler; “Johnson’s” from Johnson, the first settler, “Paw-Paw” from Paw-Paw in Michigan or some other place; “Lost Grove,” because it seemed to have strayed away from all the rest of the groves and to have got lost and there stopped. The chains of groves southwest of Sycamore, united by isthmuses, and perhaps by a common sympathy, of course, would be called “Union Grove.” Most of the early settlers in the grove southeast of Sycamore, having come from Ohio, what more natural than that it should receive the name of “Ohio Grove”? The beautiful little grove a little northeast from Sycamore was so named because a Norwegian doctor by the name of Norbeau, first settled there. The grove further northeast “Charters” because a Frenchman by that name was its first settler, and the grove northwest of Sycamore “Big Grove,” because when compared with other groves it *was* big. “Hickory Grove” north of Genoa is so called because hickory is so abundant there, and last of all Driscoll’s Grove took its name from the far-famed Driscolls, one of whom had settled here, from whence he was kidnapped and taken to a little grove in Ogle county, by a company of lynchers, where he, with his father, after undergoing the mock forms of a trial and conviction, were shot down like dogs and tumbled into a common grave. Humanity shudders at the thought of this bloody transaction. In truth it might be said, however, that the horse stealing, robberies and murders of the “banditti”

of the prairie, had become, it was thought, intolerable. Yet it cannot be safely argued that the end “justified the means.” None of the old neighbors of the Driscoll, shot from this grove, believed *him* to be connected in any of these enormities, though his father and relations might have been. The old scripture principle that “the son should not bear the iniquity of the father” it seemed, was of no avail to him. After the massacre of the Driscolls, this grove took the name of “South Grove,” because it lies south of the main body of timber on the Kishwaukee, which name it still retains.

The pioneers located on the southern sides of groves in sunny exposures beside streams and springs, and fenced only as much land as would suffice for a little corn and gave themselves up generally to the pleasures of the chase, game being abundant. They were hardy people, fond of pioneer life, regardless of the forms and ceremonial restraints of advanced civilization, but noted for their neighborly kindness and hospitality.

Many of them moved farther west when too many settlers crowded around them and hunted game on “their preserves.” Thus many who came in 1835 left no record of their stay here, and we can only record the names of those who settled permanently, and even many of those who were permanent settlers have been forgotten.

In 1836 the spring did not open propitiously for the new settlers in the Kishwaukee district. All the timber land had been claimed and big prices were demanded by claimants for portions of the timber not already occupied. Every item of food except fish and game was scarce, and there was no mill nearer than Green’s mills at Ottawa. Many settlers this year pounded their corn in Indian mortars with pestles and no wheat flour was obtainable for months at a time. The decaying sod and sluggish streams and standing pools caused nearly every one to shake with ague. “Poverty, rags, a scarcity diet and the shakes were the fashion of the times,” and medical attendance was in some cases of “fever and ague” out of the question, and what they did have was of a primitive character. Some of the people who could get no medical attention, had Indian medicine men

try their skill which was by incantation or as old settlers afterward expressed it "cured by pow wow."

Those who died were buried in coffins made by coopers or carpenters, for in those days there were many pioneers who had served as apprentices and had learned trades. Few of the early graves are marked, but in some instances the first burials were the beginning of some of our cemeteries. The burial of Mrs. Peyton Russell in Kingston in 1836 marked the beginning of the pretty Kingston cemetery; that of David Hall in the Genoa cemetery.

In the fall of 1836 an election was held and Orange precinct with "Syckamore," then north of the creek, as the voting place, and Somonauk precinct then included all of what is now the south half of the county, were parts of LaSalle county. Van Buren had two hundred and thirty-five and Harrison ninety-three votes. Dr. Henry Madden, the democratic candidate from Orange precinct, defeated his whig opponent by a vote of one hundred and eighty-nine to one hundred and forty-eight. August 1, 1836, the Orange precinct elected Mark Daniels justice of the peace and Joel Jenks constable.

Henry Madden, of Brush Point, now Mayfield, was a man of education, intelligence and shrewdness, and represented a district comprising all the territory north of Iroquois county to the state line, and its western boundary was the Rock river and the eastern boundary, Cook county. When time came for him to leave Vandalia he started on horseback, rode to Ottawa, stayed all night, passed through Bloomington, Decatur, following nearly the line now marked by the Illinois Central Railroad after he left Bloomington, traveling over two hundred miles.

The creation of a new county was urged upon Dr. Madden as Geneva was too far to go to transact business at the county seat and the roads were almost impassable at times, and there were no bridges over the streams. Another fact that urged the Kishwaukee district to separation was the fact that some villages had been started at different points and the town boomers hoped the county seat might be a factor in building up their town.

The southerners did not always have their court house in a town, and the southern people being in a majority were apt to try to locate one without regard to the future of a prospective city. The

chief business of the state legislature was at that period to create new counties, and if many of the more populous communities could have had their way one hundred and two would not be the number of counties at present.

The year 1837 saw a large addition to the population of our county and all of the present townships were settled except Malta, Milan, Afton, Pierce and Victor, and they were considered undesirable because they had no timber nor running streams and game on the prairie was not as plentiful as in the timber. Many of our first settlers came from timbered countries and those who first moved upon the prairies were thought to be foolhardy to go so far from wood and water and the protection afforded by the woods in winter. The hard times borne by the settlers during 1836 had a quieting effect upon claim jumpers and they went east to their former homes or passed on to other fields of conquest.

Sawmills were erected along the banks of the Kishwaukee and for a time the people purchased the output for new houses as fast as lumber could be manufactured, and to this day there are many buildings standing made from our hardwood indigenous to our state, that for lasting qualities are better than the new pine lumber of this day.

On the 4th day of March, 1837, the act for the creation of the county of De Kalb was passed and in the same bill the counties of Stephenson, Winnebago and Boone were created if this should be sanctioned by the whole body of voters in the respective counties from which they were detached. The whole act, although containing some irrelevant matter, is here given:

AN ACT TO CREATE CERTAIN COUNTIES THERE-
IN NAMED.

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, That all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to wit: commencing on the northern boundary of the state where the section line between sections three and four, in town

twenty-nine north, range five east of the fourth principal meridian, strikes said line, thence east on the northern boundary of the state, to the range line between ranges nine and ten east, hence south on said range line to the northern boundary of Ogle county, thence west on the northern boundary of Ogle county to and passing the northwest corner of the county to the line between sections thirty-three and thirty-four in township twenty-six north, range five east, thence north to the place of beginning, shall form a county to be called Stephenson, as a tribute of respect to the late Colonel Benjamin Stephenson.

"Sec. 2. That the boundaries of Winnebago county shall be as follows, to wit: commencing on the state line at the northeast corner of the county of Stephenson, thence east on the state line to the section line between sections five and six, in township forty-six north, range three east of the third principal meridian, thence south on said section line to the south boundary of township forty-three north, range three east, thence west on said township line, to the third principal meridian, thence north on said meridian to the southeast corner of township twenty-six north, range eleven east of the fourth principal meridian, thence west on said line to the range line between ranges nine and ten east, thence north to the place of beginning.

"Sec. 3. And that all that tract of country beginning at the northeast corner of township forty-six north, range four east, thence south with the line dividing range four and five east, to the southwest corner of township forty-three north, thence west on said line to the southeast corner of Winnebago county, thence north to the place of beginning on the north boundary of the state, shall form a county to be called Boone in memory of Colonel Daniel Boone, the first settler of the State of Kentucky.

"Sec. 4. That all that tract of country beginning at the southeast corner of township thirty-seven north, range two east of the principal meridian, thence north to the northeast corner of township forty-two north, range two, east of the third principal meridian, and thence along the northern boundary of township forty-two in ranges three, four and five, east of the third principal meridian, thence south on the southeast corner of township thirty-seven north, range five east, thence west on

said township line, to the place of beginning, shall form a county to be called De Kalb.

"Sec. 5. The counties of Stephenson, Boone and De Kalb hereby created shall be organized in the following manner, to wit: for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice of Stephenson county, the following persons are appointed commissioners, viz: Vance L. Davidson and Isaac Chambers, of Jo Daviess county, and Minor York, of Ogle county, who, or a majority of them, being duly sworn before some justice of the peace of this state, faithfully to take into view the convenience of the people, the situation of the settlements, with an eye to future population and eligibility of the place shall meet at the house of William Baker, in said county, on the first Monday in May next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and proceed to examine and determine on a place for the permanent seat of justice for said county, and designate the same: Provided, that said county seat shall be located on lands belonging to the United States, not occupied by the citizens of said county, if a site for said county seat on such lands can be found equally eligible, or upon lands claimed by citizens of said county; but if said location shall be made upon land claimed by any individual in said county, or any individual having pre-emption right or title to the same, the claimant or proprietor upon whose lands, claim or pre-emption right the said seat of justice may be located, shall make a deed in fee simple to any number of acres of said tract, not less than twenty to the said county; or in lieu thereof such claimant or owner or owners of such pre-emption right shall donate to the said county at least three thousand dollars to be applied to building county buildings, within one year after locating of said county seat, and the proceeds of such quarter section, if the county seat shall be located upon government lands as aforesaid, or the proceeds of such twenty acres of land if it be located on lands claimed or owned by an individual or individuals; or the said three thousand dollars in case such claimant, or owner or owners, shall elect to pay that sum in lieu of the said twenty acres, shall be appropriated to the erection of a sufficient court house and jail; and until public buildings are erected for the purposes the courts shall be held at such place as the county commissioners shall direct.

"Sec. 6. An election shall be held at the house of William Baker, in said county, on the first Monday of May next, for one sheriff, one coroner, one recorder, one county surveyor, three county commissioners and one clerk of the county commissioners' court, who shall hold their offices until the next succeeding general election and until their successors are elected and qualified; which said election shall be conducted in all respects agreeably to the provisions of the law regulating elections: Provided, That the qualified voters present may elect from among their own number three qualified voters to act as judges of said election, who shall appoint two qualified voters to act as clerks.

"Sec. 7. For the purpose of fixing the permanent county seat of Boone county the following named persons are hereby appointed commissioners, viz: John M. Wilson of Will county, James Day of La Salle county and James H. Woodworth of Cook county, who or a majority of them being first duly sworn before some justice of the peace of this state, as required in the fifth section of this act, shall meet at the house of Simon P. Doty, in said county, on the fourth Monday in April next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and shall proceed as is required in the fifth section of this act, to locate the county seat of said Boone county.

"Sec. 8. For the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice for the county of De Kalb, Benjamin Thruston of La Salle county, James Walker of Cook county and Germanicus Kent of Winnebago county are hereby appointed commissioners, who or a majority being first duly sworn before some justice of the peace of this state, as is required in the fifth section of this act, shall meet at the house of Frederick Love in said county, on the first Monday in June next, or as soon thereafter as may be, and shall proceed in all respects as is required in the fifth section of this act: provided, That the qualified voters of Kane county shall meet at the usual places of holding elections in said county on the first Monday in May next and vote for or against the county of De Kalb, and if a majority of said voters shall be in favor of making the said county, then the county of De Kalb shall be created, but if it shall appear that there is a majority against the division then the said county shall remain as it now is

"Sec. 9. The county and circuit courts of said Boone and De Kalb counties shall be held at such place as the county commissioners' courts shall respectively appoint until the county buildings are erected and the times of holding the circuit courts in the counties hereby created shall be fixed by the circuit judges in whose circuits the counties respectively are situated.

"Sec. 10. And elections shall be held in said Boone and De Kalb counties for county officers in the following manner, viz: In the county of Boone, at the house of Simon P. Doty, on the first Monday in May next, and in the county of De Kalb at the house of Frederick Love, on the first Monday in July next, and shall be required and conducted in the same manner as is prescribed in the sixth section of this act when the same is applicable.

"Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of the clerks of the county commissioners' courts of the counties hereby organized to give notice at least ten days previous to the elections to be held as is above provided in said counties, and in case there shall be no clerk in said counties it shall be the duty of the clerk of the commissioners' court of Winnebago county to give notice of the elections to be held in the counties of Stephenson and Boone, and for the election to be held in the county of De Kalb notice shall be given in like manner by the clerks of the commissioners' court of Kane county.

"Sec. 12. The citizens of the counties hereby created are entitled in all respects to the same right and privileges as are allowed in general to other counties in this state.

"Sec. 13. The counties of Stephenson and Boone shall continue to form a part of the county of Jo Daviess until organized, and when organized according to this act shall continue attached to the county of Jo Daviess in all general elections until otherwise provided by law. The county of De Kalb shall continue to form a part of the county of Kane until it shall be organized and shall vote with the county of La Salle in all general elections until otherwise provided by law.

"Sec. 14. The commissioners appointed to locate said county seats shall receive the sum of two dollars per day for each day necessarily spent by them in discharging the duties imposed on them by this act, to be allowed by the county commis-

sioners and to be paid out of the county treasuries respectively.

"Sec. 15. The judges of elections shall deliver to each officer elected a certificate of his election. The poll books shall be retained by them until the clerk of the county commissioners' court shall be qualified, and then deliver the said poll books to such clerk, who shall make and transmit to the Secretary of State an abstract of the votes given at such election, in the same time, manner and form as is required of clerks of county commissioners' courts in elections in other counties in this state.

"Sec. 16. After the election of county officers as herein provided, the persons elected county commissioners are hereby authorized to administer the oaths of office to each other and they are severally authorized to administer the oaths of office to all other county officers. And said commissioners shall within ten days after their election meet together as a court and lay off their county into justices' districts and order elections to be held for justices of the peace and constables at a time to be fixed by them; and justices of the peace and constables elected and qualified shall hold their offices until others are elected and qualified under the law providing for the election of Justice of the Peace. The clerks of the county commissioners' courts shall deliver to each person elected justice of the peace and constable certificates of such elections; and each person elected justice of the peace is hereby authorized, upon executing bonds as required by law, to enter upon the duties of his office and to exercise and perform all the duties of justice of the peace as fully as though such person had received a commission from the governor. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

"Approved 4th of March, 1837."

The year 1837 saw the population of this section now created into a new county double, all alarm from further Indian outbreak had forever passed away. In this section east of the Mississippi north of Florida and new settlers poured into every county of northern Illinois, all of which, except Carroll, Kendall, Grundy and Lee, were organized

and in running order, and in all cases were still under county organization, showing plainly the New England's township government did not appeal to the people, the majority of whom were from southern states or of southern origin.

This year saw many new-comers from New York and New England and they established private schools in more spacious homes. Religious societies, mainly Methodists, began to be organized a few stores were opened and things began to take on the airs of organized society. All lived along streams in the woods and the great prairie was still unbroken, but all were hopeful and with patience and fortitude awaited a better day.

Mr. Boise in his history says that the year 1837 was noted as the first in the series of the regular septennial wet seasons that have recurred every seven years since that time. From the breaking up of winter until late in autumn it rained nearly every day. The entire country was flooded and the traveling was almost impossible, and we must remember at this time there were no beaten roads and no bridges, and we can in a degree imagine the inconvenience to those who were compelled to do much road work. It had been stated also that the Chief Shabbona had predicted this wet season. He had asserted that as far back as Indian tradition reached, every seventh year had been similarly visited with a superabundance of rain—with almost constant storms and floods and swollen streams. Seven years before, the soldiers at Ft. Dearborn, then the only white inhabitants of the country, had made record of a similar year of constant storms and floods; and it is certain that on every succeeding seventh year, such seasons have recurred. All of those who resided in the county during the succeeding four septennial triades, will testify that in 1844, 1851, 1858 and 1865, were each seasons of extraordinary moisture, and noted as wet summers. A wet season in the early days was exceptionally inconvenient and unhealthy. When water fell in large quantities it would lie on the ground until absorbed by the wind and the sun's rays which caused malaria and fevers so common in pioneer days. At that time there were thousands of undrained sloughs and in those sloughs dense growths of vegetable matter, and unfortunate, indeed, was the person whose home was located near one. The same lands that were considered too wet for tillage in those days is sufficiently dry at present, even without drain-

age. During the dry times the soil would be broken, the land put under cultivation and the moisture sink rapidly into the earth. Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered by the pioneers in 1837, several hundred emigrants came from their eastern homes to settle here. Many of them became ill, could secure but little medical assistance, and before the winter set in a large number had died. Added to the inconveniences mentioned the financial crisis swept over the country, which perhaps was as severe as any in our history. After the bill providing for the extension of the charter of the national bank had been vetoed, millions of dollars were drawn therefrom and placed in "pet banks." Money became plentiful and the wildest speculations were indulged in. Lots were laid out in cities and towns which had no inhabitants and were sold at auction at fabulous prices, with the expectation that the tide of emigration turned to the westward would fill these towns and cities which existed only in the imagination of the speculators. To add to this scheme the government issued paper money and when the time to pay this interest on the public debts and the revenue nothing but specie would be accepted as payment. People who had sold their eastern homes to make fortunes in the west could not meet their obligations and the financial crash came. "Confidence was now gone, and with it, the beautiful castles they had built in the air vanished like the mists of the morning; the brilliant hued bubbles burst and disappeared." The villages laid out at this time in our country were Orange, now Sycamore, Coltonville, Genoa, and one near Freeland Corners in Somonauk township. Lots had been laid out in these embryo villages and people could reside on them for the mere asking, as it was the fond hope of the landowners that their respective village might be made the future county seat. The village of Orange was on the north side of the Kishwaukee about a mile north of Sycamore. A company from New York, C. Sharer & Company, composed of Christian Sharer, capitalist of New York city, Clark Wright, Evans Wharry, and Mark Daniels, built a dam and a large mill race, and commenced a factory for the manufacture of furniture. The building was finished and a saw mill was operated. Eli J. Jewell had a wagon shop in the grove near the present residence of Fred Van Galder and also kept a little store. Charles and James Waterman also kept

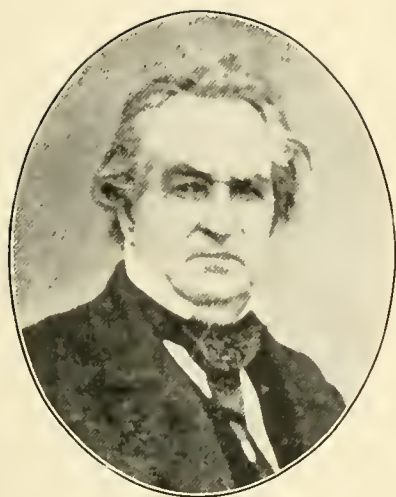
a store in this village. In all there were about a half dozen houses. At Coltonville, Rufus Colton owned a store and there was a blacksmith shop and perhaps four or five other houses. The Colton home was used for many years as a hotel. Both Orange and Coltonville were aspirants for the county seat. On the first day of May, 1837, a vote was taken in Kane county, of which we were then a part, to set off the territory then known as De Kalb county. Geneva was at that time the county seat of Kane, but Aurora looked with jealous eye upon her little neighbor on the north and had hopes that in the future *she* might be the capital.

Geneva favored the division with the thought that that would settle the county seat question. The precincts were widely scattered, and the sheriff of Kane county was unwilling to post the requisite number of notices in various precincts, and as the weather was very rainy and the roads almost impassable, he felt a sigh of relief when Dr. Henry Madden volunteered to post notices in the far off districts, with an eye to business, for in the districts that were unfriendly to the division he saw to it that no notices were posted, but in friendly districts the requisite notices were posted in due season. The vote stood as follows: One hundred and seventy-one for, and eighty-three against, division. The precinct of Somonauk cast her forty-three votes solidly for division, Orange thirty-four for, and eight against division, while in the Kishwaukee district which includes the territory now known as Kingston, Franklin, South Grove and Mayfield polled her vote with two exceptions for division. In due time the county clerk of Kane county issued a call for an election to be held at the residence of Frederick Love, for the purpose of choosing three county commissioners, one sheriff, recorder, surveyor and treasurer.

The election was held on Monday, July 3, 1837. The two parties which is as well-known are indispensable to every well arranged and conducted election, went by the name of Claim Jumpers and Anti-Claim Jumpers and divided on the question of sustaining or abolishing the claim association which had been organized the previous year. The people came from all parts of the county and in large numbers. With their wagons and horses distributed over a large space, they presented the appearance of an animated camp meet-



CHARLES G. CULVER.



DR. HENRY MADDEN.



MRS. HENRY MADDEN.



E. M. KNAPP.

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ing. After the usual amount of log rolling, caucusing and liquoring, the polls were opened, the votes cast and counted, and a majority of two to one were found to be in favor of the Anti-Claim Jumpers ticket, which was: County commissioners, Rufus Colton, Robert Sterrett, Levi Lee; sheriff, Joseph C. Lander; recorder, Jesse C. Kellogg; surveyor, Eli Barnes; and treasurer, Lysander Darling.

"They were a most able and honorable body of officials and laid well the foundation work for their successors. Rufus Colton was an active, stirring, shrewd New Englander, formerly editor of a Vermont paper—a warm friend and a fair, uncompromising enemy. R. Sterrett of Somonauk was of Pennsylvania origin, always a decided democrat—honest, reliable, true man. Levi Lee, of Kingston, was a shrewd, intelligent man, active in the temperance cause. He filled many public offices, and was of late, a member of the legislature of Wisconsin. Jesse C. Kellogg, the recorder, was of Vermont Puritan stock, has been for thirty-three years, and still is one of the worthiest citizens of De Kalb county, active in every good work, the uncompromising foe of all wrong and oppression. Captain Barnes, for over thirty years a venerated citizen of this county, died in 1867, leaving a large family of descendants here. Sheriff Lander, an honest, pleasant old Indianian, had all of the peculiarities of speech and dialect of the Hoosier race. Lysander Darling was a pleasant, kind-hearted, honest popular citizen, said to be the first settler in Sycamore."

At these early elections no printed tickets were used as at present. Ira Douglas tells us that he appeared at the polls, announced his name, and then stated orally his preferences for the different offices to be filled. He belonged to the Anti-Claims Association and voted for the ticket elected by having a mark placed after the name of each candidate.

At the close of these events it was thought proper that the birth of the new county and the election of its first roster of county officers should be celebrated on the glorious 4th, and accordingly on the 61st anniversary of American independence some three or four hundred early settlers assembled at the house of Ephraim Hall, who had erected a new house, which at that time was one of the very best in the county and still stands as a mark of

the good old days, where the honorable Levi Lee, a local preacher and proprietor of Lee's mill delivered the oration, which for force, eloquence and patriotism was considered well worthy of the occasion. At this celebration we must remember that all the accompanying nuisances of the present day celebration were wholly absent. People came from many miles around, brought their baskets well filled with luncheon and had a great picnic dinner in the grove. It is probable that at this time, 1907, no one lives in the county who was present at this celebration.

Matters moved rapidly in those days and on the 11th of July the first regular session of the county commissioners' court was held at the house of Rufus Colton. This was rather a more spacious house than the ones usually occupied by the early settlers; it being eighteen by twenty-four feet, made of hewn logs and furnished with doors and a window and chinked up with pure mortar. The day of their meeting being fair it was held out doors and the sheriff, Joseph C. Lander, made proclamation and they at once proceeded to business. An old merchant's ledger was used as the sole book of record and is still in possession of the county clerk at the court house. The first duty performed was to lay the county off in five election precincts and justices' districts. They were:

First, Kingston district and precinct, commencing at the northwest corner of the county running south twelve miles, thence northeast crossing the Sycamore river so as to include Benjamin Stephen's land, and then north to the county line.

It was ordered that elections be held in this precinct at the residence of Levi Lee. George H. Hill, John Whitney and Jones Hait were appointed judges.

The second was Sycamore precinct, including the northeast corner of the county, and extending as far south as Charter Grove, but not including the present village of Sycamore. The elections were to be held at a school house near Lysander Darling's, and William A. Miller, James A. Armstrong and Samuel Cory were made its judges.

The third was named Orange district, and comprised the territory south of the Sycamore district as far as Lost Grove, in the present town of Cortland. Elections for this district were ordered at

Rufus Colton's house, and Frederic Love, James Root and Eli Barnes were made judges.

The fourth was named Somonauk district, and comprised the territory south of Orange district, ten miles in width, and about twenty in length to the south line of the county. Elections were ordered to be held at the house of Woodruff and Lane; William Davis, Frederic A. Witherspoon and Simon Price were made judges.

The fifth district was called Paw Paw, and comprised the southwest portion of the county. No recorded provision was made for elections in this district, and it was subsequently abolished, but afterward, upon the indignant protest of some of its people, was re-established.

In October the commissioners that had been appointed by the legislature to fix the county seat, met at the house of Frederic Love as directed by the law of organization. The home of the Honorable Frederic Love was at that time a log building on the site of which today stands the residence of his grandson, Frederic Love. They were received by the citizens representing the three competing points with all of that cordiality that was to be expected toward men upon whose decision important interests depended. Escorted by a large number of residents of the county, and men who were interested in the decision of the question, they spent most of three days in riding about the region, viewing the country and comparing the advantages of the rival locations. There seemed to be little to choose between them. One of the commissioners, Mr. Walker of Plainfield, had been a member of the legislature with Mr. Madden. He was also an intimate friend of Mr. Harvey Maxfield, who had recently visited this section of the country and came back with a glowing account of its attractions, and of the advantages of the present location for a county seat. He had also reported to Walker a remark said to have been made by Madden to the effect that he had secured Walker's appointment as commissioner, and expected to control him so far as to induce him to locate the county seat upon his own claim at Brush Point. This naturally aroused opposition in the mind of Mr. Walker.

Much to Madden's chagrin, he found his friend prejudiced against his own point and unable to see its advantages. The inhabitants of the little collection of log houses on the bank of the Kishwan-

kee north of the present county seat where the village had been laid out, had become convinced that their village was upon ground too low to secure its location as the seat of justice, and they combined to assure the commissioners that the place where they intended the village should be, was on the higher ground upon the other side of the stream.

In the contest which followed we will give the reminiscences of Major Evans Wharry who participated in the notable event and was the person more than any other one who is responsible for the present location of the city of Sycamore and the site upon which the court house now stands.

MAJOR EVANS WHARRY'S REMINISCENCE.

The following reminiscence was given by Major Evans Wharry to V. Hix, in March, 1879, and by the latter prepared for the "City Weekly." Leaving out the introductory clause, we copy as follows: The Major and a Mr. Sharer, both members of the New York Land Company, came here in 1836, with the view of taking up a large tract of land in the interest of the company. They landed in Chicago in May, 1836, and after remaining in that city for a couple of weeks started for Galena, by way of Rockford. Reaching this locality, they met with Dr. Madden, formerly a resident of Brush Point, Mayfield, and at that time a member of the Illinois general assembly. The project of the formation of De Kalb county, then a part of Kane county, was being talked up, and the Doctor, being favorably impressed with the Major and the mission upon which he was bent, prevailed upon him to stop here and assist him in a scheme which he had in view, which was no less than to locate a shire town for the new county. The Major, thinking favorably of the project, consented, but did not think the selection of a site for the new county seat which the Doctor made, a good one. The site in question was what is now the Thomas Wood farm, half a mile north of the river bridge, and formerly well known as the Clark Wright place. The land there is comparatively low and level, and as the Major's eyes took in the elevated situation south of the river, and upon which the city of Sycamore now stands, he was at once of the opinion that it should have been selected. But the Doctor was allowed to have his

own way, and the Major at once commenced improvements on the quarter section chosen, a portion of which the Doctor was to have for his influence in the legislation needed to locate the capital town of the county. In fact, the Doctor and Major were mutually interested, and both hoped to realize handsomely out of their venture in a pecuniary way. The Doctor, by agreement between the two, was to have fifty of the one hundred and sixty acres. He returned to Springfield to see to the appointment of a board of commissioners to locate the county seat, and the Major went to work in the interests of the new town, and had the same platted and placed on record at Geneva. He purchased Norwegian Grove, lying a little to the east, paying for the same the sum of four hundred dollars, and removed Dr. Norbo, a Norwegian, who gave the name to the grove, to Geneva; purchased two or three teams of oxen, erected a store on the premises now owned by Roswell Dow. He also bridged the river, constructed a dam, cut a mill race from a point near the southwest corner of Norwegian Grove, through the lowlands just north of the river bridge, traces of which remain to this day, and erected a sawmill, and sought to make the place a prominent one for those days. At that time the old state road, running west from Geneva to the Mississippi, ran along the north side of Norwegian Grove, and this fact may have had something to do with the selection of Dr. Madden as a member of the legislature.

While the Doctor was busy in the legislature the Major was busy at home. Commissioners favorable had been selected by Madden and things promised a happy termination. The Doctor, however, had a deeper purpose in view than the Major had at first suspected, but which soon showed itself. Madden came back in advance of the commissioners and insisted that he must have more than the fifty acres at first agreed upon. At this the Major was taken somewhat aback, but finally consented to increase the number of acres to seventy-five, the amount of land the Doctor thought he ought to have. This would have been willingly acquiesced in by the Major, but just upon the eve of the selection of the site by the commissioners the Doctor became still more greedy and demanded one hundred acres. Then the Major's ire was thoroughly aroused, and in the height of his indignation he vehemently told the Doctor to go to

gehenna; that he would never give him that amount of land. The two were now at sword's points, and the Doctor at once set about to secure the location of the county seat at Brush Point.

Apprised of his purpose, the Major quietly but actively began to bestir himself to defeat the Doctor, and at once hired riders to traverse the county to enlist the citizens in his behalf. The commissioners came, two of them, and one hundred and fifty men from all parts of the county met them upon their arrival. The place of meeting was at the Major's store. The day was spent in consultation. There were several parties in this part of the county who had a location for the county seat in view, among them Captain Eli Barnes, who then owned what is now the John Burke farm, on the De Kalb road. There was where the Captain wanted it located. Then there was Mr. Calvin Colton, of Coltonville, who desired its location at his place. And it was wanted by a party from Genoa.

On the next day, the interest increasing, there were two hundred men assembled at the Major's headquarters. The party was mounted on horses, and finally, in company with the commissioners, they all started out to inspect the different competing localities for the county seat. They crossed the river and halted first upon the site the Major had all the time favored and which, after his quarrel with Madden, he determined to secure, if possible, and that was where the city now stands. Here the Major pointed out in eloquent terms the natural advantages of the place, after which the party took up the line of march. It was a jolly crowd and a jolly occasion. There was running of horses, whooping and all manner of fun afloat. Reaching the Captain Barnes place they listened to a stump speech from the redoubtable individual and then struck for Coltonville. This locality was soon inspected and away they broke for Brush Point. After reaching there the Major invited the party to ride to the west for a distance of about sixty rods, which was done, and they found themselves in the middle of a large flat covered with water. This, the Major said, was the place the Doctor had selected for the county seat, for the reason that it would never lack a supply of water. Then a derisive shout went up at the expense of the Doctor and the party took up the line of march for Genoa. From Genoa they finished the circuit by bringing up at the Major's store. Here

a further confab followed until finally one of the commissioners, Mr. Walker, told the party to go home, but to return on the morrow, when the county seat would be located.

The eventful day arrived and so did the crowd. The party mounted and again visited each and every place they had gone to the day previous, with the exception of Genoa. The commissioners said that Genoa was a nice place but too near the north line of the county to be available. Then Commissioner Walker spoke and informed the crowd that with the concurrence of the other commissioners (one of them was absent in St. Louis), he should designate the place selected by Major Wharry for the capital of the county. The other commissioner, Mr. Thurston, who was in close confab with Madden at the time, refused to concur with Walker, and advised that the absent commissioner be summoned. He was asked if he would be present providing the absent man could be got here and replied that he would not—that he would never come there again. This exasperated the Major and his friends, and they finally made him say as to which of the different sites visited he preferred; and, being considerably frightened by the demonstration made, said that if he must, he would say that Wharry's selection seemed the most favorable. The matter was ended by Walker, who stuck a stake, painted red at the top, near where the courthouse now stands, and the crowd drove it four feet into the ground. Afterwards a hickory pole about one hundred feet high was raised on the spot by the Major and his friends, where it stood with colors flying from the top.

Madden continued to fight against the location with all his might, but the people of the county came forth winners. The friends of the Major here were aided by the settlers at the southern extremity of the county on the condition that the former should aid them in their desire to be set off and become a part of the county adjoining them on the south, which was agreed to. The support given to the Half-Shire bill some years ago by the people here is said by the Major to have been in consequence of the agreement spoken of, but how this may be we do not pretend to know or to say.

The land tract located by Major Wharry and Mr. Sharer in the interest of the land company, after the agreement first entered into by Madden and the Major, embraced two square miles of land

with the boundaries as follows: Commencing about one quarter of a mile north of the Roswell Dow place, the west line was run to the south two miles, thence to the east, taking in a portion of Ohio Grove, and which also included the old Indian village, on what is now known as the Tyler farm; thence north two miles, running to the north of Norwegian Grove, and taking in the same, and thence west two miles to the place of beginning. It will thus be seen by those familiar with the section of country embraced within the lines, that the tract included the quarter section upon which the county seat was to be located, and which is now the Thomas Wood farm. The Major tells us that the tract was marked out with a plow, four yoke of oxen being used and four days being consumed in the undertaking.

Of course the old town north of the river was soon abandoned after the site for the county seat was finally determined upon. We have already spoken of Captain Eli Barnes. The Captain is accredited with building the first house in Sycamore, the same being the present City Hotel, then known as the Mansion House. Although the first constructed, the Barnes tavern was not the first house on the ground. A little wooden building had been moved here from the old Hamlin place, south of here, and was occupied by a Dr. Bassett, the first physician of the place. John C. Waterman and Charles Waterman were the first merchants. This was in 1839. This year the old courthouse was built, which stood nearly opposite the present one, and was a very primitive affair. The next year—1840—the village consisted of about a dozen houses. Among other residents at the time, and whose names are familiar to many of our readers, were E. S. Jewell, D. Banister, Jesse C. Kellogg, Carlos Lattin, L. D. Walrod, Jos. Sixbury, F. Love, and Marshall Stark. The Mayos and other early settlers did not come until a year or two later.

By the way, we asked the Major how he got his title. We supposed he had seen actual military service; participated, perhaps, in the Black Hawk or some other memorable war, and were anxious to hear him recount his military exploits. But in this we were disappointed. He was only Major of a company organized in the earliest days here for protection against the raids of the banditti of the prairies, who infested this portion of the west.

In the same way Marshall Stark got to be colonel and Eli Barnes captain. Many now living remember seeing Captain Barnes at the head of Fourth-of-July processions in Sycamore, dressed in uniform with sword and pistols, and mounted on his clumsily caparisoned steed. We remember him well, and it was with a feeling of awe that we gazed upon his stern features, and heard the severe orders as they issued from his lips to those under his command. He has long since been dead.

At the elections for years there were no election tickets as now. A man appeared before judges of elections, first gave his name, then his choice was announced orally by him and written down on a tally sheet.

At the beginning of the year 1838, the machinery of the county was fairly set in working order and it was necessary that a term of court should be held for the trial of civil and criminal suits. The court house not being ready for occupancy it was decided to hold the first term of the circuit court at the residence of Rufus Colton. The first grand jurors of the county were George H. Hill, Nathan Billings, William A. Miller, Ly-sander Darling, John Whitney, John Eastabrooks, William Miles, Henry Madden, Eli Barnes, Phineas Stevens, Alpheus Jenks, Russell D. Cross-ett, John Maxfield, William Davis, Maltby B. Cleveland, D. S. Bullard, Zachariah Wood, Ralph Wyman, Benjamin Stephens, Joseph A. Armstrong, Henry B. Barber, Reuben Nichols, Justin Crafts. Petit jurors, C. W. Branch, E. F. White, Abner Jackman, Peter Lamoise, Clark Wright, John Elliott, Clark L. Barber, Joseph A. McCollum, Russell Huntley, Ora A. Walker, John Corkins, Solomon Wells, H. N. Perkins, Jacob Cox, Lyman Judd, Henry Durham, F. A. Wither-spoon, John Sebree, Marshall Stark, Jeremian Burleigh, John Riddle, William Russell, Watson Y. Pomeroy, Ezra Hansen. As the coming circuit court was expected to cause an unusual demand for stationery, the clerk of the county commissioner's court was authorized to purchase two dollars worth, and in addition was voted the sum of ten dollars to pay for a book of record.

Three tavern licenses were granted this year—one to Russell Huntley, at what is now the city of De Kalb, one to John Eastabrooks at Squaw Grove, and one to H. N. Perkins at the present village of

Genoa, and to guard against extortion the board enacted that the rates for the government tavern keepers for the ensuing year be as follows: For each meal of victuals, thirty-one cents; for lodging each person, twelve and a half cents; for each horse to hay over night, twelve and a half cents; for each bushel of oats, seventy-five cents. These were great prices in those days, and were more than were usually charged. Two years later, the price of a dinner in De Kalb county was twelve and a half cents, and a man was boarded for a week for one dollar. The total of the county tax levied the first year of its political existence was two hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty cents, but the deputy sheriff, James Phillips, after working through the winter was unable to collect more than eighty-four dollars and thirty-seven cents. In August of this year three new county commissioners were elected. They were Eli G. Jewell, Burrage Hough, and Henry Hix. They were partisans of the Orange people in the county seat contest, and ordered that the October of court be held in the house of Captain Eli Barnes, which was then supposed to be under construction. Captain Barnes' house existed only in imagination and Mr. Colton, clerk of the circuit court had made all processes returnable at his residence. The ignis fatui was still dazzling before his eyes and he hoped still with the aid of Dr. Madden to have it located there. At this time Coltonville was the largest village of the county, it had a store, a tavern, a blacksmith shop, a doctor, a lawyer, and some of its citizens were planning the erection of a distillery.

Madden and Colton both being sorely vexed at being overruled in their choice of a county seat, had put their heads together to procure a removal by combining against Orange the two parties who favored Brush Point and Coltonville; and they managed it in this wise. Mr. Madden, who was still a member of the legislature, had during the last winter's session, procured the passage of an act providing that a vote should be taken first for or against the removal of the county seat from Orange. It was presumed that the two parties favoring Brush Point and Coltonville would combine and could carry this measure, for removal. In that case a second vote was to be taken upon Coltonville or Brush Point, and the place receiving the highest number of votes was to be the county seat

Madden returned, and made no public mention of the passage of this act, but it was strongly suspected by the Orange men, that something of this kind had been done, and was to be "put through on the sly." It was finally discovered in this way. A certain bachelor of Genoa, Gleason by name, who was attached to the Orange party, invaded the Brush Point settlement one Sunday night, in search of a wife. From his fair Dulcinea, he learned to his surprise, that on the next Monday week, an election was to be held in that settlement to remove the county seat. Gleason informed his friends of what he had heard, and it was agreed that the Orange men should meet them at the polls and vote the removal project down. J. C. Kellogg and E. G. Jewell were dispatched south in the night to rouse their friends in Somonauk.

In due time the polls were opened, and to the surprise of the Brush Pointers, were opened in those precincts opposed to the change, as well as those which favored it. The unfairness of the secret conspiracy was so apparent that in Somonauk precinct, which then included six townships, forty-five of the forty-seven votes cast were against removal. The project was voted down by seventeen majority, in the whole county.

Coltonville had grown since the summer before when the first term of the county commissioners court was held there. There were four or five houses there now, but how the crowd of people that assembled on this memorable occasion was provided for must every ever be a mystery to future generations. The first term of the court was held in a small framed house one story and a half in height, which, a few years after, was moved down to Sycamore, and is now the residence of W. W. Bryant, and standing nearly opposite the Universalist church. Hon. John Pearson, the judge, resided at Danville, Vermilion county, and the extent of his circuit may be judged from this fact. He was subsequently removed for incompetency. Rufus Colton was the clerk, and Amasa Huntington states attorney. There were but twenty suits upon the docket, none of them sharply contested cases. The first suit was one in which Erasmus D. Walrod was plaintiff and Stephen Harwood was defendant, but before the trial commenced it was settled by agreement of parties—a good first example which has not since been followed so close-

ly as would have been to the advantage of the county.

The duty of the twenty-four grand jurors and the states attorney, were ended when they had found an indictment against one William Taylor for passing counterfeit money. Taylor was supposed to be one of an organized gang that even at this early day was infesting the country, and swindling the honest citizens. Not being ready for trial, he was retained in charge of the county until the next term. After being comfortably boarded for several weeks by the Barber family the county commissioners ordered him to the Will county jail, at Joliet, which was then the nearest available place of confinement; and out of the scantily furnished treasury of the county they paid forty-five dollars to a guard for conveying him there. When he was next brought out for trial he escaped from the guard and was seen no more in this section of the country; and when in addition this misfortune, the Will county jailor sent in a bill for twenty-five dollars for his board, it bankrupted the treasury; the commissioners indignantly refused to allow it and demanded the items. After this dear experience in the capture of criminals it became the policy to overlook all crimes that were not too public and heinous, and when an offense had been committed that could not be overlooked, the county officers sometimes contrived that a hint should be given to the offender that he would probably be arrested, and that it would be expedient for him to leave the country before that event should occur. In this way they rid themselves of the elephant. In December of this year, a meeting of county commissioners provided for ascertaining upon what section of land the county seat had been placed. The county had not yet been surveyed by the United States. Nobody knew where the boundaries of the county were, nor were any other lines definitely ascertained. It was necessary that the county should first make its pre-emption claim to the quarter section that the law required it should own, as private individuals made their claims, and then should survey and sell the village lots; out of the proceeds of which sale the public buildings were to be erected, guaranteeing of course to the purchasers, that when the land came in market the county would purchase and pay for it.

For this purpose the commissioners duly authorized and directed Eli G. Jewell to obtain the services of a surveyor and bring a line or lines from some survey made under the authority of the general government down to the county seat, and thereby cause a number of town lots not exceeding eighty, to be laid out, platted and recorded, the expense of which survey it was prudently provided should be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the lots. At this term the rate of compensation to jurors was fixed at seventy-five cents per day, but at this rate was found to cause a heavy drain upon the treasury, it was subsequently reduced to fifty cents.

Frederic Love was appointed first school commissioner for the county, and was also granted a license to keep a tavern. Love's capacious cabin was as public a place as any in the county. He called it Centerville, and hoped that at some time it would become the county seat. Henry Durham of Genoa, was granted a merchant's license at this term of the court. A few years later, the village at that point had become the largest and most lively in the county. In September, 1838, Shabbona, the old Indian, employed James S. Waterman to survey the two sections of land which the government had granted him in that section of the country. During this year a company under the name of Jenks & Company, representing considerable capital, constructed a mill upon the Kishwaukee, in the present town of De Kalb on the land now occupied by Albert Schryvers farm, and projected a village which, however, was never built up. The large barn now—1867—standing upon that farm was one of the first framed buildings in the county, and was used on several occasions for the religious services of the quarterly meetings of the Methodists.

The year 1839 was memorable as one of great suffering among the new settlers, from sickness. During the spring and autumn months, over most of the county, there were hardly enough of the well to take proper care of the sick. Ague and bilious fevers were the prevailing diseases. They resulted from the close proximity to the groves and streams to which the new comers all built their houses, and were aided by the insufficient and comfortless little dwellings; also by the bad surface water from the sloughs which they used in the want of well of proper depth to supply water

which was pure. It was difficult also, to secure medical attendance and the physicians who practiced through the country, rarely had a sufficient supply of medicine. A citizen relates his disappointment when after having gone shaking with ague seven miles on foot to a doctor for a dose of quinine, the doctor told him solemnly, "No young man, I can't let you have it; you are young, and can wear out the disease. I must save my little supply for cases in which it is needed to save life, for I don't know when I shall be able to obtain any more."

Deaths were numerous, and the few carpenters in the country who were able to work, were at times busy night and day in making coffins. It was noticed that one settlement on the border of the county, in Franklin, afterward known as the Pennsylvania settlement, was quite free from the prevalent diseases. The three or four houses that composed this little village, were built by Dr. Hobart, Albert Fields, and William Ramsey, two miles from the timbered lands and in the middle of the prairie. To this was due their exemption from disease.

The water problem in a new country seemed to be a most serious one, for had these settlers been provided with pure water, how much suffering and death might have been avoided. In 1839 there were more cases of typhoid fever, and more deaths resulting therefrom out of a population of about twelve hundred, than our county then possessed, than there has been in the last five years of our history and with a population of over thirty thousand.

Slough wells were about the only sources of drinking water. Even as late as 1842 Sycamore had but three wells fit for use. Many instances of suffering are related, and the medical attendance was of little service and difficult to get. Trained nurses were unknown. The afflicted were at the mercy of the good neighbors and a new attendant came each evening.

Later came the deep bricked well, then the tubular well, which made far better health and disproved the old theory that settlements away from running water were impracticable.

But the citizens in the vicinity of the county seat found time to build a new court house. The survey lines ordered by the county commissioners, had been brought down from the neighborhood of

Rockford, where some government surveying had already been done, and the village of Sycamore was staked out. The inhabitants of this place for all future time, may thank Captain Eli Barnes and James S. Waterman for the broad streets that now add so much to the beauty of the village. To many of the people, they seemed, at the time, unnecessarily wide, but the sensible plea that there was a whole continent of prairie before them, and that when Sycamore became a city they would be needed to accommodate its business, prevailed, and they were laid out one hundred feet wide. From the time the village was laid out, its original name of Orange was dropped, and Sycamore adopted by common consent.

During the previous winter, Captain Barnes had got together materials for building a spacious tavern at the new county seat, and early in the spring it was erected—the first building put up in this village. It is still standing, directly east of the public square, and has ever since been occupied as a hotel. As an inducement for building it, it was agreed that the block on which it stands should be given to the Captain, free of cost.

This hostelry built of hewn timber in 1839 was the first frame house built in the town and stood for many years on the site of the Sycamore Carnegie Library. Four years ago it was removed about one hundred feet to the southeast of its old site, where it was repaired and is still occupied as a hotel. The old timbers were in good state of preservation and the "Old Mansion House," as it was once called, bids fair to remain another seventy years as a monument to Captain Barnes, for this building placed Sycamore more firmly "on the map" and was sought by the weary traveler on his search for a home, or the farmer who was compelled to market his produce in Chicago by means of ox teams, or a little later by the then swiftest freight, the horse team.

For years this was called "Barnes' Folly," and was supposed to be unnecessary in so small a town. After this, other buildings followed so that we may truthfully say that Captain Barnes set an example that was followed, and for fifty years Sycamore has been known as a well-built, pretty city.

The village having been laid out, the commissioners directed Mr. Jewell to proceed to sell lots

at public auction, and with the proceeds to contract for building a courthouse and jail.

The auction was held, and the bidding was spirited. Some fifteen or twenty lots were sold at prices ranging from twenty to fifty dollars. Among the purchasers were Frederick Love, J. C. Kellogg, James S. Waterman, Harvey Maxfield, Daniel Bannister, Almon Robinson, Erastus Barnes, and Timothy Wells.

The proceeds of the sale constituted a little fund out of which, some of the materials for the courthouse were then purchased. Those most interested in the matter then took teams and drove to all the sawmills in the country round, and begged or bought, or traded for the necessary lumber. The labor upon the building was done by voluntary contribution. Everyone could do something and all worked with a will.

By the time fixed for the June session of the circuit court, a two-story building twenty by thirty feet had been enclosed, and the county commissioners, who were hastily summoned together, ordered their clerk of the court to notify the judge of the circuit court that they had erected a courthouse at the county seat, and that it was ready for occupancy, and requested that he direct the circuit clerk to keep his office there.

Captain Barnes served the order upon the judge now sitting in court at Coltonville, and the crowd of attendants, augmented by a large body of citizens assembled to see what action would be taken upon this order, awaited with great interest the argument upon the proposition to remove to Sycamore. When the judge decided that the court must be removed thence a shout of triumph went up from the Sycamore party, while the opponents of removal were correspondingly depressed. Judge Ford took his record under his arm, States Attorney Purple bundled up his papers, the sheriff, the lawyers, juries, parties and witnesses followed suit, and led by Captain Barnes, on that well-known spotted horse that he rode upon all public occasions for more than twenty years later, all took up their line of march through the thick woods and across the green prairie, to the new seat of empire at Sycamore. The assemblage was entertained at a grand public dinner at the new tavern, where all the luxuries that the country afforded were freely provided by the successful party.



CAPTAIN ELI BARNES.



HON. LEVI LEE.



CLEMENT COMBS.

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When the court repaired to the new courthouse, it was found that the courthouse was ready for occupancy, was rather more than its condition warranted. It had a frame, a roof, and some siding upon it, but there were no doors nor windows, and the only floor was some loose boards covering one-half of the upper story. When the officers of the court had clambered up to the seat of justice in the second story, it found furniture somewhat scarce. A tilting table was the judge's desk, and a broad, rough board was provided for the clerks and attorneys tables—*et præterea nihil*. It was a rough and primitive arrangement for the entertainment of the blind goddess, and if she had had her eyes about her she would have fled from the spot in alarm. A question arose whether process having been made returnable at Coltonville, suits could be tried at another locality, and except a few agreed cases, no litigation was carried on. William Taylor, the only criminal, having fortunately run away, and the arrest of all others being carefully avoided, there was no use for a grand jury, and it had been at once dismissed, and the court speedily adjourned.

The commissioners' court at the June session, divided the county into three assessment districts.

The districts of Franklin, Kingston, and Kishwaukee constituted the first, and of this J. F. Page was chosen assessor. Sycamore, Orange and Ohio districts made the second, and of this, Austin Hayden was assessor. Somonauk and Paw Paw made the third, and of this Stephen Arnold was assessor. The three assessors were each paid for three days' service in assessing the entire property of the county.

At the August election, John R. Hamlin was chosen clerk of the county commissioners' court, and Lysander Darling, county treasurer, in place of George H. Hill. William M. Maxfield was chosen county collector, Alpheus Jenks, recorder.

In this year, the land in three northern townships which had previously been surveyed by the United States, was put in the market. It was a part of what was called the Rockford or Polish survey.

The United States government, in sympathy with the Poles who had just been overwhelmed in their contest for their independence by the power of Russia, had made a grant of a large tract of land on the banks of the Rock river to such of

that nation as chose to settle upon it. It was accordingly surveyed some years earlier than most of this part of the state. Very few of that nation, however, availed themselves of this privilege. Claims had been made on the same land by other and earlier settlers. These combined to drive away the new claimants. Numerous little stockade forts were built with loop holes for muskets, and a determination was expressed to drive the Polish emigrants out of the country, and they were entirely successful. They never occupied their grant.

At Coltonville, the large two-story house still standing there was built this year for a tavern, and was opened with a grand ball in the autumn. To make a sufficient party, the whole country was summoned. Some twenty of the guests came from Oregon, thirty miles west, and as many more from St. Charles, twenty miles to the east.

We have had the pleasure of talking with one who came as a guest and this was at the time regarded as the most notable social function of the county. The dance lasted all night, and by morning light many had become intoxicated. Whisky sold for a cent a glass at the tavern bar, but on the whole, good order and merriment reigned supreme. The music was the best ever danced to at that time. It was a noted event.

In the summer of the previous year, a convention was held at Ottawa to nominate candidates for the legislature. Delegates went from Orange, now called Sycamore, to see that men favorable to their point as the county seat should be nominated, and they selected William Stadden for senator and J. W. Churchill for the assembly. But they were disappointed in their men. At the winter's session, another act was passed authorizing a vote upon the removal of the county seat.

The session laws in these times were not circulated till six months after the sitting of the legislature, and before any opponents of removal were aware of the existence of such an act, the time had arrived for a vote upon the question.

A poll book was opened at Coltonville, a dozen votes or so were cast for removal to that place, and the terms of the law were considered to be complied with. The seat of justice technically was removed.

But Kellogg, the county commissioners' clerk, refused to deliver the books. He was arrested and

tried before Justice Harvey Maxfield, and after a savage, wordy warfare, was discharged.

The total receipts and expenditures of the county this year amounted to the sum of four hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifteen cents, a very moderate amount considering that a courthouse had been constructed, and that, although built from another fund, it naturally increased some of the county expenses.

GAME OF PIONEER DAYS.

The boy or man, as he scours the prairies, the woods and the few undrained swamps for the game that is now so scarce, little dreams, perhaps, of the days when men, not now fifty, with a single barreled muzzle-loading shot gun or rifle did not need to wear out much boot-leather to bring home enough game for himself and neighbors.

The writer well remembers hearing John Mullen of Mayfield, tell how he and his son, Phillip, killed seven deer before breakfast in the early '50s. Wild cats were numerous in the woods and many of them were killed by the pioneers. The last one killed in our county so far as we know was killed on the farm owned by Albert Goff in Kingston township in 1885.

The last lynx killed in our county was in Squaw Grove in May, 1867, and previous to that they were dispatched in different portions of the county.

Here is a true story that smacks of true pioneer days: At the Brush Point school house in Mayfield on presidential election, November, 1856, Houton Graham appeared with a heavy Kentucky rifle on his shoulder to vote for his favorite candidate, Buchanan. Many of his admirers called him "Buckanan," and some abbreviated it to "Buck." Houton Graham remarked after depositing his ballot that he had voted for "Buck" and now he would go into the woods and kill one: which boast was faithfully carried out and on the next day "Uncle Hout" had venison for dinner.

Who of the old residents does not remember the millions of wild pigeons that on certain days in autumn almost darkened the sky in their southward flight. During those days the greenest hunter might sit hidden within shooting distance of some dead tree in the woods and shoot scores of them in a day. Their haunts in Kentucky and Tennessee were visited by many naturalists. Audubon tells

us that hundreds of limbs were broken beneath their weight. They have been thought by many to be now extinct, but their breeding places are now in the sparsely settled timberland regions of South America, and they have again appeared in the northern portions of Wisconsin and Michigan.

The stately sand hill crane is a bird of the past in this vicinity. They reared their young in the center of a large swamp out of the hunters' reach and built their nests in a conical mound made of rushes and swamp grass, and when hatched took them on their backs to the shore. The sand hill crane stood more than four feet when full grown, was difficult to hunt, and when wounded would fight desperately. Their flesh was considered a great delicacy. They would light on a high knoll where they could spy the approaching enemy and perform some queer antics which some have called a dance. They flew at great height and were exceptionally cautious, so that few indeed are the hunters who can boast of having killed one.

The water fowl are still seen, but not one-hundredth now of what they were a quarter of a century ago.

In the middle sixties two men hid in some willows near a pond on the farm of Wm. Wike and during one afternoon killed ducks enough to fill a wash boiler. Now Prof. Stout wears out three pairs of boots to kill one poor little teal duck.

The figure four, a trap devised for the capture of quail, destroyed its tens of thousands, and not until within the last few years, since they have been protected by stringent laws and the game wardens have brought them into this section from Virginia, has the familiar whistle of "bob white" been heard as in days of old. They are now quite tame, and during the winter feed around our barns. The crow now seems to be the most dangerous enemy of the quail and prairie chicken. They destroy the nests in large numbers, eating the eggs and very young birds.

Old settlers tell us that after grain was grown on the prairies these birds rapidly increased, but as soon as the crow in large numbers appeared and the hunters from city and town would camp out and destroy hundreds of quail and prairie chicken in a day or two, they rapidly disappeared. The crow is an enemy of every kind of bird and it must and is being reckoned with, for in many counties

a bounty is given for the destruction of this prolific black thief of the winged tribe.

The streams abounded in most excellent varieties of fish, such as pickerel, bass, catfish, and other kinds, but they seined and speared until now the "Izaak Waltons" must be patient indeed if from our Kishwaukee we can even secure suckers or carp sufficient for our dinner.

The days of hunting for any game are practically over, and like the buffalo that once roamed over a greater portion of our country, the remaining varieties of the once innumerable beasts, fowl and fishes, sought by the hunters of the past are fast disappearing and with them that type of American known as the hunter and trapper with many traits of the Indian, who in the earlier days of national life made a soldier unsurpassed in the annals of war and made glorious our arms in the Revolution, War of 1812 and the War with Mexico.

In the early days of the DeKalb county pioneers when game abounded, many are the exciting incidents that were participated in by hunters long since gone to "the happy hunting ground."

When one realizes that a citizen now living has seen as high as thirty deer in a herd, and that they were as numerous almost as rabbits are now, we can see how rapid was the wanton destruction of this noble game, for in about a third of a century after Jack Sebree, our first permanent settler, made his home in Squaw Grove, they had disappeared.

R. F. Watson of Franklin and Solomon Wells and William Driscoll killed more than one hundred of these animals, and at times counted one hundred and twenty-five in a drove. In cold weather when snow was deep the deer would often mingle with the cattle and feed on hay and grain, but the temptation of the hunter could not be resisted and his fate was certain on such occasions.

We, who are now two score years of age, can well remember how many of the barns, granaries and other farm buildings were ornamented with the antlers of the deer, and they were exhibited as a testimonial to the hunter's skill—much the same way in which an Indian warrior wore the scalps of victims to exhibit his military prowess.

During the severe winter of 1842 when the ground was covered for months with deep snow, and deer and other game sought the barnyard for food, hundreds of deer were ruthlessly destroyed.

To add to the discomfiture of this timid game, a thaw came which lasted for a day or two, and then came cold weather, making an icy crust over the snow, thick enough to carry a man, but not sufficiently thick to prevent the sharp hoof of a deer from breaking through.

At such times the deer, if unmolested, would make paths or runways leading from their usual haunts to their feeding and watering places.

The morning after the freezing, W. Scott, who kept some hounds, George Wood, Sr., A. B. Green, S. Gregory and others from Genoa started for the woods west of town and in what is now Kingston, came upon their doomed quarry.

The fleet hounds soon overtook the poor animals plunging through the crusted snow and would nab and harry them until the bulldog would overtake the deer and seize them by the throat and soon end the struggle. In this way seven deer were dispatched in a few hours. Another early Genoa hunter well remembers how the wolves would easily kill the deer at such times, by hiding along the runways while others of the pack would chase them into the pitfall.

One of the exciting events of the early days in Genoa was a "wolf hunt" some time in the early '40s. This called out the men and boys generally. They met at the village of Genoa, then about as large and enterprising as any in our county, and chose a leader who took command. Those who carried no arms took horns and tin pans to "stir up the animals." They formed a circle many miles in circumference and began marching toward the center forming a cordon of men on horses and on foot, making enough noise for an Indian war dance while the unerring rifle was doing its deadly work on wolves, deer, an occasional wild cat, coons and other animals. But while wolves were the real object of this gathering, still their cunning, which far exceeds that of the fox, prevented the hunters from bagging more than a dozen, but the families represented by the hunters in this expedition had an abundance of provisions for several days.

Another wolf hunt in the town of Pierce was organized at Grimm's woods, now used as a picnic ground, in the early '50s and their field of operation was the prairie, but aside from one or two wolves killed the expedition accomplished but little aside from the fun and noise. The prairie was not a good field for such operations, so the sons of the

prairie resorted to traps and poison, and on a few occasions when the mother wolf betrayed her home unconsciously while robbing the barnyard for the sustenance of her family, the young ones were dug up and destroyed.

The wolf is still here in large numbers, but his home is now in the woods, but he is seen almost daily by someone; and as his enemies increase in numbers his cunning increases with every wolf generation. They are too sharp to be poisoned, they cannot be trapped, nor will they go inside an inclosure of woven wire. In an early day they made the night hideous with their howling, now dangers so common make them silent. The young wolf is schooled by the mother so that now a modern wolf is a veritable Socrates compared with the wolf of a half century ago, so the wolf folk improve the same as the human race. What is true of this game is true also of the wild things generally.

The year 1840 found DeKalb county increasing in population very rapidly. Those who now came were generally from the eastern states. The tide of emigration from southern Illinois, composed of people from Indiana, Tennessee and Kentucky was not so numerous as in years past. The year 1840 was known as one of bountiful crops and the prairie was then used largely for cultivation, but the grain was to be harvested by means of cradles and in many instances threshed out on threshing floors, horses being used to tramp out the grain. After all this labor the grain must be hauled to Chicago usually by ox teams and was sold for from twenty to forty cents a bushel. And the man considered himself extremely lucky if after this journey, which took four or five days, he found himself possessed of enough money to pay his expenses and get the few groceries that were needed. The people from the southern states were a generous, hospitable people, but many of them lacked the shrewdness of the New Englanders and other citizens of northern origin.

Schools were established in 1837 in private houses and perhaps three or four were held at different places. In 1839 the land was surveyed north of the base line, which includes the townships of Franklin, Kingston and Genoa. This, with some territory north of our county, was known

as the Polish survey and was surveyed for the occupation of Polish refugees, but the Americans who settled here took pains to frighten them away and in some instances established cabins which served as forts to hold the territory in case of trouble, so that the Polish emigration to this part of the country amounted to but little. James H. Furman, who was afterward editor of the *Sandwich Gazette* and had come from New York in 1840, taught school in what was then known as the Virginia and North Carolina settlement at Squaw Grove. There was one frame house in the settlement, that of Jack Sebree. All others lived in log cabins. "One double log house was a favorite resort for all the neighborhood and there he spent most of his time. Huge roaring fires of logs in fireplaces at each end of the room could hardly keep the winter chill out of the ill constructed dwellings. At night they slept between two featherbeds as was the custom in the southern country in the winter time. There was no furniture to speak of—most of them sat upon the floor or on slab benches and at meal time went out of doors from the sitting room to the kitchen, where bountiful meals were provided, for provisions were abundant. The women of these homes spun and wove woolen garments for the whole family beside doing the household duties and caring for the dairy. They only complained that their husbands would not raise flax so that they could have some tow to spin when there was no other work to do. There was a settlement of southern people in Franklin and Somonauk townships and in Paw Paw but most of the settlers who came after the '40s were from New York and New England." The country was still overrun with horse thieves and counterfeiters. There being no jails, the labor of confining the prisoners in sheriff's houses and other places as could be found was so burdensome that few arrests were made and when criminals were imprisoned the great effort was to get them to run away so as to relieve the county from the expense of their keeping. The county treasury was usually empty. County orders were issued for all expense and they were at great discount but as they were receivable for taxes little else could be collected and no money went into the treasury.

In the village of Sycamore, the county seat, the Mansion House, which was built by Captain Eli Barnes the previous year, was the center of popu-

lation and it was crowded with patrons. In one corner of this building was a store kept by John and Charles Waterman, who moved their goods from their store north of the river, where the town had first been started and where in a little log cabin sixteen by eighteen feet they had first established business. The hotel was crowded with boarders, mostly young men who had come west to seek their fortunes. Many of them became well known and prominent in the history of the county. Among them were John, James, Robert and Charles Waterman, afterward not only prominent in this community but in other parts of the Union, Robert Waterman becoming governor of California. Charles Waterman was a wealthy merchant of Rockford, and James, at the time of his death, was the wealthiest man in DeKalb county. Here also was Reuben Ellwood, later a member of congress and Dr. Page, Frank Spencer, Jesse Rose, John R. Hamlin, afterward a prominent county official, and D. P. Young.

"They were a gay set as full of pranks and fun and practical jokes as ever a dozen wild fellows could have been. For some reason the hotel came to be called the Nunnery and went by that name for many years. It was a most inappropriate title for there was nothing more like a nun about it than the one hired girl in the kitchen. Indeed there were but three marriagable women in the place and when dances were held the country was searched for miles around in search of lady partners."

"The school was kept in the courthouse by a man named Dr. Bill and it was well attended, pupils coming from three or four miles to attend the same." This year was known as the great campaign of 1840. The financial depression of 1837 had wonderfully crippled the administration of Van Buren and democracy seemed to be at a low ebb. Harrison had been a candidate four years previous and had not made a very substantial run and political sentiment seemed to be greatly divided. At the beginning of the campaign it had been stated that Harrison was an old pioneer and great favorite for political preferment, "preferring to remain in his log cabin and have plenty of hard cider to drink." This was taken up by the political adherents of Harrison and it became known as the log cabin and hard cider campaign. The political enthusiasm which swept over the Union

did not fail to reach the little frontier settlements of DeKalb county. In the election of 1836 there was practically no organization of opposition to democracy in what is now DeKalb county, but then a precinct of Kane. The emigration from the east brought in a large number of whigs and they decided to hold a political meeting. Dr. Whitney of Belvidere, a prominent whig, delivered an address before a great whig assembly at the log cabin of Carlos Lattin, which stood on the site of the present Sycamore National Bank. Political enthusiasm ran high and for the first time the democrats of DeKalb county had strong opposition. There was a procession formed, people came from twenty and thirty miles around and took the village by storm. Two or three of the precincts of the county gave Harrison a majority but the result of the vote polled is as follows: Van Buren, democrat, one hundred and ninety-seven; Harrison, Whig, one hundred and ninety-seven: Harrison, whig, one be noticed that this was the largest proportional whig vote of the county for many years following. At that time the elections were held more than one day and people did not have regular tickets but announced their preference orally.

The stage route from St. Charles to Sycamore was established this year and Timothy Wells and Charles Waterman were proprietors of the line. They had an elegant four horse coach and carried a large number of passengers over what is now the old state road, a distance of fifty-five miles. At the time of the meeting of the circuit court one hundred and five cases were disposed of. At this time DeKalb county had no lawyers but those present who took part from other counties and afterward became famous were: J. William Scammon, Norman B. Judd, Norman H. Purple, Judge Peters, from Peoria, W. D. Barry and S. S. Jones from St. Charles, Chapman and Allen from Ottawa, Nathan Allison from Naperville and Asa Dodge from Aurora. The first indictment for selling liquor without a license resulted in acquittal—a precedent that has since been most faithfully followed. The county commissioners this year created twenty-four road districts and raised the license for grocery keepers to twenty-five dollars. It must be remembered at this time that grocery keepers also kept liquor, which was sold for about one-tenth of the price that is charged

today and if a person bought a large quantity of goods "a drink of liquor was thrown in."

Some school districts were organized this year and trustees were appointed. The survey of 1839 had made three townships in the north part of the county, but they remained unnamed and the county still remained under county organization. Trustees for the sale of school lands were appointed for townships 37, 38 and 41 in range 5, and Squaw Grove was the first town to dispose of its school lands. Had the sixteen sections of the several townships of the county been retained for school purposes the revenue raised therefrom at the present time would have been sufficient to pay the running expenses of all the district schools of the county. The elections were held at private residences, as no public place such as schoolhouses and town halls had been built. Dr. Madden of Brush Point was again a member of the legislature and he secured an act which was passed January 3d of this year, to permanently locate the seat of justice for the county of DeKalb. The county seat which had been maintained at Sycamore for some time seems to have been removed from Orange. A vote of a dozen or so who had assembled thought it should be removed to Coltonville, an election in pursuance of the law, but kept secret from the great mass of people. This scheme was hatched up by Dr. Madden and as session laws were not in possession of the people he gave no information of the election. When the final act of the legislature was passed great excitement prevailed. The still hunt of Dr. Madden had leaked out in the following way: A young man by the name of Gleason had been calling on a young lady previous to the election and he was informed by her that Dr. Madden had secured the county seat for Brush Point. He was a partisan of Sycamore and immediately spread the alarm and Jesse Kellogg and Evans Wharry were sent south to arouse the voters, and when the final vote was taken it was found that there were one hundred and forty-three votes against the removal of the seat of justice from Coltonville and two hundred and forty votes in favor of the removal of the seat of justice to Orange, now Sycamore, showing a favor of the removal of the seat of justice from Coltonville of ninety-seven votes. There were also cast at the said election two hundred and seven votes in favor of Orange being the

seat of justice, and there were given at the election one hundred and thirty-seven votes in favor of Brush Point; showing a majority of seventy votes in favor of Sycamore being the seat of justice. We have no record preserved of the names of the men who cast their votes which must have been a very complete poll and that shows less than four hundred representing the entire vote of the county. "Morris Walrod was at this time sheriff of the county and a very efficient officer he proved to be. To induce him to take and keep open the hotel at the county seat he was promised the office of sheriff, and the horse thieves and counterfeiters who infested the county found him a dangerous foe. It was during this year that he arrested one, Winthrop Lovelace, who was said to be one of that gang and he was bound over for trial. Walrod kept him securely ironed by day and tied to a bedpost in a little room of the tavern and at night he was securely tied to Constable Alvah Cartwright, who slept by his side. One night Cartwright attended a grand ball at Coltonville, which was given at the completion of the Coltonville House, which still stands, and coming home fatigued, Cartwright slept unusually sound. When he awoke his prisoner was gone. A well-known citizen and suspected associate of the gang is supposed to have supplied him with a file, with which he cut his bracelets and escaped. But as he fled northward across the mill dam, when daylight came he was discovered. Parties got out and searched the country for it was certain that he could not have gotten out of Norwegian Grove, the hunt lasting all day without success. Toward evening it was discovered that the tall grass near the mill dam had been parted. The trail was followed and the poor wretch was found sitting in the mill pond chilled nearly to death. It took several hours of smart rubbing to revive him. When he was finally brought to trial he escaped from the courthouse probably amid a crowd of his fellows of the banditti and was seen no more in this county. For many years it was the custom of the sheriff to keep his prisoners manacled but to board them at the same table with his travelers and other guests of the hotel. They came shuffling in at the first table and usually took the head and did honors to the other guests in their best style. It sometimes astonished strangers but was considered all right by the regular boarders."

The county was divided into assessors districts and John Riddle, one of the first settlers of Franklin was appointed assessor of district No. 1, Frederick Love of district No. 2 and Stephen Arnold of district No. 3. It took them six days each to assess the county and as the result a tax of three hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy cents was collected. Amos Story of Sycamore was collector for the county that year.

The next year the first resident lawyer in the county, Andrew J. Brown, was admitted to practice, the county commissioners court certifying that he was a man of good moral character. He settled in Sycamore but most of his practice at the bar at this time was monopolized by Barry, Dodge, Fridley and Champlin. Andrew J. Brown remained here but a short time and removed to Chicago, where he became quite distinguished. He lived to an advanced age and died in 1906. Crothers Champlin was at Coltonville at an earlier day according to the claims of some and remained there until the county seat was removed to Sycamore. He is said to have been a man of considerable ability and well read for one of his age. He afterward became a partner of the famous T. Lisle Dickey and became quite distinguished at the bar. The county commissioners for this year were Sylvanus Holcomb, Martin M. Mack and David Merritt. The duty of the county commissioners still seemed to be the laying out of public roads and occasionally surveyed for a school district. The records which are kept quite complete are found to be uninteresting and perhaps three-fourths of all of their acts were concerned in the matter of road construction. The great state road from Ottawa to Beloit was laid out this summer. It was made eighty feet wide and is described as entering the county at Somanauk, passing Sebree's, Esterbrooks and Lost Grove to the southeast corner of the public square, thence to H. Durham's, to Deer Creek and Genoa and north to the county line.

The year 1841 was also a good year so far as the production of crops was concerned. Houses began to be built over the prairie and everything seemed to take on a rather prosperous air. About this year there was brought into the county a thresher which was considered far in advance of the flail or the threshing floor, which had been a common use. It consisted of a cylinder set in a frame which threshed out the grain but the straw

and the grain came together. A man carried the straw away with a fork and the grain was run through a fanning mill. This was considered a great change in this country, when wheat seemed to be the great money making crop. The cradle was still used for cutting the grain but one or two reapers, which would now be considered very rude in their construction were used in the county. They were drawn by eight oxen, one man driving them and the other raking off the grain. By this means they were able to cut from six to eight acres a day.

BANDITTI.

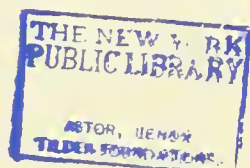
The history of DeKalb county in those early days is not unlike that of other sections of our country. The lawless element always seeks the frontier, as they are generally freer from detection, and are brought to justice with greater difficulty than in older settlements. In this section of the country in the later '30s and early '40s all through this state and eastern Iowa were organized bands of thieves. Some of these were desperate men, who were driven from their homes in the east because of crimes committed. As there was but little property in those early days and horses were extremely valuable as a means of travel, and in fact were the only means of communication, the desperadoes work partook of the nature of horse stealing. It is due largely to the men of DeKalb, Ogle and Winnebago counties that this rascality was brought to a close east of the Mississippi valley. The story has been frequently told and it is with considerable care and after personal investigation that we state the facts that appear below. Great injustice has been done in the different accounts of the stories of the banditti which has been a severe infliction to those who survive and were entirely innocent of the crimes committed. Mob law is never justifiable and in this case had the law taken its course and the men put on trial their innocence could have easily been established. As it is, even the excitement of that time when prairie pirates were thirsting for blood, no real proof was ever established against the men, so hastily and cruelly executed at Washington's Grove, June 29, 1841. In Brodie's Grove, which is west of the present township of Malta was a ren-

devours for the banditti. Mr. Benjamin Worden, one of the early pioneers of DeKalb county discovered, what was known as the "sink hole," while in search of some cattle. Into this the horses were taken and secured during the day and at night were removed to stations further north, as the horse thieves found an excellent market for their stolen property in the lumber districts of Wisconsin. The line of travel was usually from Brodie's Grove to Gleason's at Genoa, Henpeck now Old Hampshire in Kane county, thence north through McHenry county into Wisconsin. Mr. Boise in the history of DeKalb county gives the following: "Walking over the prairie in search of cattle, Mr. Worden suddenly found the ground sink beneath his feet and he precipitated into a large cavity which had been carefully excavated, then covered with planks and soil and carefully turfed over with growing grass and no trace of excavation could be seen. Although no property was then in the cavern, yet the purpose for which it was destined was evident and its proximity to the residence of the Brodies indicated the origin and ownership of this place of concealment. Mr. Worden had brought a pair of fine horses to this country in 1836 and much against his will felt forced to adopt the prevalent custom of concealing in the barn to guard them. The elder Brodie discovered that he made this practice and innocently asked why. He answered promptly and significantly that there were many thieves and he feared he should have them stolen. The old man answered him that he had taken a fancy to him and that *his* horses should not be stolen. The old man had the reputation of being one of the chiefs of the gang and Worden, confident of his sincerity, considered them safe as if guarded with bars of steel. The Brodies were continually seen going and coming and almost every time were upon a new horse, usually a very fine animal and people were generally suspicious of them. John Brodie's home was situated in the grove that now bears his name, from the fact of his being the first settler in that immediate locality. He came there from Franklin county, Ohio, and was about fifty-five years of age when he built his cabin. In physique he was rather under medium size, a very low forehead, stiff black hair, small black eyes, set deep in his head, and in every particular had a very repulsive, piratical look. His three sons, John, Stephen and

Hugh, were of romantic, unsettled natures, of wreckless habits and indifferent to all social amenities and void of all respect for the material relations. They were accounted dare devils generally and were both feared and despised. Hugh Brodie was a very large man and had nerves of steel and never knew the sensation of fear, and from all evidences that could be collected, it was Hugh Brodie that was one of the two who stood by the side of the assassin of Captain Campbell. It can be said for the Brodies, however, that they were companionable and true to their friends and had many admirable qualities. It was sometimes very difficult to detect the parties who were in sympathy with the banditti. In almost every instance when they were brought to trial they had representatives who were on the jury and conviction seemed almost impossible. After several trials, with the thefts of horses increasing, the citizens who were law-abiding organized themselves into what is known as the Regulators or Lynching clubs. One was organized in Sycamore and many of Sycamore's leading citizens were members. There were the Walrods, Watermans, Henry Furness, John R. Hamlin, Marshall Stark, Carlos Lattin and many others well-known to this community. Another organization was in the northern part of DeKalb county. There were two or three companies from Ogle, one from the vicinity of Dixon, several in McHenry and two in Winnebago county. These regulators or lynchers were often injudicious as no doubt every band of persons, organized for that purpose, usually is, even up to the present day. One of their victims, especially a person by the name of Daggett, who resided near Greenough's Ford, was seized and upon declaring his innocence and begging for leniency was allowed for the moment to escape, but finally the horse for which the Regulators were hunting was found and one of the regulators claimed to have seen Daggett riding it. Daggett was again sought for, caught, stripped and brutally whipped with ninety-six lashes on his bare back. It was supposed by many that he was entirely innocent and consequently the feeling of hatred increased between the regulators and the banditti. Anonymous letters were frequently resorted to and on them were inscribed the skull and cross bones. Such a condition of affairs could not last long without being brought to a head and trouble occurred. A man by the name of Long,



BENJAMIN WORDEN.



captain of the White Rock company of regulators had a mill near Stillman's Run and was asked anonymously to resign his position, which he refused to do. A few days later the mill was burned to the ground and he immediately resigned his position to a man named Wellington who took his place. Mr. Wellington was not equal to the emergency and upon receiving a letter on which the skull and crossbones were inscribed he resigned, and John Campbell, a Scotchman and devout Presbyterian, was chosen as his successor. In the early part of the '40s a challenge was sent to the regulators to meet a company of bandits in a duel at South Grove, and the White Rock Company to the number of one hundred and fifty marched to the place chosen and on their approach discovered a number of the ruffians armed as if inviting an attack. When within a half mile they halted to complete arrangements for the duel. Then it was determined to send some members of the band of regulators to the bandits for a parley. The bandits informed them that if they would give them a little time to go to Sycamore and get other members of their organization they would be ready for the struggle. The regulators immediately camped on the ground awaiting the return of the horse thieves. At three o'clock in the afternoon the party from Sycamore returned but instead of bringing his company of confederates he brought Sheriff Walrod, Esquire Mayo and Judge Lovell. These gentlemen inquired the nature of the strange gathering and in reply Mr. Campbell made a decided and effective answer, every word of which fell with a powerful force against the dozen men suspected of being guilty of horse stealing. He told why they were there, for what purpose they had come and what they intended to do and perhaps injudiciously told some of the crimes committed by the Brodies and by the Driscolls. Enough so that he secured their everlasting enmity. Before the party from Sycamore returned they informed the White Rock Regulators that if they needed help to crush the organization that was destroying their property they could rely upon at least a hundred good and willing men who belonged to the Regulators here. The White Rock company served notice on the suspected horse thieves to at once leave the state. This they refused to do. About this time the bandits, who had been brought to trial in Ogle

county and had been confined in the jail at Oregon and tried in the new courthouse thought they would teach the law and order party a lesson and burned the courthouse to the ground. The citizens immediately appeared and the jail was saved and the prisoners did not get away. The trial of the suspected parties was proceeded with and the evidence was found to be complete and conclusive but as usual one of their confederates had secured a place upon the jury. *He* would consent to no verdict of guilt. Then a novel method of securing a verdict was adopted. The eleven honest jurors seized the refractory twelfth and threatened to lynch him in the jury room unless he gave his consent to a verdict of guilt. The rascal gave up his opposition, the verdict of guilty was received and the three criminals were sentenced to imprisonment for a year. With the assistance of the gang they all, however, got out of jail and escaped shortly afterward. From all evidence gathered from the Mulfords they were quite certain that one of the party convicted of arson was an accomplice of the Brodies to secure the seven hundred dollars in gold from the Mulfords shortly after the burning of the courthouse. One of the members of the banditti was severely flogged by orders of Captain Campbell so that the wrath of the element soon broke upon his head. A meeting of the banditti was called in what is now South Grove township and it was there resolved to put Captain Campbell out of the way. In the summer of 1841 Captain Campbell had been in Rockford to attend religious services and had remained over night. He returned to his home in White Rock about noon Sunday. During the afternoon he attended church at a schoolhouse a mile west of his residence, from which service he returned about five o'clock. After supper Annas Lucas called on Mr. Campbell, remained about an hour and then started for home. Mr. Campbell was lying down on a lounge to rest when he rose and started for the barn which stood across the lane from the house. In the lane a little south of the crossing between the barn and the house there was a copse or bunch of hazel brush which was in full leaf, thick enough to hide his murderers. His assassin rose up from behind the bunch of hazel brush and said: "We want to go to the burned mill," meaning the "Long's" mill, "but we have lost our way." Mr. Campbell turned toward his inquisitor and said,

"What did you say?" at which time David Driscoll raised his rifle and aimed at the object of his wrath and sworn vengeance, shot Campbell in the body near the heart. After he was shot Campbell re-entered the gate, proceeded fourteen feet, blinded by approaching death occasioned by the shot, and fell a lifeless corpse. The bandits had kept their word. After the shooting the murderers turned and started in a southeasterly direction, leaving the house a little to their left. As Campbell fell, his wife ran to him, and as she reached his lifeless remains she called after the assassins and said: "Driscoll, you have murdered John Campbell." As Mrs. Campbell uttered this exclamation Hugh Brodie made a temporary halt and pointed his rifle toward her, but lowered it at the suggestion of David Driscoll without firing and the two resumed their retreat from the scene of blood. In the meantime Martin Campbell, aged about thirteen years, ran around the house, seized a double barreled shotgun and aimed at the fleeing murderers, pulled the trigger and both caps snapped. The gun was doubly charged with buckshot, but having been loaded for some time and exposed to damp and wet, failed to go off, and thus the murderers got away. Annas Lucas, who was about one hundred rods from the house at the time of the firing, hearing the report of the gun and suspecting trouble, returned and on his way met three men, whom he recognized as Taylor and David Driscoll and Hugh Brodie. The three men held a hurried conversation and Lucas for a time feared that trouble was in store for him, but it is now surmised that they thought they had made trouble enough and would stop their murderous work by killing simply the captain of the band of Regulators. Mr. Lucas assisted Mrs. Campbell in caring for her dead husband, and, being a carpenter, made a casket, in which he was buried two days later, June 29, 1841, after the assassination.

News of the murder spread rapidly and the Regulators were roused to fever heat. Upon the burial of Mr. Campbell the Regulators met and were on the lookout for the perpetrators of the crime. The air was full of threats of vengeance against them, and nothing but the lives of the murderous element could pay the penalty. The people from Sycamore, Oregon and Rockford hurried to the scene, and it has been stated that Rock-

ford and Sycamore were more like deserted villages than bustling little towns, which they were at that time. A little after sunrise on Monday morning after the murder, John Driscoll, father of David and Taylor Driscoll, was arrested in Ogle county by the sheriff, at the home of his son David near Lynnville, and during the day he was taken to the jail at Oregon. David had made good his escape. The band of Regulators next appeared at the home of William Driscoll in South Grove and arrested him and his younger brother, Pierce, and took them to Campbell's home in White Rock. When William Driscoll was captured at his home in South Grove the Regulators burned the home, and Mrs. Driscoll, who was afterwards known as Aunt Peggy, she being compelled to live in one of the outbuildings, and suffered greatly in consequence of this rash act. No excuse can be offered for thus depriving this innocent woman and her children of a home. The Regulators went to Oregon, and against the protestations of the sheriff and the admonitions and warnings of Judge Ford, took John Driscoll from jail and hurried him across the river and started toward Washington Grove. It has been stated that at a meeting of the bandits in South Grove it was decided to kill Phineas Chaney and Captain Campbell, and it is true that the party of bandits visited the home of Chaney the night before the murder of Campbell, but were frightened away by the dogs and Chaney was now ready to meet his premeditated murderers. At Daysville a temporary halt was made and there Obed Lindsay and Phineas Chaney interrogated the old man. He admitted that he had led rather a dark career in Ohio, but had been guilty of no crime since coming to Illinois. The night of the murder John Driscoll remained all night at the home of Benjamin Worden and said that he wished to be away that night, and from this fact it was supposed he had guilty knowledge of the premeditated murder of Campbell and Chaney. The horse ridden by John Driscoll from Worden's to the home of his son David near Lynnville had a broken shoe. The tracks which it left in the mud made him easily traceable to that point. The Regulators, with William and Pierce Driscoll, soon arrived at Washington's Grove. About five hundred men were present. John Driscoll has been described to us as a man of considerable height, over six feet.

slightly inclined to corpulency, and weighed about two hundred pounds. He was all muscle and sinew and in every way the most powerfully built man in all that crowd of a half thousand men. His face was repulsive, this being occasioned by a part of his nose having been bitten off some years before. His hair was heavy and shaggy and his face smooth from recent shaving. He was cool and self-possessed in the face of his executioners. He was not an ignorant man nor did he avoid generosity and charity. There were many kind acts placed to his credit in the neighborhood where he lived. In one instance he and his sons finished plowing and planting corn for the wife and mother whose husband had died in the midst of planting season. Those who knew him say that he might have been an influential and useful citizen in any community, but he chose otherwise, and in the eyes of the people became an outlaw and renegade and met premature death.

William Driscoll, the other victim of the Regulators, was one of the first settlers in what is now South Grove township, and for years the grove was called Driscoll's Grove, until after the organization of the township, when it was called South Grove because it was south of the large woods of Franklin and Kingston townships. At the time of his death he was about forty-five years of age, rather above the average height of man, of heavy build and very muscular and probably weighed about one hundred and eighty pounds. His features were firm and presented a peculiarly heavy appearance. He was of that type of man that could face any ordinary danger without the least fear, but in the presence of these five hundred resolute men, determined to hold him to an account for the crime of which he was not guilty, and the memory of wife and little children left behind, he was awed into the most terrible fear, and every lineal of his face showed evidence of torture. As soon as the Regulators gathered at Washington Grove a lawyer named E. S. Leland, since a prominent judge and resident of Ottawa, was selected to conduct the trial. The Regulators were ordered to form in a circle around a large black oak tree. One hundred and twenty of them thus formed, when Mr. Leland suggested that if there were any men that were in that circle that were objectionable on any account that challengers be selected to point them out and have them removed. Under this

ruling the number was reduced to one hundred and eleven men. Chairs were placed within the circle and occupied by the prisoners, justices of the peace, etc. The witnesses were sworn by one of the justices present and the prisoners arraigned for trial. William Driscoll was arraigned first and asked by Leland if he had ever instructed his brother David to go to Captain Campbell's at twilight in the evening, pretend to be lost, then shoot him down as they did in Iowa on a certain occasion, and saying "d—n them" (meaning the Regulators), "they will all run as they did there." The accused answered in positive language that he did not. The trial of William Driscoll was a farce in every respect, and had it not been for some hasty language used by him shortly after the murder of Captain Campbell, it is doubtful if he had ever been arrested. The old man Driscoll was next arraigned and questioned. The broken horse shoe track mentioned previously was charged against him, and though he could not explain how the horse got from the home of Benjamin Worden to that of his son David near Lynnville, it must be said to the credit of John Driscoll that no evidence in the crime of which these men were charged was substantiated. It was supposed that he had guilty knowledge of the tragedy and that he had gone to the home of Mr. Worden so that he might easily prove an alibi. The men who were in that circle of one hundred and eleven men were mainly from Ogle county and many were unacquainted with the Driscolls. After the trial had lasted about an hour Leland put the question, "What say you, gentlemen; guilty or not guilty?" Guilty was the unanimous response of the one hundred and eleven men composing the jury before whom John and David Driscoll had been tried, and they were sentenced to be hanged. No evidence could be found against Pierce Driscoll and he was released. When the sentence was announced the condemned men begged that it might be changed, and that they might be shot instead of being hanged like dogs. A motion for change of sentence was submitted to the men who pronounced them guilty and the request of the Driscolls was granted with but few dissenting voices. It has been stated by men who were present and with whom we have conversed on the subject that a little distillery was not far from the scene of the trial and that a barrel of whisky was

brought out for the men, and that under its influence to a large extent the hasty verdict was brought about, and in that whisky drinking age it is not improbable that the firewater added largely to the flame of prejudice that turned against the Driscolls. At this point of the proceedings the old man Driscoll was taken aside by Jacob Marsh of Ogle county for consultation and confession. At the end of the conversation Marsh announced that Driscoll had no confession to make, and he urged that the crowd be not too hasty in the premises and that time be allowed the men to prepare for death. A respite of one hour was granted for that purpose, which was prolonged for fully two hours. Two ministers were present and prayed with the convicted men, to one of whom it is said William Driscoll showed signs of penitence, but he never made any confession of the crime, and so far as is known died an innocent man. At the expiration of the time granted the Regulators from Sycamore who were well acquainted with William Driscoll began to clamor for full remission of the penalty. While some others favored the plan to remand them to the custody of the officers and thus end the responsibility they had taken upon themselves. In the midst of these clamors and suggestions one of the Regulators from Winnebago county made an address, saying that nothing but blood would palliate the crimes that had been committed, and that as long as the outlaws were permitted to remain upon earth the community would not be free from their depredations and crimes. He also stated that the Driscolls, if not the centers and instigators of the untold robberies and murders that had been committed in the country, were at least accomplices and shared in the plunder. He maintained that the people were justified in taking the course they had and that their safety demanded it; that the murder of Campbell must be avenged and that those who planned the foul deed must suffer in their stead, and urged the immediate execution of John Driscoll and his son William. As the majority of the Regulators were unacquainted with the men convicted of the crime, and the weak-kneed were overpowered, and finally threats were made to any who dared to express their belief that the Driscolls were not guilty and should not be executed. The party of one hundred and eleven men were divided into two companies. One was

detailed to the execution of the old man and the other to the execution of William. The old man was led forth first, his eyes were bandaged and he was made to kneel upon the earth. Without any fear, perfectly calm and cool, he met his fate, and at the signal to fire, fell to the earth riddled and shattered to pieces with the charges of fifty-six rifles. William's fate came next. In the last hour fear overcame him and the recollection of his wife and family of small children no doubt made him fear the fate that he was about to meet, but the discharge of the other fifty-five rifles soon put an end to his existence. Spades and shovels were procured, a rude grave was dug on the spot where they were killed, and, unwashed and uncoffined, ghastly and gory, their bodies were rolled into one grave together and covered over. It has been stated that six weeks later their bodies were taken up by their friends and given a decent burial. As to this we cannot say, but there is one person who stated that he, with one of the relatives, two days after the execution removed the body of William Driscoll to his farm in South Grove and buried it there. It has been stated by people who lived near Washington Grove that the bodies were afterward taken to the cemetery at Payne's Point, but this question will perhaps never be settled. David Driscoll and Bridge made their escape, and when the Regulators went to the house of Taylor Driscoll he was hidden in an excavation underneath it. When the Regulators had gone he left his home and went south to the Illinois river in Marshall county, and it is said that he took refuge with a man named Redden. The officers by some means got on his track and chased him to his hiding place and found him concealed in Redden's house, where he was arrested and brought back. He was taken before William J. Mix, justice of the peace, for examination as being an accessory to the crime, but for want of sufficient evidence was discharged. Taylor Driscoll was again arrested some years later and brought to Ogle county, where he was indicted for the murder of John Campbell. A change of venue was granted and the case sent to McHenry county. On the first trial the jury disagreed and a new one was granted. In the second trial the counsel for the defendant, Mr. Barry, found upon cross-examination that Mrs. Campbell was sure that Taylor Driscoll was the man who had shot her husband.

It happened, however, that she was mistaken in this. It was proved beyond question that she could not identify Pierce Driscoll, whom she had seen a few weeks before, and the jury decided that if she could not recognize Pierce Driscoll after she had seen him but a few weeks previous, she might possibly be mistaken in the identification of Taylor Driscoll, whom she claimed she had not seen since the death of her husband, and the jury gave him a verdict of acquittal. From all that we can learn, however, from such men as Annas Lucas, Martin Campbell, son of John Campbell, who was present and could have identified David Driscoll had he been at the trial, it is quite evident that David Driscoll and Hugh Brodie were the men detailed to kill Campbell, and that it was a shot from the rifle of David Driscoll that sent Campbell to his fate. David Driscoll left the state and was never seen here afterwards. It has been stated that he went to California and there lived until a few years ago. A short time after the execution of Driscoll, the Rockford Star, edited by Mr. P. Knappen, under date of July 1, 1841, said: "A short time since we received through the postoffice a copy of the proceedings of the Ogle county lynchers up to the latest date, embracing the following resolutions: "Resolved, that the proceedings of the Volunteer Company be published in the Rockford newspapers once a month. Now be it known to all the world that we have solemnly resolved that the proceedings of Ogle county or any county volunteer lynch company cannot be justified or encouraged in our columns. The view we take of the subject does not permit us to approve the measures and conduct of the said company. If two or three hundred citizens are to assume the lynch law in the face and eyes of the laws of the land, we shall soon have a fearful state of things, and where, we ask, will it end if mob law is to supercede the civil law? If it is tolerated, no man's life or property is safe. His neighbor, who may be more popular than himself, will possess an easy and ready way to be avenged by misrepresentation and false accusation. In short, of what avail are legislative bodies and their enactments? We live in a land of laws, and to them it becomes us to resort and submit for the punishment and redress as faithful keepers of the law, and thus extend to each other the protection and advantages of the law. Would

not this course be much more satisfactory and agreeable in a Christianized country than to resort to mob law and repulse every attempt to deprive a fellow citizen of the precious privilege granted in every civilized country—namely, the right to be tried by an impartial jury of twelve good men of his county? but perhaps, it will be argued by some, that we have in this new country no means or proper places for securing offenders and breakers of the law. To it we answer, then build them. The time already spent by three or four hundred men in this, De Kalb and Ogle counties, at three or four different times and from two to four days at a time this season would have built jails so strong that no man or dozen men on earth, deprived of implements with which to work and confined in them, can ever escape, and guard them sufficiently strong by armed men outside to prevent assistance from rescuing them from the arm of the law. We wash our hands clear from the blood of *Lynch* law."

In the same number of the Star from which the above is quoted there appeared two communications—one, signed Vox Populi, taking a strong ground against the action of the Regulators and pronouncing them a banditti. This writer says: "Banditti like, after organization, these fiends in human shape commenced to traverse the country for plunder, not perhaps of valuable goods, but the liberty and lives of their fellow citizens. Every one who happened to fall under suspicion of one or more of this gang was at once brought before their self-constituted tribunal, where there was no difficulty in procuring testimony for convicting him of any crime named, when he was sentenced and men appointed to inflict the adjudged punishment which in the embryo existence of the 'clan,' from twenty to three hundred lashes were laid on." The article further states: "No man pretends that John and William Driscoll had committed murder, nor can they say they merited the punishment they received. Even had they been found guilty by an impartial jury of their countrymen of the crime alleged by the mob. Nor had unimpeachable testimony been brought to prove them guilty of that for which circumstantial evidence was horribly distorted to convict them, the punishment would have been but three to five years in the penitentiary. Has it come to this, that in a land of civilization and Christian-

ity, blessed with as wholesome a code of laws as man's ingenuity ever invented, that a few desperadoes shall rise up and inflict all manner of punishment, even death, upon whomsoever they please? Shall our civic law be sacrificed and trampled in the dust at the shrine of mobocracy? Shall the life and property of no one receive protection from the civil law, but both be subject to the nod of an inconsiderate and uncontrollable mob?" The *Star* editorial already quoted and the communication of *Vox Populi* only maddened the Regulators the more, and a few evenings after this article was issued the office was entered by unknown parties and the type in forms and cases piled—that is, turned out on the floor promiscuously—and the entire office reduced to a pile of ruins. Knappen's hopes were blasted and he shortly afterward sold the wreck to John A. Brown, and the publication of the paper called the *Pilot* was commenced.

The crime committed at the home of William Mulford, heretofore mentioned, is now supposed to have been perpetrated by a man named Oliver and one of his accomplices, Irving A. Stearns, who was found in Michigan in the penitentiary, was released, brought home and turned state's evidence, and Oliver was sent to the penitentiary for five years. He afterward rejoined his wife and family in New York. We learn from a party who lived in New York that after Oliver returned to his old home he came west, and it is supposed brought home with him an immense amount of gold. There are parties who believe that this gold was taken from Driscoll's Grove, now South Grove, and after the execution of the men a party traveling through the woods found the place there where the ground had been freshly dug and marks on four trees indicating that the spot had been marked for some purpose. Oliver lived a rather peculiar life, but was never guilty of any crime so far as is known, and at his own request he was buried in his every day clothes, a hat on his head and pipe in his mouth. He was known all over that section of the country for his many peculiarities. A family of Aikens was supposed to belong to the bandits, and one of the sons, with Burch and Fox, were afterwards apprehended, tried and convicted of horse stealing and sentenced to death in Warren county. It is said that Aiken went west, located far up the Missouri river and settled down to industrial pursuits, and to all ap-

pearances led an honest life. Fox and Burch were in some respects the most cunning and vicious criminals that ever lived in the Mississippi valley. They were guilty of the murder of Colonel Davenport, were arrested and both escaped, and it was never known what became of them. So much has been written on the trial of the Driscolls and so many statements have been given that seem to be contradictory, that we have with great pains ferreted out as carefully as any one can the circumstances.

In the September term of court in Ogle county of 1841 an indictment was found against the one hundred and eleven men who composed the jury and were the executioners of John and William Driscoll. The case was entitled the People versus Jonathan W. Jenkins, Seth H. King, George D. Johnson, Commodore P. Bridge, Moses Nettleton, James Clark, Lyman Morgan, William Keys, Wilson Daily, John H. Stevenson, Zebulon Burroughs, Andrew H. Hart, John V. Gale, George W. Phelps, Benjamin T. Phelps, John Phelps, James C. Phelps, William Wooley, William Knight, Moses T. Crowell, Jacob B. Crist, Edwin S. Leland, John S. Lord, Caleb Williamson, Caleb S. Marshall, Philip Spraker, Richard Chaney, Simeon S. Crowell, James W. Johnson, Alanson Morgan, Augustus Austin, John Austin, Thomas Stinson, Charles Fletcher, Aaron Payne, Spowk Wellington, Jeremiah Payne, James Scott, Mason Taylor, Harvey Jewett, John Oyster, Phineas Chaney, Richard Hayes, Obed Lindsay, Amos Rice, Erastus Rice, Sumner Brown, Jr., James D. Sanford, Jacob Wickizer, George Young, Thomas O. Young, Osburn Chaney, Rolf Chaney, Annas Lucas, Peter Smith, Henry Hill, David D. Edington, Andrew Keith, John B. Long, Orrin B. Smith, David Shumway, Horace Miller, John F. Smith, Charles Latimer, Jason Marsh, Perley S. Shumway, Alfred M. Jarboe, Francis Emerson, Thomas Emerson, Abel Smith, Eliphalet Allen, James Baker, Jarvis C. Baker, Joseph Jewell, Jefferson Jewell, Charles Abbott, Sidney M. Layton, M. Perry Kerr, James Harphan, John Coffman, Anthony Pitzer, Jonas Scoffstalt, Jacob M. Myers, Samuel Mitchell, John Harmon, John Cooley, William Dewey, William Wallace, Robert Davis, James Stewart, David Wagner, Aaron Billig, Joseph M. Reynolds, John Kerr, James Hatch, Albanon W. Rinker, David Potter, Martin Rhodemon, Ralsamon

Thomas, Benjamin Worden, John McAlister, John Beedle, Ephraim Vaughn, Justus Merrifield, Elias Vaughn, John Adams, Israel Robertson, and George W. Kinney. Indictment for murder. The case was called for trial at the same term of court, Judge Ford presiding, at which the indictment was found. Seth B. Farwell appeared for the people and Messrs. Peters, Dodge, Champion and Caton, afterward a prominent judge, for the defendants. The jury before which they were tried was composed of S. S. Beatty, S. M. Hitt, James C. Hagan, Elias Baker, William Carpenter, John Shoffstall, James B. McCoy, George Swingley, Richard McLean, William Renner, Justin Hitchcock and Hiram Weldon; S. M. Hitt, foreman. When arraigned for trial the defendants pleaded not guilty and the trial proceeded. Most of the time occupied in the disposition of the case was consumed in calling the names of the defendants. Several witnesses were called on the part of the prosecution, but no direct evidence was adduced, and after a brief address by Prosecutor Farwell for the people and Caton for the defendants, the case went to the jury, and without leaving their seats the jury returned the verdict not guilty. The effect produced by this execution upon the lawless element was salutary, for they began to realize that the Regulators were in earnest and if the courts would not do justice they would take justice into their own hands. Looking at it from this distant point of view, after the most rigid examination of all evidence, and after interviews with persons interested, one can readily see the mistakes made by both parties. The Regulators were too hasty in inflicting punishment before positive proof was obtained, and, as there were many of them, some of them perhaps were decidedly arrogant. No apology, however, can be made for the banditti, who rapidly disappeared from this section of the state shortly after the execution at Washington Grove. It has often been asked who was the real murderer of Captain Campbell. As has been stated, Taylor Driscoll was put on trial and cleared by the jury of McHenry county citizens, but no doubt David Driscoll was guilty of the crime committed. One reason, perhaps, for connecting the Driscolls with the banditti was the fact that Driscoll married one of the Brodies, and that they were frequently visiting back and forth, but so far as is known William and John Driscoll were inno-

cent men, and every one who has taken pains to investigate the questions knows this to be a fact. The death of Martin Campbell, the thirteen year old son of John Campbell, who stood by his father when he fell at the hands of the assassin, occurred last year. The facts connected with this circumstance were fully recounted and substantiates the facts as we present them.

The winter of 1841-2 was known among the old settlers as one of great severity. The first snow fell on the 8th of November and remained on the ground until April 14. With the exception of the usual January thaw the sleighing was excellent. The thermometer fell to about forty degrees below zero on one or two occasions. For a winter of such severity sufficient provision had not been made and forage for the stock became very scarce and hundreds of horses, hogs and cattle died of starvation. At this time it will be remembered that most of the young stock was allowed to run out during the winter and they secured their living on dried prairie grass and around stacks of straw. Hay this year sold at twenty dollars per ton and money was exceedingly scarce. As has been mentioned previously in the article on game, in the early days when snow was deep deer were easily entrapped and could be slaughtered with axes and clubs. After the January thaw a crust froze over the snow, which would support a man or a dog, but the sharp hoof of the deer would break through and they could make little progress when pursued by dog, man or wolf. They came in large numbers to the barnyards and would feed with the stock or gnaw the barks of trees. It is said that five hundred deer were killed in the northern part of this county during that winter. While this was a severe lesson and the most of the people subsequent to 1841-2 built better houses and were generally quite prosperous, so that thereafter in the county's history no great suffering has been occasioned by extreme cold. The year 1842 opened bright and prosperous and crops were sown in good season and produced abundantly at harvest time. For the first time in the history of Illinois the steel scouring plow came into use and proved one of the most important implements ever invented for the prairie farmer. Previous to this

time the ground had been "buggered over" with an old cast iron plow or some strange contrivance which served as plow share. These tools could not be scoured, but must be cleaned every few rods, so that they were quite ineffective for the work required of them. Nothing but the fertility of the soil on the prairie enabled the settlers to raise and crops with such culture. The prairie began to be taken up quite rapidly and with the exception of four townships more than half of the prairie area was occupied by claimants. "During this year E. L. Mayo was certified to be a man of good moral character and was admitted to the bar. He has since been a leading lawyer, has held many public offices and was a man who contributed largely to the welfare of Sycamore." Under date of March 11, 1842, is the following official record: "This day, in pursuance of an act entitled an act permanently to locate the seat of justice of the county of De Kalb, approved January 30, 1840, the commissioners of said county has selected one hundred and sixty acres of land for county purposes, bounded as follows, to wit: From a point which bears N. 54½ degrees W. 10 R. 21 links from the S. W. corner of M. Walrod's dwelling house and S. 70 degrees east 1 R. 22 links from the S. E. corner of Carlos Lattin's house, running thence N. 9 degrees E. 80 R. thence S. 81 degrees E. 160 R. thence S. 9 degrees W. 160 R. thence N. 81 degrees W. 160 R. thence N. 9 degrees E. 80 R. to the place of beginning, containing 160 acres. J. S. WATERMAN, Surveyor."

Lysander Darling as treasurer of De Kalb county presented the following account which is interesting as showing the amount of taxes then collected:

Amount of taxes of 1839.....	\$249.82
Amount of taxes of 1840.....	282.98
Amount of taxes of 1841.....	328.31
Fines delivered by clerk.....	53.16
Docket fees delivered by clerk.....	61.50

To illustrate clearly how poor the people of this county were at that time and how difficult it was to raise taxes and how little money was then in the country we will append below the list of property in district No. 2, including the present townships of Cortland, Sycamore, De Kalb, Mayfield and parts of Genoa and Kingston and assessed by Evans Wharry in 1839:

	Cattle Valuation.....	Horses, Valuation.....	Furniture, Valuation.....	Other Prop- erty, Valuation	Money.....	Aggregate Valuation.....
Phineas Joslyn	\$ 30	\$120	\$25	63	...	\$238
Daniel Churchill	150	...	12	...	...	162
David Churchill	73	100	15	66	...	254
Harry Joslyn	...	40	...	12	...	52
Arsa Parker	100	...	...	...	...	100
Henry H. Gandy.....	15	120	25	70	...	230
George W. Gandy....	21	90	25	19	...	155
Elias Hartman	20	50	...	39	\$60	169
Peter Young	45	50	...	34	...	129
Asace Champlin	190	100	15	59	...	364
Eli W. Brooks.....	...	...	...	40	...	40
Powel Crossett	...	...	...	27	...	27
Widow Crossett	190	100	10	16	...	316
Amon Booth	...	40	9	60	...	109
Austin Hayden	283	...	20	33	...	365
Zeanos Churchill	20	...	...	...	...	20
Castle Churchill	15	...	...	...	...	15
Isaac Gandy	15	80	8	17	...	120
Mareems Hall	77	...	...	18	...	95
Samuel Spring	125	60	5	52	...	242
John Waterman	110	120	20	62	500	812
Ezra A. Hanson.....	300	...	25	21	...	346
Davis Wood	20	100	5	31	...	156
James Lovel	86	...	7	35	20	148
John Elliott	23	100	...	55	...	178
Mathew H. Pery....	136	...	...	...	25	161
Winslow Norcutte ..	28	100	...	118	...	246
Alvin Dayton	12	80	...	65	...	157
Ralph Wyman	50	30	5	57	...	142
Silvanus Hocum ...	15	100	15	40	...	170
Hiram Buell	...	...	15	...	...	15
Peter W. Walrod....	71	...	...	63	...	134
Pheneas P. Stevens..	200	...	15	112	...	327
George Harrison ...	50	60	...	...	...	110
William Townsend ..	100	...	...	...	...	100
Lyman Barber	...	60	...	63	...	123
Rufus Colton	15	...	8	72	...	95
James Cartwright ..	...	...	...	30	...	30
Jacob Jenks	15	80	...	62	...	157
Harry B. Barber	41	61	...	35	...	136
Clark L. Barber.....	...	80	...	30	...	110
Rustle Huntly	188	100	...	151	...	439
Wm. N. Fairbanks....	150	...	...	...	...	150
Solomon Holister ..	75	...	...	37	...	112
James Paistley	111	75	5	...	...	191
Jacob Cox	115	...	...	33	...	148
Frederick Love	100	280	...	25	400	805
James Williams	50	...	...	18	...	68
Erastus Hamlin	50	...	6	6	...	62
Samuel Thompson ...	75	...	5	27	...	107
Eli Barnes	118	50	5	33	...	206
Ora A. Walker	60	...	5	12	...	77
John Maxfield	240	170	20	132	400	962
Erasmus C. Walrod..	...	...	...	10	300	310
Joseph Sixbury	100	...	...	40	...	140
Livingston C. Walrod	120	...	...	25	...	145
Neal Swaney	145	120	...	80	...	345
Morris Walrod	70	120	5	51	...	246
Robert Mitchell	75	150	...	77	...	302
Henry Madden	10	...	20	9	...	39
James A. MacCullom	70	100	15	71	...	256
Isaac MacCullom ...	135	...	10	65	...	210
Reuben Nichols	55	50	...	10	30	145
John Nichols	...	...	5	...	40	45
Charles Townsend ..	...	90	...	50	...	140
Marshall Stark	131	...	...	113	9	303
Harvey Maxfield ...	110	...	15	84	...	209

Daniel B. Lamb.....	15	80	4	40	...	139
Lewis Love	25	50	..	...	...	75
William Bassett	...	50	..	25	...	75
George F. Wilson....	15	...	5	...	...	20
John J. & C. Waterman ..	...	...	...	...	...	*150
Eli G. Newell.....	15	40	..	15	...	70
Clark Wright	110	...	5	84	...	199
John R. Hamlin.....	50	...	..	...	...	50
Robert Graham	45	80	..	90	...	215
John Fryer	15	195	..	69	...	279
I. & James Robert....	...	100	20	48	...	168

* One store.

I, Evans Wharry, do certify the within assessment and valuation to be a true copy and correct to the best of my abilities. EVANS WHARRY.

Sycamore, Dec. 5, 1839.

The number of property owners who served on juries and had bills against the county paid their taxes with county orders. This was about the time of the failure of the State Bank, which occurred in February, 1843, and had spread devastation and ruin. Governor Ford, when entering upon his duties as executive of the state, found it impossible to pay the interest of the state debt in currency. People of the eastern states and foreign countries who had bought some of the bonds taunted this state as a repudiator and indeed there was a large part of the population in favor of repudiating the state debt. It is said that when Illinoisians were traveling in the eastern states they were ashamed to acknowledge the state from which they came.

"Mr. John R. Hamlin, who held the offices of clerk of the county commissioners court, recorder and postmaster and out of the whole of them managed to make only about enough to pay his board—cheap as boarding was—at the June term of the county commissioners court of this year, was granted the privilege of advancing twelve dollars to purchase a book for records, with the promise that it should be paid out of the first money received into the treasury. Mr. Hamlin, always a gentleman of genial, kindly temper, a universal favorite, subsequently became a wealthy merchant of Chicago, and still later removed again to this county, where he became an extensive landowner, but it is reported that about this time he was accustomed to travel through the county to collect deeds for record and urge upon those who had deeds the necessity of having them placed upon record, and it is said that for convenience and economy he often went barefooted. But current rumors are not always true. Certain that all of

these offices at that time were not enough to give one man a living. A dozen years later the recorder's office alone constantly employed four or five men and was reported to be worth eight thousand dollars a year to the fortunate holder. Such facts, better than any array of figures, give an idea of the remarkable growth and increase in the population and business of the county. The elections at this period in the history of the county were generally held at the residence of some citizen centrally located in the precinct and right glad was he after a year or two of experience of the annoyance and trouble of such gatherings to procure the removal of the place of election to some other location. The place of election in Orange precinct was at this term changed from the residence of W. A. Fairbanks to Calvin Colton's spacious and comfortable hotel, and in Franklin precinct it was changed from the mill of Henry Hicks to the residence of Theophilus Watkins. Martin M. Mack was re-elected county commissioner at the August election of this year, and D. W. Lamb was made county surveyor, an office which he held with occasional intervals during the next twenty-two years.

"The chief matters of record of the county commissioners court still continued to be the location of the new roads, but about this time their breadth, which had hitherto been only fifty feet, was enlarged to sixty-six, and in some cases to eighty feet. The Oregon state road was laid out one hundred feet in width. The circuit court this year held but one session and that in September. It was presided over by John D. Caton, one of the justices of the supreme court. S. B. Farwell was state's attorney, J. C. Kellogg, clerk, and Morris Walrod, sheriff. Among the leading practitioners at its bar were T. Lyle Dickey, E. L. Mayo, B. F. Fridley, W. D. Barry, N. H. Peters, W. R. Crothers and A. J. Brown."

The elections this year, as previously, were held in private houses. No public buildings of any nature were found sufficient for this purpose. One change that was made that was notable was the place of election in Orange precinct was changed from the residence of W. A. Fairbanks to Calvin Colton's comfortable hotel, which at that time was one of the best buildings between Chicago and the Mississippi river. In this election Martin Mack was re-elected county commissioner and Daniel W. Lamb was made county surveyor, an office

which he held for nearly a quarter of a century. The work of Daniel Lamb will ever remain as a monument to his skill and accuracy. At the time of his work as surveyor he perhaps knew every section of land in the county. He was a man of probity, of good sense and was one of the most useful citizens of that territory. The county commissioners court were still busy locating new roads and an inspection of their records still showed that about three-fourths of all their business pertained to the making of roads and road districts. This year they widened the roads laid out from fifty to sixty-six feet and as a general thing the roads of this county to this day are of that width. In one or two cases, notably the road from Ottawa to the state line on the north, was eighty feet in width. The Oregon state road, of which State street is now a part, was laid out this year and was made one hundred feet in width and the fact that this street was laid out in such proportions caused other streets to follow their example, so that at the present time Sycamore has as wide streets as any city in Illinois.

The session of the circuit court was held this year and was presided over by Judge John D. Catton, one of the justices of the supreme court. S. B. Farwell was state's attorney, Jesse E. Kellogg circuit clerk and Morris Walrod sheriff. Among the leading practitioners at the bar were T. Lyle Dickey, E. L. Mayo, who came to Sycamore this year, B. F. Fridley, W. D. Barry, N. H. Peters from Kane and La Salle counties, and the first two lawyers to locate in our county were W. R. Crothers, who lived at Coltonville, and A. J. Brown, who came to Sycamore in 1841 and became the first lawyer of the county.

In 1842 a brickyard was established on what is now the Nelson farm in Sycamore and the first brick houses in this town were built in 1846. The Mayo house, which stood on the present site of the Congregational church, was the first brick house built in what is now this town. In 1842 Mrs. Roswell Dow, who came to Sycamore to make her home, speaks of it as a village of about a dozen or fifteen houses with three good wells. The Congregational people of this locality had a regularly established minister this year by the name of Wells, and the mill at St. Charles was finished, so that people instead of going to Ottawa, a distance of forty or fifty miles, could now get their

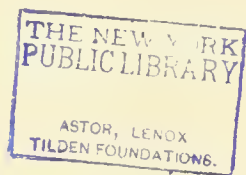
wheat ground within about twenty-two miles of their home. This was considered at that time a great boon to the people of this locality.

In 1843 the finances of this county were still in a deplorable condition. The county had about nine hundred and seventy-two dollars in outstanding orders. The taxes to be collected would pay about half of them, leaving the county in debt for the balance. While this is a small amount now it was a troublesome load for the young county to carry and more complaint was made of this four hundred dollars than was made at a later day when the county became indebted to the amount of two hundred thousand, and it can be said that the latter amount was paid with greater ease than the four hundred dollar indebtedness of sixty-five years ago. A tax of one and a half per cent was ordered for the ensuing year and the county clerk, Mr. John Waterman, was able to collect nearly all of the tax, but the most of the amount was in jurors' certificates and county orders.

"The land in the central towns of the county came in market during this year. This was an important era in the affairs of the settlers. Many had for years previous been hoarding the money that they had been able to save, in anticipation of this important event. From the old stockings and secret recesses of their log cabins the glittering gold was drawn out and they started in a strong company for the land sale in Chicago. The land was sold off at auction and from each neighborhood one trusty man was selected to bid off the property as it was offered, while the remainder stood around, armed with clubs and a most ferocious aspect, ready to knock down and execute summary vengeance upon any speculator who should dare to bid for lands that had been claimed and occupied by any of their party. Few were bold enough to attempt it. One unlucky fellow, who committed this offense through mistake, thinking that he was bidding upon another piece of land, was seized in an instant by the crowd of excited squatter-sovereigns, hustled away and nearly torn to pieces before he could explain the occurrence and express his readiness to correct the mistake. But the settlers on this occasion suffered more from the depredations of pick-pockets than from anything else. Such a crowd furnished a harvest field for these gentry and several of our citizens who had come with pockets well lined



ASHEL BYERS.



with gold found them emptied when they wanted to pay for their land and were obliged to go home moneyless and landless. It was a severe loss. Years of labor would be required to replace it, and before that time they would lose their land and the improvements which they had spent years in effecting. Simultaneously with the land sale a number of new claim associations were formed throughout the county to prevent persons who moved in from purchasing from the government lands which those then living near chose to claim by plowing around them. They were no doubt useful in preventing many from entering farms to which the expense of improvement and long occupation gave the squatter an equitable title, but they were also in many cases a means of injustice. Men banded themselves together in such organizations in order to keep by the force of mob law other settlers from occupying and holding lands, while they themselves held tracts of enormous extent and paid for none of it."

During the year 1843 several mills were established in the northern part of the county along the Kishwaukee, but were used only for sawing lumber. The threshers were used in the county quite generally this year and the crops on the whole were very good, but the thresher instead of being like the ones we have at present was simply a cylinder and did not separate the grain from the straw. The one hundred and sixty acres upon which the county seat stood had been located, which was to be divided into lots, now came in the market subject to entry. This land had been pre-empted but had never proved up its pre-emption right. It had solemnly bound itself in giving deeds to the lots, to acquire the deed as soon as the land came into market, but now that this time had come it found itself destitute of money and utterly unable to borrow. Any speculator was at liberty to buy and take the best of titles to the town by paying the amount of a dollar and a quarter an acre for it. Few of the settlers at this time had money enough to enter their own claims and none were willing to lend money to the county, and in this dilemma three of Sycamore's loyal citizens—Jesse C. Kellogg, Carlos Lattin and Curtis Smith (who was prominent years afterward in the county and who had land near the city)—furnished the necessary funds, entered the land in their own name and promised to wait for repay-

ment until the time in which it was supposed the county would be able to return the money. This was a great relief to the finances of the county and to the inhabitants of Sycamore and it is a notable fact that the county failed to get back the titles of some of the parties to which lands were sold and finally lost a part of the land.

About this time the county had a suit with Amos Harman, of whom it required to open the Ottawa state road, and was defeated. The damages assessed against the county were thirty-five dollars and this little amount nearly bankrupted the treasury, and again some of the loyal citizens of the county stepped forward and provided for the deficiency.

The election of justices this year brought some new men into prominence—George H. Hill, of Kingston; Isaac Cumpton, Abner Jackman, James Byers, Aaron Randall, Kimball Dow, George Flinn, Russell Huntley and Z. B. Mayo. The election of county commissioners this year followed at the usual date, when Sylvanus Holcomb was elected. During the year H. M. Perkins built a fine large hotel in Genoa, which was afterward a famous resort for balls and parties, and many notable events transpired there. Some of the people who now live here remember some of these events.

At this time also a new frame schoolhouse was built in Genoa, which at that time was the best one in the county. It still remains and is used as a part of a livery stable. After the building of the sawmills more frame buildings were erected and the homes of farmers were made more comfortable. Prices of hard wood lumber at that time were about one-fourth what is now charged for pine lumber. During this year Reuben Pritchard, John R. Hamlin and B. F. Hunt were appointed commissioners of the state to lay out the Chicago and Grand-de-Tour state road. This road passes in the north part of De Kalb and Malta townships to the west line of the county, where other commissioners of the county laid out the road through that county and so on to the river.

During the year 1843 the first bridge was built across the Kishwaukee, which was considered a great convenience for the people living north of Sycamore, for during the wet seasons there were times when they were unable to ford the streams and in cases of necessity people would drive as

far as the river and then use a boat to the other side to get their produce and return. Some who are still living and reside in what is Mayfield township remember well how they hauled their grist to the bank on the creek, ferried across and then had another wagon to meet them on the other side and take the grist to mill.

1844 was a season of floods in the early part of the summer and during the harvest season rains fell almost continuously. Some men cut and bound their wheat when they were compelled to stand ankle deep in water and then carry it out on the high knolls to dry before stacking. When they took their grist to mill over almost bottomless roads they had to drive four yoke of oxen to draw the small load. Cattle and horses feeding on the prairies became mired and numerous calls were made for teams to attach long ropes and chains to them and draw them out. All the bridges which had been erected over the streams were carried away by the floods. The Mississippi river was never known to be higher and steamboats passed through the streets of St. Louis, Kaskaskia and other cities along the river. In many instances when the water subsided the land was covered with sand and mud so that it ruined the land for cultivation for a time. Added to this difficulty many of the grist mills of Illinois were swept away and there was great destitution of meal and flour.

The county election this year showed the democracy a winner. Carlos Lattin was chosen county treasurer, Marshall Stark school commissioner, E. L. Mayo recorder, A. J. Brown probate justice. In later years the probate justice became known as county judge, but it was not necessary that the county judge be a regularly admitted lawyer. Morris Walrod was collector of the county and W. H. Beavers was elected as clerk of the county commissioners court.

In 1844 the democracy seems to have firmly regained its hold upon county affairs and Polk received two hundred and forty-two votes, Clay, whig, one hundred and forty-two votes and Birney, free soil, one hundred and thirty-one votes. An analysis of this vote shows that the free soil candidate received a heavy vote from Brush Point settlement, from the precinct of Wooster, now Genoa, and from Somonauk. Emigration in the later '30s and early '40s was largely from the eastern states. The Scotch Presbyterian people were strong anti-

slavery people, as were the people from Brush Point, who came from southeastern New York, and the people of Genoa were also of New York origin.

During this time but little strife was made for county offices, as the salary was scarcely enough in some instances to buy a suit of clothes. During this year settlers began again to come into the state, and as the timber land was generally owned at this time by settlers already here the newcomers were compelled to go to the prairie. Many felt that it was a great sacrifice to be so far away from the timber, but in this time has proven that the settlers on the prairie became the most prosperous and in time their land became more valuable than the timber land.

While the year 1845 did not clear up the financial condition in Illinois nor in De Kalb county, still on the whole the people were getting more prosperous and building more comfortable homes, and there was less talk of returning to their old home in the eastern states. Nearly every settler who came to this county in an early day will speak of the homesickness of those who came from more comfortable homes to settle in the wilderness, and many actually died from sheer homesickness.

Schools began to be quite generally established. A number of different schools will be treated of more fully in the township histories. The claim association that was organized in 1835 was still in existence, and they were sometimes unjust in their dealings with those seeking for land. Settlers were also deterred by the acts of the claim organization, who banded together and threatened the lives of any who should enter lands around which any of their gang had plowed a furrow, which constituted the commonly received marks of a claim. An incident is related which showed the spirit of the times. Two boys, afterwards well known in the county, jumped the claim of a neighbor and settled down to take possession. The claim organization, to the number of about sixty, captured the boys, formed a ring around them, put them on trial and decided to give them a severe thrashing with green hickory withes, but, seeing that the boys were well frightened and punishment was unnecessary, some of the more generous hearted in the circle decided to give the boys an opportunity to escape, and while engaged in con-

versation allowed large gaps to remain in their lines, and the boys, seeing their opportunity, pulled off their boots and made for the woods, and were not seen for several days. It is unnecessary to state that they never afterwards jumped the claim of a neighbor. Most of the settlers here in 1845 seemed more anxious to leave the country than to remain here. A letter is now in existence, which was written by a homesick family to their old home in the east, stating that if they could get what little money they had in their property they would return to their old home and remain forever satisfied. All the money they had invested here was two hundred dollars. This same family afterward became wealthy and almost the entire family became prominently identified with the county's history. In every new country there is an element that moves in, becomes restless and dissatisfied and soon move out. The old settlers whom we now honor as our pioneers were the ones who came and in spite of all the disadvantages of a new country remained to make this county one of the best in Illinois. The taxes collected this year amounted to three hundred and seventy-five dollars, more than half of which was in county orders. Few debtors were prosecuted during these times, for the laws of this state seemed to favor the debtors and render it almost impossible to collect a claim by legal process.

Eighteen hundred and forty-five seemed to be the turning point in the country's financial condition. War is generally a breeder of good times. During the war of 1812, the war with Mexico and the Civil war, prices were high and people received valuable remuneration for their labor. Foreign wars have also been productive of wealth on this side of the water. The prices of produce for several years previous to 1845 averaged about as follows: Thirty-five cents a bushel for spring wheat, fifty cents a bushel for the best winter wheat, one dollar to a dollar and seventy-five cents for dressed pork; cows brought an average of about ten dollars a head and horses were nearly as high as at present, as they furnished all means of communication and were our railroads and telegraph wires and telephones.

In the spring of 1846 prices advanced materially. Wheat sold from fifty to seventy-five cents a bushel; hogs brought from two and a half to

three and a half per hundred, and all kinds of produce on the farm about doubled in value. In May, 1846, the president called upon Illinois for four regiments of volunteers to proceed to Mexico and support the army of General Taylor. The part that De Kalb county took in the Mexican war will be treated of in the chapter "De Kalb County in War." But it is safe to say that this war was felt very lightly in this section of the country, as it took but few De Kalb county boys, and the war from the very start was one of great and uniform success. At the March term of the county commissioners' court, Paw Paw election district was divided by the creation of a new precinct called Shabbona. It comprised the territory now contained in the four townships of Shabbona, Clinton, Milan and Afton. Elections were ordered to be held at the home of William Marks. In the fall of this year Austin Hayden, of what is now Cortland township; George H. Hill, now of Kingston township, and Joseph Newberry, of what is now Somonauk township, were elected county commissioners. James Harrington, school commissioner; John A. Waterman, county treasurer; E. L. Mayo, probate justice; Jacob Simons and William Fordham, each served as county clerk. The justices of the peace were about the same as elected two years previously, with the exception of Joseph A. Bilks, Wheeler Hedges, Samuel Stevens and B. F. Johnson.

The good times of 1846 continued and increased in 1847, and the indebtedness of the county was reduced and conditions over the state improved accordingly. Banks were established and the people of the state were getting on a firm financial footing. Four years previous the state officers were sometimes troubled to get money to pay their postage, but were now receiving regular salaries, which were promptly paid. Postage up to this time had been twenty-five cents for each letter, but was now reduced to about fifteen cents, and it was felt that almost any one could now write letters. In the early part of the century postage had been as high as fifty cents, and many people living in the early '40s had paid that amount. One of the things that has made it difficult to secure records of the past has been that very few letters were written, but one thing is quite certain, if a person did receive a letter it was a cherished treasure and generally preserved, and in many of the

homes of our county today we will find letters written, papers folded without envelopes and closed with sealing wax, and a charge of fifty cents, which has been marked "paid" on the back of the back of the paper, and every available space on the sheet is occupied with writing.

The old canal from the lake to the Illinois river was finished and some of the people in the south part of the county drew their grain to Ottawa and Peru and put it on canal boats, shipping it generally to Chicago, but in some instances to New Orleans. Specie was still scarce and it was a difficult matter to pay a tax of from five to ten dollars, and it distressed people more, those small sums, than to pay forty times that amount at present. The collector would call again and again for the taxes, and then in many instances the property would be advertised and sold for the collection of taxes. During these years roads were lined with teams and wagons loaded with grain and the taverns of that day were crowded. Prices were reasonable. Fifty cents was the regular charge for supper, lodging, breakfast and feed for the team. A few of the number remain who hauled grain to Chicago, and they tell us how the people of the neighborhood would generally start in a procession, of the jolly times that were had along the road and at the taverns, where they were compelled to remain over night. At the election of this year William Young was chosen county commissioner, William Beavers clerk of the county commissioners' court, Sheldon Crossett school commissioner, E. L. Mayo probate justice, William Fordham recorder, William Shepardson treasurer and E. P. Young county recorder.

During the year 1847 the first allowances for the care of paupers were made, and although this county had so little wealth it is a notable fact that previous to this time no paupers in the county had been reported.

The year 1848 was one of general prosperity for the state. The constitution made at the organization of the state in 1818 had proved inefficient and a new constitutional convention was called. George H. Hill, of Kingston, represented this county in the constitutional convention. In the fall of that year it was submitted to the people and carried by a large majority. The county was divided into more election precincts and justice districts. Settlers were rapidly taking up the

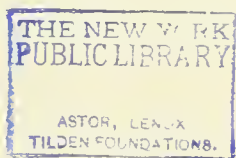
land and the population of the county was increasing. The old courthouse, which had been built in 1839, was a shabby, two-story building, which stood until recently opposite the present one, and was the only building in the city for public use. The county eked out its petty finances by letting it for various uses, a charge of twenty-five cents generally being made for each evening. The Congregational and Universalist societies held religious services there, it was occupied during the week for select school, which was taught by Roswell Dow, and the Sons of Temperance held evening meetings. Although the county demanded better buildings and better protection for its records, a great deal of opposition was encountered when the subject of a new building was discussed. People had just escaped from an indebtedness which had been a great burden and were wholly unwilling to take upon themselves a new one. During this year churches were built in various parts of the county and religious services, which had previously been held in private houses, were generally transferred to the school houses, which were now being erected quite generally and were usually frame buildings. Schools at this time were very large and the districts averaged about three times the size of those of the present day.

In 1848 the Mexican war had been closed gloriously and the United States had added a half million square miles to its territory. The people were proud of the veterans of the Mexican war, and when Zachary Taylor was entered as the whig candidate for the presidency against Lewis Cass, the democratic candidate, and Martin Van Buren, the free soil candidate, the military hero again triumphed, for in the history of our country the successful hero of a successful war is always successful in a political contest before the American people. The presidential vote in this county is as follows: Cass, democrat, three hundred and seventy-four; Taylor, whig, two hundred and twenty-three; Van Buren, freesoil, four hundred and twenty-seven. In this election Martin Van Buren carried a majority of the precincts of the county, and hereafter the opponents of slavery were generally in the majority.

Threshers used this year were called separators, for they now separated the straw from the grain and instead of threshing one hundred bushels a day, as with the old thresher, which was simply a



JOHN R. HAMLIN.



cylinder, farmers were now able to thresh five hundred bushels per day, and consequently their fields of grain rapidly increased in size. Reapers came into general use this year and were very crude affairs. They were very heavy, drawn by four to six horses, or in some instances three or four teams of oxen, but they were able to cut about five or six acres per day. One man rode the machine and raked off the gavels rapidly enough for four men to bind. In the early days one binder followed one cradler, so this was a vast improvement over previous conditions.

"The county commissioners appointed Messrs. E. P. Young, Kimball Dow and Jesse C. Kellogg to contract for building a new courthouse. It was to be placed in the center of the public square, to be of brick, sixty feet long and forty feet wide, and to cost not exceeding six thousand dollars. But this was to be done only upon condition that individual citizens should contribute fifteen hundred dollars of this amount. This they were authorized to pay in notes, two-thirds of which should be paid November 1, 1849, and one-third November 1, 1850. And the order of the commissioners further states that it is expressly agreed that in case the county seat shall ever be removed, the county shall pay back to said individuals the amount of said notes with interest. It was ordered that the notes be registered on the court records and be evidence of the liability of the county for the repayment of this advance.

"At the same term another order was passed authorizing the erection of a jail by the same agents at a cost not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars. Nothing seems to have been done under this order. An active canvass of all those who felt an especial interest in the prosperity of the village now rapidly growing at the seat of justice was now commenced and more than the necessary fifteen hundred was subscribed as a free gift toward the erection of the present handsome courthouse. The subscriptions of the principal donors were as follows: Harvey G. Barns, \$100; Amos Story, \$20; John Maxfield, \$40; Thomas Wolsey, \$20; Kimball Dow, \$50; E. P. Young, \$150; W. H. Beavers, \$37; W. J. Hunt, \$50; Ellsworth Rose, \$25; E. Hall, \$25; Alonzo Brown, \$20; O. P. White, \$25; Z. B. Mayo, \$50; E. L. Mayo, \$50; John Chatfield, \$20; J. S. & J. C. Waterman, \$150; M. Stark, \$50; O. M. Bryan, \$30; Thomas H. Wood,

\$25; E. Wharry, \$20; E. G. Jewell, \$20; Darius Williams, \$25; R. Wyman, \$20; William Connell, \$20; J. C. Kellogg, \$25; R. Hopkins and W. P. Dutton, \$75; Decatur Esterbrook, \$25; A. Jackman, \$20; Homer Roberts, \$20; Sylvanus Holcomb, \$25; W. Fordham, \$30; G. W. Kretsinger, \$20.

"The agents for building were also authorized to sell the old courthouse and all town lots owned by the county at auction, and that the proceeds were to be applied religiously to the payment of the forty-five hundred dollars of county orders issued for the erection of the new building. The lots were, however, appraised at prices varying from ten dollars to four hundred." Some of these warrants are still in existence and draw ten per cent interest, and in case the county seat should ever be removed the warrants held and accumulated would be exceedingly valuable.

THE RESURRECTIONISTS.

Another type of criminality was rampant in the early days of our county's history, and that was the crime of grave robbing. This had been carried on for years in this section of the country and many were the bodies stolen from graves in De Kalb county by men who were called resurrectionists. In the early days no arrangements were made with hospitals for subjects for dissection in medical institutions and they were compelled to resort to the crime of body snatching. The Medical Institution at St. Charles, organized by Dr. George W. Richards, professor of theory and practice of medicine, and formally president of the La Porte (Indiana) Medical School, had established a summer school for physicians in St. Charles. His home was opposite the present Universalist parsonage in that city, and the institution in which the dissection was carried on was a stone barn, which has since been torn down. Students in those days came to college poor in purse and were anxious to work to pay their way through school, and as bodies were constantly needed by the Medical Institution they naturally sought remunerative occupation by robbing graves. Two or three graves of honored citizens of this county had been examined and discovered to be emptied of their precious contents. "Many who had recently lost friends commended the painful task of examining

their newly made graves, while many friends only refrained from it lest they should find their fears realized and that the outrage so hopeless of redress had been consummated. The irritation and indignation that was caused by this feeling may be readily imagined." In the spring of 1849, three men driving a pair of horses attached to a spring wagon stopped for supper at the Lovell tavern, four miles east of Sycamore, on the St. Charles and Sycamore road. While eating their supper the landlord's daughter overheard some conversation which made her suspicious. She reported the conversation to her father, who went out and found the implements used by the resurrectionists secreted in the bottom of the wagon. Mrs. George M. Kenyon had been but recently buried, and they surmised that it was the intention of the grave robbers to secure her body for the dissecting table, and it was also known that a friendless German had been buried in the south burying ground of Sycamore, now the present site of the Methodist parsonage, and it was supposed that they were also seeking for his body. This news was conveyed to Mr. Harry Joslyn, and he, with Mr. Lorenzo Whittemore, Kimball Dow and a few others, armed themselves and hid near the burying ground, with the hope that the resurrectionists might be caught robbing the grave. Early in the evening, not long after dark, three men made their way into the cemetery and immediately began search for the grave of the German. As they approached it, the men in hiding noticed that they were armed. One of their number went to the wagon to secure the tools necessary for digging. At this moment one of the party in hiding was seized with a fit of coughing, which alarmed the grave robbers and they immediately hurried to the wagon and drove into town. The party in hiding followed them into the village and caused the arrest of the resurrectionist party. One was found to be the son of Dr. Richards, president of the Medical Institution at St. Charles. Another was a man by the name of John Rude, and the name of the other was unknown. There not being found sufficient evidence of their guilt, they were released. The parties arrested were thoroughly alarmed and their fright was not lessened by Waterman answering their question as to what would be done by them by the promise to shoot them in the morning. It was supposed that

after their severe fright that they would make a hasty retreat for St. Charles, but they recovered their nerve, and although they started directly east for their home, they evidently decided that they would not return without something to show for their night's work. Mrs. George M. Kenyon was buried in what is now known as the Ohio Grove cemetery, and, dying at the age of but seventeen years, in the bloom of youth, a girl well known, great sympathy was felt for the young husband and her immediate family. After her burial the grave was watched for two nights, and it was supposed that all would be well hereafter. The parties watching the grave of Mrs. Kenyon the third night left shortly after midnight. Two of her girl friends were impressed by the story of the grave robbers, which had been circulated throughout the country, laid a twine over the grave and fastened it at each side, covering it with dirt, so that if it were molested it could easily be detected. When the relatives arrived at the grave in the morning they still found the string in position, but something made them uneasy, and after hearing the story of the grave robbers being in Sycamore they decided to investigate. Upon digging down, their fears were realized, as the comb of the deceased was found about a foot below the surface. Reaching the coffin, they found it emptied of its contents and the grave clothes alone remained within it. The lid of the casket had been broken in and the body taken hastily away. News of this crime spread over the country like wildfire. Mr. David Churchill, father of the deceased, was a man well known and highly respected, and the circumstance of the young lady's death made the crime seem doubly terrible. It was decided before any action was taken in the matter to have a party go to Dr. Richards at the Medical Institution and demand the return of the body. Upon arriving at St. Charles they procured a search warrant and went to the institution, and while on their way found the horse belonging to a Sycamore physician, who had doubtless gone there in great haste to inform Dr. Richards that he had better be on his guard. Upon examining the dissecting room they found fragments of human bodies and skeletons, but none corresponding to the description of Mrs. Kenyon.

As they were about to leave the building Mr. Kenyon discovered upon the stone flagging a lock of hair belonging to his wife. It was the precise peculiar shade of his lost wife's hair, and he knew it in an instant. It was not sufficient evidence to convince a jury, perhaps, but it satisfied him. He went back and begged piteously for the return of his wife's remains, and it was here that Dr. Richards made his great mistake in inflaming the searching party. He said to Mr. Kenyon in his hour of sorrow: "I have no subjects now, but if you will come again in a few days I will have a lot of them, and from your way, too." The party returned to Sycamore, reported to their neighbors what had transpired, showed the friends the lock of hair belonging to Mrs. Kenyon, told of the insulting remarks made by Dr. Richards to the grieved husband, and with one accord the citizens of Sycamore and vicinity volunteered to go next day and recover the body or know the reason why. A large part of them were young men, impetuous and ready for trouble, but the older men counseled conservative action. A committee was selected to again visit Dr. Richards, and was composed of the following men: Esquire Currier, of St. Charles; John C. Waterman, William Fordham, Lorenzo Whittemore and Kimball Dow, of Sycamore. They informed Dr. Richards what they were there for, told of the party that was ready for action, and that it had only been by the intercession of their friends that an assault had not been made at once. They still found Dr. Richards defiant and impudent, and he denied any knowledge about the body sought for, and said perhaps the students might account for it. They noticed also that Dr. Richards and some of the students were fully armed and seemed to be ready for trouble in case of an attack. When Mr. Kenyon caught sight of Rude, who had been detected at Sycamore, he took an instinctive aversion to him and could scarcely be restrained from shooting him on the spot. Nothing, however, was gained by this parley. The crowd had increased on the way, so that now about three hundred men stood in front of Dr. Richards' house, and had so arranged their party that escape was impossible. Seeing that trouble was in store for them, one of the young men of the institution informed them that he had seen a corpse answering the description of Mrs. Kenyon. Upon hearing this David Churchill,

father of the deceased, and Mr. Kenyon, her husband, rushed for the door and forced it partly open, when the muzzle of a gun was thrust out and fired. Mr. Churchill pushed the barrel of the gun downward, so that no one was injured. This was followed by a shot from Mr. Kenyon, who was armed with a rifle. He fired blindly through the door, and by the irony of fate his bullet pierced Rude, the guilty resurrectionist, through the hips and he was mortally wounded. An assault followed, and all the windows in the building were broken and several students were wounded and Dr. Richards was struck twice. As he appeared at the door and made a sign of surrender a stone struck him in the temple and he was carried back senseless. The friends of Richards feared that another attack would be made and secured the services of an attorney, A. Barry, who promised them the body would be returned, and he instructed Mr. Prescott, a relative of Mrs. Kenyon, to go to a spot two miles south of St. Charles on a farm now owned by Mrs. Harvey Jones, of Sycamore. And it should be stated in passing that a constable appeared on the scene and ordered the mob to cease firing, and at that juncture Mr. Barry, an attorney, since well known in this county, promised the mob that he would return the body the next morning. Mr. Barry and a student named Harvey, with Mr. Banister and Prescott, of St. Charles, found the remains buried on the banks of the Fox river in a grove, about two feet deep, wrapped in a blanket. The body was taken to the river, washed of the earth that adhered to it, wrapped in some clothing, placed in a coffin and brought back to Sycamore. A second funeral service was held at the Methodist church at Sycamore and a large concourse of people met on that Sabbath day to consign for the second time to the grave the body that had caused so much excitement in all the country around. It has been stated that the body was taken to the home of Mr. Kenyon and there buried under his window, but the body was buried in the grave from which it was taken and a tombstone is pointed out to those interested in the early history of the county, and many are the visitors even to this day to the grave which caused so much turmoil and loss of life. An impression seems deeply founded that Dr. Richards was on the whole a bad man of the criminal type, and thus he has been depicted in the histories of

De Kalb county to the present time. We will say, however, that Dr. Richards was a very well educated gentleman, and at the time that he was shot ranked as high as any other physician in Illinois. Many were the physicians of Chicago who sought his counsel. Mrs. Harvey A. Jones, who was then a girl of ten or twelve years, and witnessed the shooting and knew Dr. Richards intimately, as he had been their family physician for years, say that his home was one of refinement, that he had traveled abroad and in many respects was regarded as one of the most intellectual men of the community. It is needless to say that this broke up the organized band of resurrectionists, and from that day the visitors, even to this day, to the grave which had been their family physician for years, says that to this, with one exception, crime of a like nature in this locality has been unknown. Rude died the day following, the students recovered, while Dr. Richards finally died from the effects of his wounds inflicted by the Sycamore mob. We will say, however, that had it not been for the impudence of Dr. Richards and his students when parties were searching for the body and for the carelessness with which the remains of the dissected bodies were handled, this trouble would never have occurred. Parties still living remember well how Dr. Richards and his students threw the remains of human bodies after dissection into the river, which naturally excited a spirit of opposition to their work. The account as we give it is from a conversation held with George M. Kenyon about a month previous to his death, with Mrs. Harvey A. Jones, who witnessed the riot, and from members of the mob, who participated in that event.

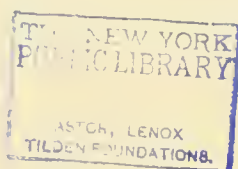
During the year 1849, after gold was discovered in California and was found in such abundance that people who had been struggling here to make a livelihood and secure a competency felt that they were going at rather a slow pace, and with dreams of wealth started for California, some across the continent, on foot and with teams, while others went to the eastern coast and to the city of New Orleans on the south and took shipping by way of Panama to California. A great many suffered and a large number died from exposure on these

trips, and especially was the tropical climate of Panama fatal to the people of the northern clime. But the stories of the old '49ers are of great interest, and the discovery of gold in California, and the producing of so much wealth, had a wonderful effect upon the business life of this and European countries, while money became abundant and new business enterprises sprung into existence like mushrooms. A large number returned materially enriched by their work in California and invested it in business and in lands. Some of the large farms of this county are still in possession of the families of those men who went to California in 1849, while many of the business enterprises of Sycamore, De Kalb and Sandwich had their beginnings in wealth accumulated by the California gold hunter. On the whole the year of 1849 was one of prosperity. Crops were abundant and farm machinery was materially improved. Little by little the farmers began to move from the timber and running streams to the prairie. Schools were established and the whole community life took on the airs of civilization of older states. In the election of 1849 Marshall Stark was chosen sheriff, W. H. Beavers county clerk, William Fordham recorder, Sheldon Crossett school commissioner, and E. L. Mayo probate judge. These elections took place early in August and were under the operations of the old constitution, but the constitution of 1848 having been put into effect, new elections were held in November, and Martin Mack was made circuit clerk and recorder, U. B. Prescott county clerk, William Shepardson county treasurer and James H. Beveridge and George H. Hill county justices of the peace. It will be noted that from this time the office which had hitherto been known as probate justice, whose duty it was to probate estates, was now called probate judge, and E. L. Mayo, later a man of prominence, was the first to wear the title of county judge. At the fall election seven hundred and fifty votes were cast in favor of adopting the township organization and only one against it. The counties of northern Illinois this year generally voted to give up the county organization, and adopt township organization, so that at present in the state of Illinois there are but few counties remaining under what is known as county organizations. For many years after this people, especially those from southern states, advocated the return to the county or-



MAIN STREET, DEKALB, 1862.
HUNTLEY HOTEL, DEKALB, 1840.

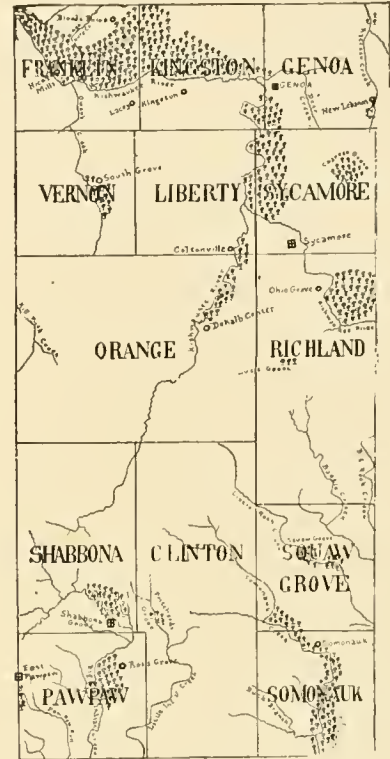
ORIGINAL GLIDDEN HOUSE, 1842.
WIRICK HOUSE, EAST PAWPAW, 1856.



ganization plan, as it was less expensive than township organization.

The county superintendent of schools, who had formerly been known as the county commissioner, was paid twenty-eight dollars for his services, which consisted mainly in holding three or four examinations yearly. We have some of the questions propounded by the county superintendents of those days for teachers' certificates, and we find that they compare very favorably with many of the questions given at the present time, and, barring the matter of pedagogy, physiology and other things that have been introduced later, they generally demand a fair degree of scholarship in order to pass them. The county judge received seventy-five dollars for the performance of his duties for six months, making a total of one hundred and fifty dollars yearly. The county commissioners at the December term appointed William A. Miller, later of Kingston; Robert Sterritt, later of Somonauk, and William J. Hunt, later of De Kalb, to divide the county into townships in preparation for a new organization under the township organization law. They visited the different sections of the county, heard the statements of those who were concerned, and divided off the county into thirteen different townships, named as follows: (Refer to page 19 De Kalb Chronicle Illustrated Souvenir): Genoa, Kingston, Franklin, Vernon, Liberty, Sycamore, Richland, Orange, Shabbona, Clinton, Squaw Grove, Somonauk and Paw Paw. Most of these names are still retained by the townships to which they were originally assigned, although most of these towns have been diminished in extent by the creation of new townships. Of those names which have been abandoned Vernon belonged to the present town of South Grove, Orange to De Kalb and adjoining territory on the south, and Liberty to Mayfield. Richland afterward became Pampas and finally Cortland, and originally included Pierce township. The county tax of 1849 amounted to two thousand eight hundred and eighty-three dollars. During this year Comb's mill put in the machinery necessary for grinding flour and thus finally flour was produced in our county, and it must be remembered at that time wheat was the principal crop. In 1849 a field of twenty-five acres of corn was considered a curiosity. While oats was raised more abundantly, still the fields of that grain

were small and the wheat fields occupied nearly three-fourths of all the cultivated area. Prices of grains and farm produce generally quite materially advanced, and the assessable property of De Kalb county came very near the million dollar mark.



OLD MAP OF DEKALB COUNTY
1850

In the spring election held in the new townships designated, school houses were the voting places. Supervisors were elected, and took upon themselves the duties formerly assigned to the board of county commissioners. In many of the townships there was quite a strife to see who should be the first supervisor from the respective townships, and the board was constituted of the following named gentlemen: Henry Durham represented Genoa; John Sheely, Kingston; Clark Bliss, Franklin; John S. Brown, Vernon; Mulford Nickerson, Liberty; James Harrington, Sycamore; D. F. Finley, Richland; Thomas R. Hopkins, Orange; William Marks, Sr., Shabbona; Reuben Pritchard, Clinton; Abram L. Hemenway, Squaw Grove; Lyman Bacon, Somonauk; Pierpont Edwards, Paw Paw. Dr. James Harrington of Sycamore was chosen chairman and the first act passed by the board was

one changing the name of Orange to De Kalb, Richland to Pampas, Liberty to Mayfield and Vernon to South Grove. Other towns in the state had already appropriated the first chosen names, and to prevent confusion the board of supervisors were authorized and directed to select others. Having accomplished this duty, the board at once plunged into the business of auditing bills, arraigning delinquent collectors, appointing places of town meetings and all those duties which have since engrossed the attention of that body. The work on the new courthouse had been progressing rapidly, but was not accomplished at the first session of the board, and their meeting was held in what is now the old Congregational church, which was undergoing repairs. One of the duties devolving upon that body was the refusal of granting of licenses for the sale of liquor. A temperance society had been organized in the county and their representatives were allowed to speak before the board and liquor licenses for taverns was refused, by unanimous vote was 7,500.

When the county courthouse was completed it was considered a magnificent structure, being built of brick, sixty feet long and forty feet wide, and following the custom that prevailed at that time at the inauguration of the new building a public ball was given in the new courthouse in February, 1857, and was a notable occasion. The company came from all over northern Illinois.

The year 1851 was known as a year of much rain, showers lasting nearly all summer. The first Sunday in April one of the most furious snowstorms ever known in this country fell, and it is said that more than fifteen inches fell in the course of the day. On Sunday following a similar storm came with equal severity. About a month after the snow and before the soil had become sufficiently dried for farming operations, a heavy rain set in and continued with but occasional intervals for more than two months. It is related that at one time the sun did not shine through the clouds for more than ten days. Plowed ground became covered with green mold and the wheat crop was all scabbed, and little or none was raised that was really fit for flour, and in some cases it sickened and apparently poisoned those who were compelled, from prevalent destitution, to use it. The roads became impassible and continued so during the most of the year. The board of county com-

missioners had done little more than to lay out roads and road districts, but had done nothing toward their improvement. All the work of building pikes and bridges was done locally under the direction of road masters. Bridges were built across the streams so that people did not find it necessary to remain away from market as in previous years on account of high water. The bridges were built of wood and were rather crude structures and were unable to resist the floods that came, and it can be truly stated that had all the money that has been expended in De Kalb county for road work and for building bridges from the date of its organization to the present time, much of which has been of little value, there could have been built out of an equal amount steel bridges and macadamized roads for nearly the whole county.

A reference to taxes levied in the road districts and townships and aid given by the county during these years since 1845 will prove the truth of this statement. Although people generally took their produce to St. Charles they found even that distance very difficult to travel in years like 1851 and it became evident that something must be done to secure better means of communication with the outside world and transportation of the products of the country to market. Heretofore all the goods sold in stores were hauled from Chicago or from St. Charles, causing great inconvenience and a large expenditure of money for the merchants. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was now in process of construction and promised relief to the southern portions of the county. The Galena division of the Northwestern road was also being built, a branch of which was extended to St. Charles, which was then a very flourishing little city and the principal market for all the northern part of the county. When the matter came before our people to have the road extended through this county, touching Sycamore, the people were too poor to aid in the project. The plank road was established from Sycamore to St. Charles, these at this time being very popular throughout the eastern states and covered most of the distance between cities, but in a year or two the plank warped and the road became almost impassible and the planks were finally confiscated by the people living along the road and the project was given up. This was to be a toll road and

people generally supposed it would be a source of great profit.

In 1849 a road was commenced between Chicago and St. Charles and on the 12th of December of that year the first train entered that city and the scream of the locomotive was heard for the first time in the Fox river valley. In August the Chicago & Galena division of the Northwestern had completed their track to Elgin and had changed their route from St. Charles to that place. The citizens of that city, seeing that the salvation of their town depended upon the thoroughfare which had been opened, took the matter in their own hands and ran two trains a day from their town to the junction. Ira Minard controlled it until October, 1856, when it passed into other hands. The depot stood on the east side of the city of St. Charles on land now occupied by the Free Methodist church. In 1853 he with others obtained a charter for the St. Charles & Galena Air Line road, into which the charter previously granted for the branch track was merged. Minard became president of the company and a heavy stock was taken along the line. The Chicago & Galena road commenced with the ostensible purpose of extending to Galena never approached nearer that town than Freeport, but from there depended upon the Illinois Central track. In an evil hour, one, E. C. Litchfield from Cazenovia, New York, appeared in St. Charles, representing that he and his friends possessed sufficient means to build a railroad through if he was allowed to take a controlling interest in the stock. He was permitted to subscribe for it, the thoroughfare was commended and graded from Chicago to St. Charles, the culverts were built, also the piers and abutments for the bridge across Fox river and the track was laid for nine miles from Chicago. Minard had staked his whole fortune of eighty thousand dollars upon the enterprise, while hundreds of poor men had taken stock for all they owned. It must be understood that Litchfield promised that the road would be finished and that it should not previously pass out of his hands into the Galena or any other competing line. Never was a villainous scheme more successfully executed. When the controller of the stock had crippled the only man who had any power to oppose him and was assured that any opposition to his own designs would result in that man's ruin he coolly informed

Minard he had concluded to sell his stock in the Chicago and St. Charles Air Line to the Chicago & Galena Company and promised to make reparation for any personal inconvenience which such a course might occasion him if he would raise no objection. He was then permitted to take his choice and there was no choice to take. The refusal and loss of his property could not help his friends who were already ruined nor save his town, which was then doomed, and he accordingly took the course which any other sane man would have taken. The road ended at the Des Plaines river and the grading upon the west bank of the Fox river, since it was not necessary for the interest of the Chicago & Northwestern Company to continue it. Seven hundred thousand dollars paid by hard working farmers and industrious mechanics across the country was lost and many farmers were reduced from wealth to poverty and the useless piers stood along the banks of the Fox river as a monument to the perfidy of Litchfield until they were in later years occupied by the Chicago & Great Western. The real estate of the St. Charles & Chicago Air Line had acquired a large amount of value, especially that part of the property which was to be used for depot and grounds in Chicago and therefore the railroad property of this proposed line had appreciated enormously in value. There was more than enough to pay for all the work that had been done upon the road. It has been reported that Litchfield and Minard by thus selling out their friends made a profit of over four hundred thousand dollars. It must be said in passing that the friends of Minard think he has been unjustly blamed for his course in the disaster, but it is sufficiently apparent that he was far beneath the mark of innocence. The loss of this railroad to those who had invested was the severest blow that had ever visited St. Charles and almost annihilated the village. Had that line been built through what is now Sycamore and Dixon to the river it is possible that the towns of De Kalb, Cortland and Malta would never have been built and Sycamore might have become one of the largest cities of northern Illinois. The assessed valuation of the property of De Kalb county in 1852 reached one hundred thousand dollars above the million dollar mark, and despite railroad disasters and a wet year the people were growing prosperous and the prospects that the people of this

locality would soon have markets by railroads had induced many people from eastern states and also many land speculators to buy the wild prairie. And we find that all but about twenty thousand acres of our land in this county at that time had been purchased. The Chicago & Burlington was completed as far west as De Kalb county and although the road was crude in its construction, merchants were able to ship their goods easily and farmers could send their produce to market.

The elections of 1852 were very exciting. The county was overwhelmingly democratic in politics, but there was a very strong, active free-soil party and a sturdy, enterprising minority of whigs. The omnibus bill of 1850, with the fugitive slave law as part of its consideration, had created great opposition in the north. The democrat party could easily pledge itself to that measure as its great strength lay in the south. The whigs in convention pledged themselves also to the compromise of 1850, which drove many free-soilers from that party. Franklin Pierce was the democrat candidate for president and General Winfield Scott candidate of the whig party. The whig party naturally found its candidate opposed to the compromise of 1850, while its platform favored that measure and many of the free-soilers alluded to their ludicrous political position by stating that the candidates were spitting on the platform that their party had made. In this county five hundred and eighty-three votes were cast for Franklin Pierce, four hundred and fifty-six for General Scott and three hundred and fifty-five for the free-soil candidate. This ended the political existence of the whig party in De Kalb county. That party generally affiliated with the republican party, which came into organized existence here in 1854. James H. Beveridge, a merchant at Freeland Corners, in the town of Somonauk, was the first nominee of the new party for circuit clerk and recorder, was elected and held the position in this county until his election to the office of state treasurer in the early '60s. Joseph Sixbury was chosen county treasurer, Jacob R. Crossett, school commissioner, and Herman Furness, sheriff. Bills for the care of paupers were paid by the county to the amount of six hundred and thirteen dollars and the question of the purchase of a poor farm was agitated at the meeting of the board of supervisors.

The first agricultural society of the county was organized and held a crude exhibition in the village of Sycamore on land near the present Patten factory. It has been stated by those present that the entire exhibit consisted of one old white bull chained to a stake in the center of a vacant lot, two or three horses, with as many cows and colts, and a few beets and pumpkins. The branch of the Northwestern road was extended to Dixon and a train was run into that city before midnight, January 1, 1854. Under the provisions of the charter the road was to be completed by that day, but for many miles of its course there was no grading, the ties were laid down on the prairie and leveled up with stove wood. It had neither station house, freight house, engine house or any other building. It was necessary that everything should be built over from the foundation, but the road gave a powerful forward impulse to the country. It brought a market to the produce of all this country to the doors of its growers. It seems incredible that the speculators could not foresee the advance in the intrinsic value of the land which was caused by this revolution in affairs, but yet large tracts of land which would be purchased by land warrants at seventy-five cents per acre still lay open to entry. Upon the completion of the railroad to this county the people began to enjoy some of the luxuries. Tropical fruits such as oranges and lemons were seen for the first time in our county.

At the meeting of the board of supervisors this year it was found that the expense accrued by paupers amounted to nearly seven hundred dollars yearly and in the hopes of lessening that burden the board of supervisors decided to purchase a county poor farm upon which some of this class of unfortunates could be made useful and contribute to their own maintenance. By order of the board of supervisors Silas Tappan and Jesse Tindall were appointed to purchase such a farm, which was to be located in one of the two middle tiers of townships, and Mr. Harrington, who was still chairman of the board, advertised for a loan of three thousand dollars with which to purchase it. In September the farm of A. H. Cartwright on the road between Sycamore and De Kalb was purchased for this purpose, the county borrowing the purchase money at the rate of ten per cent interest. Applications for license for the sale of

liquor were again made at this session of the board and were promptly squelched by a resolution offered by Horace Champlin and was carried unanimously. De Kalb now sprung up, but two years previous there had been a store, a tavern and a blacksmith shop and now took on the village airs and the name of "Buena Vista," which was one of the fiercest battles of the Mexican war fought by old "Rough and Ready," was given this town and it retained that name for several years.

Sandwich also became a village and was called Newark Station. The editor of the *Sentinel*, the first paper published in the county, states editorially that he visited the villages of Somonauk and Newark Station and in his letter states that Newark Station, now Sandwich, was liable to become a strong competitor of Somonauk and one of the good cities of this county. That prophecy has been fully verified, Sandwich now being the third city in population in De Kalb county.

Thus in 1854 De Kalb county had railroad stations at Somonauk, Newark Station, De Kalb and Cortland. "On the 31st of May, 1854, appeared in Sycamore the first number of the first newspaper ever printed in De Kalb county. The first number of this paper which was ever printed is now in the possession of the Sycamore Library and it is a valuable relic. It was called the *Republican Sentinel* and edited and published by H. A. Hough. The editor announced that the politics of the paper would be Republican Democratic, which sounds oddly enough at this day, but before the year was over he was publishing in his columns the proceedings of the conventions of two parties, the Republican and the Democratic. The *Sentinel* gave a vigorous and enthusiastic support to the prohibitory liquor law presented to the people of the state that year for adoption or rejection, and from its columns one would have inferred that the politics of the county that season hinged on the question of prohibition. And indeed the people of De Kalb county went into this canvass with deep earnestness. On the 29th of June, 1854, a Main Law Alliance was formed and a thorough canvass of the county commenced. It cannot be stated with truth that there was an unusual amount of drunkenness in our county, but they fought the dragon with weapons of flaming fire and if it had depended upon the vote of De Kalb county the vending of ardent spirits would have been for-

ever silenced in the state of Illinois. But two towns in the entire county—Kingston and Pierce—voted against prohibition. The following is the vote of the towns:

	For.	Against.
Franklin	49	53
Shabbona	48	20
Paw Paw	90	18
South Grove	56	3
Somonauk	135	19
Clinton	64	9
Genoa	64	42
Pampas	136	10
Kingston	55	70
Pierce	28	32
Squaw Grove	43	7
Mayfield	67	14
Victor	32	1
Sycamore	207	38
De Kalb	140	21
	1189	357

Majority for prohibition, 832.

During the '50s De Kalb county took on more airs of civilization, established lodges and promoted lectures courses, while in the country the schoolhouse was a social center, in which debating societies were held and many of the public and local questions of the day were discussed and occasionally the old fashioned spelling school was indulged in and its accompaniment, the country school exhibition. In those days teachers would drill the pupils for months in preparation of these spelling matches and the best spellers of several districts were often pitted against each other and the one who was victor in the contest was considered a veritable Socrates. Some of the social functions of the '50s compare favorably with those at the present time. The orthodox churches, especially held revivals lasting nearly through the entire winter. Hundreds of people were converted and church membership rapidly increased. While in the cities a few church edifices were erected, still there was but one in the country, and that was the United Presbyterian church of Somonauk township. All other exercises of a religious nature were held in the schoolhouses. The schoolhouse served as a voting place, was used for school purposes, for religious services, funerals, debates and, in fact, everything of a public nature.

In 1853 the Crimean war broke out in Europe, which involved the nations of England, France, Italy, Russia and Turkey. This was one of the later struggles to put Turkey, known as the sick man, out of existence; and Russia, while defeated in her attempt to Russianize Turkey, still fought

vigorously against the combined nations of Europe. This gave a wonderful market to the products of the United States. Dressed pork sold at ten dollars a hundred, live pork at eight dollars, horses fit for cavalry service brought an immense price, wheat sold for a dollar and a half a bushel, corn for seventy-five or eighty cents and wealth was pouring into the pockets of the farmers. But in such times of prosperity few are looking for a reaction and many who had paid for their farms with the money secured for one crop began to buy land, giving but little cash down and in some cases their personal notes. The war suddenly came to an end in 1857 and the grain and stock in the hands of the farmers fell rapidly in price. Those who had purchased land were unable to meet their obligations, men who had bought goods at the stores on "tick" and had put every dollar they possessed into land found themselves unable to pay their debts. Some sold out what they had and left in the night, while merchants failed all over the country. Some of the large institutions, as well as banks, failed by the hundreds, so that in 1858 the country was paralyzed financially. Notwithstanding these hard times the '50s brought many people to De Kalb county. In 1856 more than a thousand came here from the eastern states and foreign countries to make their homes, adding to the material and social wealth of our county. By this time all public lands were sold and people had moved out on the prairie. Instead of the schools being in the neighborhood of woods and streams the little frame boxes dotted the prairies and the number of districts during this year was as large as that of any later year in our county's history.

In 1854 a barber set up shop in Sycamore, but did not depend upon his tonsorial labors alone, but did the work of dentist. In looking over files of the papers of that day we find that merchants were trying to induce the people to use kerosene oil, telling of its great advantages, of its economy and how much better light it gave than the tallow candles previously used, but people took up this illuminating fluid with diffidence. Kerosene oil was fifty cents a gallon and was thought to be very dangerous and many people a quarter of a century later, especially old people, preferred to use the tallow candle. After the financial crash following 1857 the papers are full of tax sales

and there were other evidences of financial disaster. In the '50s sewing societies were organized by the ladies of the Universalist and Episcopal churches. This was considered not strictly orthodox by some of the churches and it was many years later when all the churches had aid societies of this nature.

A band was organized in Sycamore in 1858, which event was of considerable interest to the people of the whole county. At the invitation of the people of Somonauk a benefit concert was held and was very well patronized. They extended their visits as far as St. Charles on the east and Belvidere on the north. In 1858 the first Teachers' County Institute was held, and the question for discussion and debate was, "Resolved, that in Schools, as Well as In Nature, Order Is Heaven's First Law, and the First Duty of the Teacher Should Be to Have Excellent Discipline." This was discussed through the entire day pro and con, and many of the teachers who participated in that discussion afterwards become prominent in other vocations of life—some lawyers, physicians and men of public affairs. In 1854 there was held at Sycamore a political mass meeting of such a peculiar nature that a part of the record of its proceedings are worth perpetuating. In some respects it was the most notable political event of our county. It was the organization of a new party out of the three old parties, and from this meeting may be dated the existence of the republican party in De Kalb county. At this meeting delegates were appointed to attend a republican convention called to meet at Aurora. These delegates were thus apportioned among the three old parties represented. As most of the names are prominent ones in our present politics, the reader may be interested in seeing their former affinities. Democrats, Horace W. Fay, G. A. Colton, Joseph Sixbury, James Harrington and Royal Crossett. Freesoilers, Pierpont Edwards, Stephen Townsend, Thurston Carr, David West, James H. Beveridge and E. S. Gregory. Whigs, Reuben Pritchard, W. J. Hunt, A. J. Joslyn, William Byers, Dr. E. Rose and John N. Braddock. This convention was attended by many outside of the regularly appointed delegates and great enthusiasm prevailed. Opposition to the fugitive slave law was growing rapidly and during this period the operations of the underground railroad were extensive. The third annual Agri-

cultural Fair of De Kalb County was held on the 11th and 12th of October of this year. It was a very tame and spiritless affair, only twenty-six premiums being awarded in all, and these being divided among eighteen persons. Those of our citizens who participated in the demonstration were mortified at the poor display of the industry of the county, and at the close of the fair a meeting of the Agricultural Society was held, at which it was resolved to put forth every effort to enlist a deeper interest in the annual fairs among the farmers of the county, and from the success which has attended subsequent fairs it is evident that their resolutions were carried out with energy. At the county election this year William Patten of Somonauk was chosen representative in the legislature, William Phelps of Sycamore sheriff, and Lorenzo Whittenmore coroner. The latter held office for a period of twenty years. John Settle, the treasurer of the county and an old and respected citizen, died on the 22d of October this year in the township of Pampas, and the vacancy in the office occasioned by his death was filled by the county court by the appointment of Joseph Sixbury.

The taxable property during the year 1854 reached the magnificent sum of one million nine hundred thousand dollars, and the total tax levied was twenty-five thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars. The number of horses in the county was four thousand and ninety, the number of cattle fifteen thousand seven hundred and forty, and sheep eight thousand five hundred and eight. It is needless to state that of this tax of over twenty-five thousand dollars was collected with greater ease than the tax of fifteen years previous of less than four hundred dollars, and at this time it was no burden to the tax-payer, while in the year 1840 a tax of five dollars meant an almost unbearable burden. "An act of congress passed in September, 1850, had donated to certain states the swamp and overflowed lands within their borders for educational purposes, and this state had decided to transfer this property to the several counties to be expended at their discretion. The land had been surveyed and a commissioner of drainage appointed as early as 1853. A special session of the board of supervisors of this county was held in September of this year to take measures to dispose of these lands. On motion of Supervisor William Patten it was voted that the net proceeds of the

sale of these lands should be paid to the county school commissioner and by him to the township treasurers, to be loaned out for the benefit of the school fund, in the same manner as were the proceeds of the sale of the 16th, or school section, in each town. The price of the first-class land was fixed at six dollars; of the second-class at three dollars and fifty cents; and of the third class at one dollar and twenty-five cents. But no small amount of these lands had been purchased of the government by individuals, before the report of the surveyor, designating the lands selected as swamp lands, had been received by the United States authorities. It was provided that titles to these lands should be confirmed to the original purchasers upon their paying the county the purchase money or relinquishing the warrant used in the entry, it being understood that the United States would refund the purchase money to those who had thus entered them. At this session a petition was received for the organization of the town of Afton, which was duly accepted."

During the year 1855 the county paid its indebtedness on the poor farm and owned their property, valued then at about five thousand dollars, and it held also a county bond valued at one thousand, one hundred and thirty-five dollars.

About this time an agitation sprang up in favor of building a branch road from Cortland to Sycamore, and as the county seat "bugaboo" was kept rife in the minds of some of the Sycamore politicians it was stated that if Sycamore could not get railroad communication with the outside world it would lose the courthouse, so the people put their hands in their pockets and raised a sum necessary for the building of that road, which later became known as the Sycamore & Cortland Jerk Water, which in the later '80s was purchased and is now owned by the Northwestern road. Twenty thousand dollars was raised from this sale and was paid into the school fund of the Sycamore district, which fund is kept intact and the interest raised therefrom goes toward the support of the public schools of the city.

The census of 1855 shows Sycamore as having a population of eight hundred, in 1856 De Kalb five hundred, in 1857 Cortland one hundred and eighty-six. The census of 1855 shows the following population: Genoa, eight hundred and ninety-five; Kingston, eight hundred and seventy-

four; Franklin, eight hundred and thirty-seven; South Grove, four hundred; Mayfield, eight hundred and thirty-five; Sycamore, sixteen hundred and forty-six; Pampas, eleven hundred and eighty-two; De Kalb, fifteen hundred and eighty-eight; Pierce, six hundred and twenty-seven; Squaw Grove, five hundred and fifteen; Clinton, eight hundred and sixty-seven; Shabbona, nine hundred and sixty-six; Paw Paw, nine hundred and forty-four; Victor, three hundred and ninety-nine; Somonauk, eleven hundred and twenty-one; total, thirteen thousand, six hundred and thirty-six.

In 1856 after considerable agitation the board of supervisors appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions from the citizens of Sycamore for the erection of a county jail, reported no success in their mission and recommended that the county proceed to build a jail without their aid. After a heated discussion and considerable filibustering in opposition the board appropriated five thousand dollars for this purpose and appointed John S. Brown, Dr. James Harrington and Alonzo Ellwood a building committee. Those voting in favor of this proposition were G. H. Hill of Kingston, J. S. Brown of South Grove, William Patten of Somonauk, I. W. Garvin of Genoa, W. T. Kirk of Franklin, H. S. Champlin of Pampas, James Parker of Mayfield, C. M. Humiston of Pierce, and James Harrington of Sycamore. Those opposed were T. S. Terry of Shabbona, and Alonzo Converse of DeKalb. The work was started at once and after a period of twenty-one years De Kalb county had its first jail. Prisoners had been allowed and encouraged to escape if the crime of which they were guilty was not of much consequence, and in many instances when the county had a criminal charged with murder, forgery or some other heinous crime, the sheriff or his deputy was compelled to sleep with him, having the hand of the criminal tied to that of the sheriff.

William Fordham, drainage commissioner, reported that he had sold lands to the value of twenty-three thousand, seven hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-six cents and received in cash fourteen thousand, five hundred and seventy-five dollars and eighteen cents, and in notes nine thousand, two hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty-eight cents. The committee report that they are satisfied with the course of Fordham in the matter.

The town of Victor was organized with its present boundaries in 1852, Afton in 1853, Pierce in 1853, Malta in 1856 and Milan in 1857. Added to the calamity of 1857 one of the wet seasons, which seemed to have appeared every seventh year, set in, and before the planting season arrived floods of rain drowned vegetation, enveloped the country in seas of mud and rendered it almost impossible to conduct farming operations with any degree of profit. Wheat which was raised that year was not very marketable and the crop that had sold the previous year at one dollar and a half a bushel now fell to forty and fifty cents.

The Agricultural Society held its fair north of the village of Sycamore on land now owned by Frederick Tomlin. These exhibits began to attract considerable attention and were great occasions in this county. It is stated that five or six thousand people attended on special occasions. The December session of the board of supervisors changed the name of the town of Aetna to Malta. The proposition for erecting a fireproof building for the court records was voted down.

The True Republican, a publication still in existence, was published for the first time in 1858. The *De Kalb Times* came into existence in 1859 and the *Prairie Home* was published at Sandwich. These papers were edited by men of ability and became prominent. It was found that during those stirring times there was no place for the neutral paper and in time all of them became identified with a party. During the year 1858 a tornado swept over the northern portion of the county during the month of April and destroyed broad belts of timber and much property, but no lives were lost. The total tax of 1858 was sixty-nine thousand, nine hundred and five dollars, of which seventeen thousand was state tax, seven thousand school tax, eight thousand county tax and thirty-eight thousand town, road, bridge and other taxes. The total value of property of the county was three and a half million.

In 1859 at the county convention held during this summer Hiram Ellwood was nominated for county treasurer, N. S. Greenwood for school commissioner and J. W. Reid county surveyor. Mr. Roswell Dow was a candidate for the nomination at that time and his friends discredited the methods adopted by that convention and urged him to become an independent candidate. Up to that

time this was the most sharply contested election ever known in county politics. Ellwood received nine hundred and eighty-five votes and Dow nine hundred and sixty-two.

The year of 1850 witnessed the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law and the growing opposition to slavery. Then the underground railroad began to be operated and a chapter bearing on this subject is thought not to be out of place at this time.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The history of the underground railroad in this county was never written and, in fact, it would be difficult to secure a good history of the movement, as all of its operations were supposed to be generally conducted in a secret manner. Synopsis of the underground railroad. "It was a strange road. It had neither locomotive nor cars; it ran in the darkness and was invisible. Its operations were so secret that people called it the underground railroad. The friends of this mysterious railway declared that its charter came from God and that it ran from the northern portion of the southern states to Canada. Its officers were largely volunteers and its route was that which afforded to its passengers the greatest safety—salary, time, if not paid in this world will surely be in the next; running expenses donated. It is true that the present generation knows but little of the meaning of the term, *underground railway*, and we have been surprised to hear people who have attained their majority ask if there really was a railroad that ran under ground. It is not such a strange question in view of the fact that we may have so many city railways that are now operated under the surface of the earth. The work of this road was simply to aid the fugitive slaves of the south to Canada, where freedom was assured. A conductor on one of these roads not only jeopardized his life but subjected himself to a heavy fine and imprisonment under the fugitive slave law in Illinois, and if one will refer to the statute books that were printed after the adoption of the new constitution of 1848 they will find heavy fines and long terms of imprisonment for those convicted in aiding negroes from slavery to freedom. Some of the citizens of De Kalb county who aided in this movement were the Beveridges, of Somonauk township; Deyco, of South Grove;

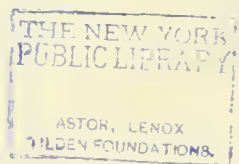
David West, of Sycamore; Starr Gregory, of Genoa; Nickersons, Townsends and Nicholsons of Mayfield. There may have been other places and perhaps many, but these homes became well-known and have been remembered by the people who lived at those times as the principal places where this business was carried on. The only passengers using the underground railway were the negro people then in slavery and it had been running years before Lincoln's famous proclamation was signed and it might be well to state here the feeling of Abraham Lincoln when he attached his name to that immortal document. After he had drafted it and laid it aside for reflection it was brought to him to sign. He lifted his hand to the place of signature and then it fell by his side. Again he lifted it and again it fell. Then turning to some one near him he said, "I have been shaking hands with the people all day and my hand is very weak and shaky. If I should tremble as I write my name on this paper, which will be handed down in history, if any deed of mine is, all the world will say 'he hesitated.'" He lifted his hand once more to the place of signature and steadily and firmly wrote the A. Lincoln, with which all the world is now familiar. Then leaning back satisfied he said, "that will do." Its principal stations were through Illinois, Indiana and Ohio—the route that afforded the passengers the greatest safety—and lay through the anti-slavery portions of the three states mentioned. The homes of abolitionists whose aim was to carry fugitive slaves from one station to another with safety were the stations used. It must be remembered that it was not without fear and trembling that many of the escaped slaves, who started on their perilous journey, for if they were captured the usual penalty was to sell the escaped slave further south. The home of Deacon West, one of the early pioneers here, whose latchstring was always out, especially to the poor slaves of the south, came to be known as one of the most ardent abolitionists in this section of the country. The old covered wagon shown in the picture was made by him and used as a car in the running of the underground railroad. The son standing beside it was occasionally pressed into service as conductor in his younger days. The wagon and its history is known all over the immediate country. It is now past active service but still stands on the premises as

a souvenir of those dark days. Soon after their arrival in Illinois in the early morning the West children had their first sight of a colored person. He was in the house only long enough for his meals and was on the alert every moment as this was his second attempt to escape. During the day he hid in the cornfields and slept in the barn at night. Finally Mr. West took his wagon and put in some bags of wheat, covering them up, with the negro hidden somewhere in the load, started for the next station near St. Charles. On the way he was stopped and asked to see what he had in his load. He told them that was his business and whipped up his horse, soon turned in a new road and heard nothing more from the man following him. A man, woman and three small children were brought there. The children were kept upstairs most of the time. The baby was taken sick, however, and the children were sent down stairs to stay in the kitchen. They were rather unruly but seemed to be in mortal fear. If they saw any one approach the house they would ask if they were after them and if they were told yes, they would fly under the bed quick as a flash and remain as quiet as mice. After that Mrs. West knew how to manage them. They were taken on as soon as possible. Mr. West had no trouble conveying his passengers to the station beyond him but could not always trace them to their journey's end—Canada. Once there were seven grown men brought there and Mr. West was away from home. They hid through the day but Mrs. West got a little nervous over so many and started her son off with them about midnight, reaching the next station before daylight, and from there they were passed on. One negro told how he rubbed onions on the bottom of his shoes to fool the hounds but this had to be repeated many times in order to break the scent. Often they would wade in streams for a mile or more, or, if possible, steal a mule and ride for some distance. All this tended to baffle the dogs in pursuit. Once the presence of two runaways bid fair to make it more than usually interesting for Mr. West, as a southern sheriff was on his trail and the pursuit was active and determined. One day the sheriff appeared in Sycamore and posted a bill, describing the two slaves, and upon it was an offer of ten thousand dollars for their apprehension. He came to the house and questioned Mr. West very closely but he had grown skillful in giv-

ing evasive answers if he chose and the man went away no wiser than when he came. Later the men were taken on. It can be stated at this time that prominent men of Sycamore were anxious to receive part of the ten thousand dollars reward offered and tried in every way possible to assist in the capture of the two valuable negroes, but upon being informed by Sylvanus Holcomb that Deacon West was skillful with a rifle and could hit the eye of a deer at long range, they thought best to return to Sycamore and give up the matter of securing the ten thousand dollars for the capture of the negroes. Strange as it seems to us now nineteenth century people of DeKalb county in the early '50s were opposed to the plan of the underground railway. Once in the early '50s two negroes appeared at the home of Mr. Deyeo of South Grove, who was a well-known conductor on the underground railway and he thought best not to be caught in transporting slaves to Canada, so he secured the services of his hired man, Mr. James Purcell, now a resident of South Grove, and some time during the night started him for the home of Joshua Townsend, of Mayfield, with these directions. "Look neither to the right nor to the left. Do not look behind you or you will become a pillar of salt, but drive directly to Joshua Townsend's house and back up to his cellar door." Appearing there some time after midnight he found Mr. Townsend awaiting him according to the directions of Mr. Deyeo, and the load was taken out and hidden in the cellar and Mr. Purcell invited to breakfast. At another time Mr. Deyeo sent Mr. Ed. Becker, now a resident of South Grove, to the home of William Nickerson with runaway negroes to be sent on to the station near St. Charles. In the city of Chicago a Dr. Dyer was a well-known conductor of the underground railway and he was attacked by an assistant United States marshal, and a bloody battle ensued on his doorstep. Dr. Dyer was wounded but he killed the officer and wounded another. Excitement ran high but the sentiment by this time had grown rapidly in favor of anti-slavery and he escaped without punishment. Many of the negro men and women that appeared at the homes of these abolitionists in DeKalb county were covered with stripes from head to foot and had suffered untold agonies in slavery. After the publishing of Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, anti-slavery sen-



VEHICLE USED BY DEACON DAVID WEST TO CARRY ESCAPED SLAVES FROM
HIS HOME TO THE ST. CHARLES STATION.



timent grew apace and perhaps more than any other factor this book secured the organization of a party that was opposed to the further extension of that relic of barbarism—slavery.

On another occasion seven fugitives, man, wife, and children, came to the house of Deacon West when he was away. Mrs. West felt some hesitancy in taking them in in the absence of her husband, but the children urged her to do so. They found one of the seven a white girl. At supper time the old folks were allowed to eat first and the pretty white girl and the children had to wait with the other members of the family. Supper over, the problem arose as to how they would keep so large a number, but by making beds on the floor all were comfortably entertained for the night. Morning came, but Mr. West did not, and she sent her son over to Deacon Kellogg, who was also friendly to the cause, and told him how they were situated. He said he would let his eldest son go and take his team and Mr. West's wagon, so the seven were loaded up and started for the next station near St. Charles, reaching Dr. Bartlett's soon after midnight and went to the door and knocked. He came and asked what was wanted and was told that he had seven fugitives. Mr. Bartlett said that he understood they were coming and had made provision for them. After putting up the team he remained all night at the home of Mr. Bartlett, who took the party on to Chicago, where they were placed on a boat and taken to Canada. About a year later a letter was received from the young lady, who was then about twenty years old. In the meantime she had learned to read and write quite intelligently. She said they were happy in their new Canadian home and could not thank us enough for helping them on their way to freedom. The exact date cannot be remembered, but it was sometime in the early '50s. In Mayfield, where a branch of the Wesleyan church had been organized, one of whose cardinal principles it was to oppose slavery, there was a large settlement that gave much time and energy in the assistance of slaves on their way to Canada. These abolitionists advocated emancipation of slavery when ministers behind pulpits denounced it. On one occasion Ira Nichols, a pioneer of Mayfield, was on his way to St. Charles with a load of grain, among the sacks of which was packed a negro about twenty-five years of

age. On the streets of Sycamore was the owner with the deputy United States marshal offering a reward of five hundred dollars for any one who would apprehend the slave and restore him to his master. Members of the two old political parties held freesoilers in contempt for many years, and some of them sneeringly said when they passed the Brush Point settlement that they rode through it as quickly as possible to escape the smell of the negro. This kept up and in fact grew in effectiveness until the war broke out in 1861. After that time no attempts were made by slave owners to follow their escaped slaves into northern territory and the emancipation proclamation which has been mentioned in the beginning of this article rather closes the business of the underground railway.

POINTS FROM THE SENTINEL, THE FIRST PAPER PUBLISHED IN DE KALB COUNTY.

H. A. Hough, on May 31, 1854, in the first paper issued to the people of the county, makes a salutatory address to his prospective patrons, but so far as county news is concerned we find but very little has been given. In it we find some news of congress, some on the Kansas and Nebraska bill and foreign news galore, but so little of county news that the paper is not so valuable as one might think. The county was then nineteen years old and many of the old settlers were still alive, and had the local news been given as fully as now we might have considerable that would be of interest. There are many topics of a moral nature, some of the subjects being Our Home, Solitude, Early Death, Sabbath Reflections, etc.

In the *Sentinel* of June 21st the opening of the Japanese ports by Commodore Perry is given and a whole column is devoted to the circumstances attending the Japanese treaty. Little did that individual think that in less than fifty years Japan would rise to be of world power. In one of the issues flax culture is encouraged and from the latter '50s until the prairie sod was generally subdued flax became quite a profitable crop.

In the early '50s cholera swept through the Mississippi valley and in some localities many deaths occurred from that terrible disease. As the coun-

try became older and better settled so many of the contagious diseases that were so common in the early '50s are practically unknown. In 1854 the *Sentinel* makes mention of the seventeen-year locusts, which came in large numbers and destroyed considerable vegetation.

The Fourth of July celebration of 1854 was a memorable occasion. We read of Revolutionary soldiers and 1812 soldiers being invited to join the procession, but as no list of those invited appears we presume that in 1854 the Revolutionary soldiers had stopped marching in every part of the Union. A number of toasts were responded to by some of the leading citizens of Sycamore and an address was made by John A. Bross, a prominent republican politician of Chicago. A grand banquet was spread and several hundred sat down to partake of the repast.

In an article of August 17th the editor, H. A. Hough, made a pilgrimage to the south part of the county. Passing through Cortland he speaks of it as a place destined at no distant date to make a thriving town. He speaks in glowing terms of Somonauk, which at that time contained a depot and perhaps fifteen or twenty houses, and also mentions a new church that is well under way. In passing through Victor and Paw Paw he speaks of the fine farms and the good agricultural conditions of the county. When arriving at Paw Paw, presumed East Paw Paw, he speaks of several stores, two hotels and shops and from there returns by way of Shabbona Grove, which he mentions as a thriving village. T. J. Carney, of Sycamore, was pastor of the Universalist church, and in the issue of August, 1854, makes an attack upon Spiritualism, which at that time seems to have many adherents. The wife of T. J. Carney was the author of the famous poem, "Little drops of water, little grains of sand."

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, one of the leaders of the anti-slavery element, delivered an Address at the Anti-Nebraska convention, which has been alluded to in another part of this work. Mr. Giddings's oration was listened to with a great deal of interest. Dr. Madden, of Mayfield, presided over the meeting and introduced the speaker. This meeting marks the organization of the republican party. Stephen A. Douglas delivered an address to his political adherents in this city in August, 1854. Thus this section of the state early became the political battle-ground

of Illinois. In the issue of September, 1854, a number of extracts are given from the address. His article on the know nothing and the republican parties is interesting reading at this late date. The address was delivered in the old courthouse. Later in the year of 1854 the editor resumes his pilgrimage about the county and visits Genoa, which he describes as a truly delightful spot on the face of this earth. Speaks of it as being located in the east part of the grove near the Kishwaukee. There are twenty dwelling houses in the village, one nice church, which was built this year, three dry goods stores conducted by W. H. Allen, Israel Dowd and Ball Brothers, two blacksmith shops, one carriage and wagon shop, one paint shop, two boot and shoe shops and two hotels conducted by H. N. Perkins and H. Durham, one broker's office and one sawmill, which was no doubt located just west of the village on the Kishwaukee, and says it has a population of about one hundred. The shipments of grain from Genoa that year he gives at thirty thousand bushels.

At the democratic congressional convention of 1854 Hon. Edward L. Mayo, of Sycamore, was nominated for congress. James H. Woodworth was nominated by the republicans as a candidate of congress and Robert S. Blackwell was the candidate of the whig party. H. C. Beard, afterward county superintendent of schools, was nominated by the whig party for representative. Charles O. Boynton, of Sycamore, was secretary of the whig convention. He afterward became prominent in the democratic party. The election of 1854, while an off year election, was one of considerable interest. Woodworth carried the county for congress by about fifteen hundred plurality. The whig party made a very poor showing and disappeared from the political arena entirely. On November 30 Editor Hough issues a letter to his patrons and to the people of De Kalb county in general appealing for support. He states that "his expenses have been six hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-nine cents, and his receipts four hundred and three dollars and fifty-seven cents, leaving us out of pocket in cash two hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-two cents. Thus it will be seen that we have worked for glory and are out two hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-two cents for honors. Now, we have worked for glory so long that it comes perfectly natural, but the latter statement, to say the least, is a

doubtful one. With our books no one has any business and we shall not at this time make an exhibit of them, but if the above facts produce nervousness in any of our creditors we hope they will call and pay their bills. We are prepared to meet all demands." At this time, however, about seven hundred dollars was due Editor Hough and this it took a long time to collect. Thus it will be seen that the newspapers of the county today pay far better than the pioneers in this field of the early '50s. The editor again takes up his little journeys over the county and visits De Kalb Center, which changed its name from Buena Vista. He speaks of the prosperity of that village, says it has about four hundred people, a large steam mill and a number of stores and mentions quite a number of the business men of that time, such as B. M. Dayton, A. H. Cartwright, Reuben Highland, Appleby, Love, G. A. Colton and Dr. Hyslop. In describing the chief parts of the county he does not neglect his home city, mentions three churches, the pastor of the Congregational being Rev. Darius Gore; Methodist, Rev. D. L. Winslow, and the Universalist church, built the past season, pastor Rev. T. J. Carney. The latter church is to be dedicated January 11, 1854. A brick schoolhouse has been erected, which is the best one in this locality, two brick blocks have been erected, a brick tavern, several dry goods stores, a drug store and three taverns, being kept by Messrs. W. M. Maxfield, A. Edson and Wadsworth. A carriage and wagon shop is kept by Cobb and Preston, and there is also a blacksmith shop, shingle factory, meat market and seven lawyers' offices.

The paper was not published regularly, as an editorial statement will show, for one day while they were getting the machinery ready expecting to print the paper another eastern mail arrived with news from the seat of war, Crimea, and news from Washington, and the machinery was stopped, additional matter put in type and the paper issued. A lecture was delivered by Judge Depp, of Virginia, which created considerable excitement. Judge Depp had been a slave and had become free, was well educated and a speaker of considerable force and his story gave quite an impetus to the anti-slavery cause in this locality. It was thought by many that he was the equal of Fred Douglas.

The year 1860 was a notable one in the history of De Kalb county. The years from 1857 to

1859 had been one of depression. Added to these difficulties the weather had been unpropitious. The year 1858 had been one of flood and rain, while 1859 was a year of great drought. In the year of 1860 spring opened unusually early. Wheat was sown as early as February. The drought of the previous year had drawn the moisture of the subsoil to the surface from an unusual depth and with the fructifying substance held there in solution seemed to have covered the whole county with a coating of fertilizer. The average yield of wheat, corn, oats, flax, hay and barley was unprecedented. Even to this day the year 1860 is known as the year of the great crop. Fruit and vegetables were also produced in great abundance. It seemed to be a year of general prosperity and during the early autumn crops were marketed at prices that were unusually high and the farmers who had been debt ridden for years began to feel great relief. During the year 1860 was one of great political excitement. In 1856 the first real opposition to the slave power from a political standpoint took form and eleven states of the Union registered their disapproval of the extension of slave power. The political excitement of 1860 was even greater than that of 1840 and much more was at stake for the nation. Political meetings were held early in the season and continued at almost every schoolhouse and public place gathering during the fall. The republicans were organized into a body known as the wide-awakes and the democrats into an organization known as the Douglas enthusiasts. One of the most notable gatherings that ever occurred in this county was the political meeting held at De Kalb, when Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky; Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago, who was at that time congressman from this district; John F. Farnsworth, and many other eminent speakers were present. An ox was roasted at this meeting and distributed free to the attendants. The wide-awakes in uniformed political body with torches and banners attended in large numbers, nearly half of the young men in the county being members of this organization. People came from other counties and it has been estimated that thirty thousand attended. It is safe to say that no gathering has been held in this county since that equalled this in size and enthusiasm.

The vote in De Kalb county on the presidential election of 1860 was the largest ever polled up to

this date. De Kalb county gave Lincoln three thousand and forty-nine votes; Douglas, nine hundred and fifty. The republican party nomination was by this time considered equivalent to an election and 1860 marked the first strife for republican nomination. The candidates for recorder this year were Mr. J. H. Beveridge, who had filled the office eight years; Silas Tappan, of Squaw Grove; Roswell Dow, of Sycamore, and C. M. Brown, of Sycamore. C. M. Brown was the successful nominee. Thomas S. Terry, of Shabbona, was chosen representative; Baldwin Woodruff, of Clinton, sheriff; Lorenzo Whittemore, coroner. At this election four thousand and nine votes were given in favor of a convention to form a new constitution.

The census of 1860 gave the different towns of the county a population of over nineteen thousand, distributed as follows: Genoa, one thousand; Kingston, one thousand and sixty; Franklin, nine hundred and forty-three; South Grove, seven hundred and eighty-seven; Mayfield, one thousand and forty; Sycamore, two thousand two hundred and eighty; Pampas, one thousand three hundred and ten; Malta, six hundred and twenty; Milan, two hundred and sixty-three; Afton, five hundred and forty-five; Pierce, nine hundred and fifty; Squaw Grove, eight hundred; Clinton, nine hundred and ninety-seven; Shabbona, nine hundred and sixty-three; Paw Paw, one thousand one hundred and seven; Victor, seven hundred and sixty-six; Somonauk, two thousand two hundred and forty; De Kalb, one thousand nine hundred.

The year 1862 was one of general gloom. The war, which many supposed would be of short duration, had assumed immense proportions and battles larger than ever had been fought on this continent were transpiring almost weekly. Thousands upon thousands had lost their lives, or had been crippled, and added to this, the beginning of the year 1862 the Union army had gained no decided advantage. The calls for troops came in rapid succession to fill up the depleted ranks of our defeated armies and up to this time the response was generous and prompt. Those enlisting in the Western Army had won some battles that had a telling effect upon the rebellion, such as Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Island No. 10 and the capture of Nashville. The call for troops this year came in the midst of the busy labors of the harvest field

and eight hundred of the best young men of the county enrolled themselves on the roster of the army. In October of this year a total of eleven hundred and thirty-three men was enlisted from this county. An enrollment made at this time with reference to those subject to draft showed that only thirty-three hundred remained who were able to do military duty. The enlistments so far were distributed as follows:

	Number enrolled.	Number in service.
Genoa	146	90
Shabbona	257	123
Paw Paw	282	114
Somonauk	624	234
Clinton	250	93
Squaw Grove	253	97
Sycamore	574	179
Franklin	208	64
Malta	219	64
Milan	96	27
Mayfield	203	58
South Grove	213	58
Kingston	258	73
De Kalb	429	107
Pampas	383	88
Victor	201	43
Pierce	221	41
Afton	120	16

The total number of bounties paid from the county treasury this year was three thousand four hundred and sixty-six. The assessment made in 1862 placed the total value of property in De Kalb county at two million seven hundred and twelve thousand dollars, of which one million, nine hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars was in farms, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars in town property, a little more than a half million in personal property. The actual value of the last class was probably ten times and of the former classes five times the amount for which they were assessed. The returns show that there were ten thousand seven hundred and thirty-four horses, twenty-four thousand eight hundred and eighty-four cattle, sixteen thousand and twenty hogs, five thousand and ninety-two sheep and one hundred and thirty-eight mules owned in the county. It gave a comparative idea of the wealth at the present time. The money deposited in one of the half dozen banks in De Kalb county at the present time is as much as the assessed valuation of personal property in 1862.

In 1861 the Douglas democrats and republicans had formed a union ticket, the republicans, although four to one, giving the democrats half the candidates nominated in the convention. The No-

vention elections of 1862 were fought out under party organizations. A reaction had set in and the opponents of the war were making themselves heard.

W. W. Sedgwick was chosen a member of the legislature, Henry Safford was made sheriff and Jacob R. Crossett, coroner. At the autumn session of the board of supervisors the claim of the county against the United States, under the swamp-land grant, was offered at auction. W. T. Kirk offered fifteen hundred dollars, A. K. Stiles offered nineteen hundred and twenty-five dollars, Reuben Ellwood offered two thousand and twenty dollars, W. J. Hunt offered two thousand and forty-five dollars and Benjamin Page two thousand and fifty dollars, all upon credit. R. Ellwood then amended his bid to two thousand and twenty dollars cash, and it was struck off to him. Five supervisors voted against the proposition to sell and their written protest against it was recorded. They were Messrs. C. Winne, R. M. Pritchard, T. J. Vandevere, G. W. Culver and S. Denton. Soon after it was reported that injustice had been done to the county by this sale and the board was called together for an investigation. A committee of the board presented an elaborate report, giving the full history of the swamp-land matter, which was to the following effect:

They report that in 1852 John L. Beveridge had been appointed drainage commissioner, with authority to drain and sell the swamp-lands, but that he was soon after succeeded by William Fordham. By April, 1853, Mr. Lamb, the county surveyor, had selected as swamp-lands thirty-one thousand one hundred and fifty-three acres, but none of these lands had been conveyed to the county until 1858, when only five thousand, seven hundred and forty-one acres were conveyed, the remainder, about twenty-five thousand acres, having meanwhile been sold by the United States to individuals. The policy of the United States in regard to lands selected as swamp-lands, but which it had thus sold, was to return to the county the money paid in cases in which money had been used in paying for these lands and to give land warrants in cases in which the lands had been paid for in warrants. The United States had accordingly paid into the state treasury for the benefit of this county six thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars in

money and a claim for about twenty thousand acres in land warrants.

Mr. Ellwood had gone to Springfield immediately after the sale by the county and had drawn six thousand five hundred and forty-three dollars and nineteen cents in money. The land warrants had not yet been received. Messrs. Kirk and Stiles testified before the committee that they did not know that the money was at Springfield at the time of the sale. Mr. Ellwood testified that he did not know that it was, but supposed that it was or would be soon. He supposed, however, that it was a smaller amount. He offered to re-convey all the land warrants to the county if it would pay the expenses of the trip he had made to Washington to procure them.

For the land sold by Fordham nothing had been paid into the treasury. He had removed from the county in 1855, but reported that he had received from the sale of these lands fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighteen cents; that he charged for his services three thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars, and had paid for ditching six thousand dollars, leaving five thousand dollars in his hands. The committee thought that very little of this ditching was ever done. He had sold for the county eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-one acres, a large proportion of which was land subsequently sold by the United States to individuals. Upon such sales the county had been compelled to refund to those who purchased from it, and already raised by taxation and paid over six thousand dollars for this purpose. The county had commenced suit against Fordham's bondsmen, but had settled it for thirteen hundred dollars.

Thus this rich heritage intended for the benefit of the county, and which, had it been retained and wisely managed, would not have been worth more than half a million dollars, had really cost the county several thousands of dollars more than it had received from it.

The year 1863 was pecuniarily a prosperous season for De Kalb county. It had been drained of a large proportion of its population and by this time nearly two thousand men from this county were under arms and some farms lay waste and untilled for want of men to work them. Yet the days of stump tail currency had passed and the country had been put upon a firm financial basis.

The tariff bill which was enacted was furnishing considerable revenue and wise national legislation had brought the currency up to a higher standard. In 1861 many of the banks of issue were in the southern states and soon failed, leaving the bank currency in possession of the owner absolutely worthless. The newspapers tried to post their customers as to the solvency of certain banks, but they failed with such rapidity that it was impossible to do so. Many a farmer came to town with stump tail currency in his pocket to pay for produce, finding his money absolutely worthless, but in 1863 the necessities of war had made a market for the productions of the farmer and higher prices were received than ever before. The soldiers' bounties, the county indebtedness and private indebtedness was paid for with considerable rapidity.

This year the board of supervisors made an appropriation of four thousand five hundred dollars for the construction of an extensive fire-proof addition to the courthouse. Notwithstanding the demands made upon the people by the great rebellion improvements that were more substantial than had been made heretofore were consummated. De Kalb built an excellent graded school building of brick, which at that time was the best building of its kind in the county. Sycamore built a large wooden building in 1863, which still remains and is used as a grade building.

All over the county churches had been built, hedges had been planted and orchards were in bearing and it is safe to state that on prairie land of this county in 1863 there were more trees than at the present time. In 1863 six hundred thousand more troops were called out by the president for various terms of service and although it seemed impossible that so many could be raised by voluntary effort, yet this county filled her quota and still remained free from the terrors of the draft.

The board of supervisors offered a bounty of one hundred dollars to each recruit from this county and appropriated twenty-five dollars for each family of absent soldiers requiring it. Captain R. A. Smith, who was wounded in the siege of Vicksburg and lost an arm and was wounded in the leg, received an honorable discharge for disability and returned to his home in Cortland. This year both parties resolved upon the union and a convention was called under the head of the republican union convention. There were sharp con-

tests for the nomination of county treasurer. Mr. William C. Tappan, of South Grove, was chosen on the sixth ballot. Some of the friends of Captain R. A. Smith, who was a candidate for the same position, believed that he had not received a square deal. R. A. Smith came out as an independent candidate and was elected by a vote of two to one over the regular nominee. He was afterward re-elected and served in that position for eight years. Hiram C. Beard, of Victor, who had been a pioneer school teacher in different parts of the county, was this year chosen as school commissioner. He was a man of considerable ability and many regarded him as an able supervisor of schools. D. W. Lamb was elected county treasurer. The county indebtedness this year for all purposes was fifty thousand dollars. The jurisdiction of the county court, which had previously extended only to probate matters, was this year enlarged, so as to give it authority to try civil suits as in the circuit court. In place of the allowance hitherto paid the judge he was now remunerated with a salary which was fixed at one hundred dollars per annum.

The high prices paid for sugars and syrups had at this time greatly stimulated the culture of the sorghum plant, then a new discovery, and large steam factories for the manufacture of sugar and syrup were established at Sycamore and Sandwich. Small portable machines were in operation in various portions of the county. Isaac Christman, an indefatigable worker and pioneer of this branch of manufacture, had several mills in operation.

The year 1864 came in with a storm more terrible in its fury than the oldest inhabitant had ever known. This has since been known as the cold New Years all over the northern part of the United States. Heavy, lowering black clouds seemed to descend in a mass to the earth in prodigious drifts of snow, which were driven with great force by a powerful south wind. The country was buried beneath these drifts and the mercury sank to forty degrees below zero. The severity of the cold was intensified by a fierce gale, which blew for three days with great fury. Many persons were frozen to death and it must be remembered that the homes of that time were not warm and comfortable as at present. Many horses, cattle and hogs perished. The commodious barns of

the present day had not been built and the young cattle were allowed to run out all winter and their only protection was the straw stacks or in some cases growth of timber. More than half the fowls in the county were frozen. The railroad was blocked up and multitudes of passengers were compelled to remain in the cars for several days. Thousands of animals in the course of transportation upon stock trains perished and were brought to market a stiff, stark frozen mass. None who lived through that fearful storm can ever forget its terrors.

This year an extensive fire at Sandwich destroyed several warehouses and other buildings, creating a heavy loss. A favorite shade tree in this county had always been the rapidly growing locust and thousands of acres of them had been planted for timber and as screens from the fierce winds of the prairie. During this year they were destroyed by a species of borer, which left hardly one tree alive in the country.

The rapid rise in gold caused by the immense issues of bills required by the necessities of the government this year caused an equally rapid appreciation in value in all kinds of property. Money was plenty, trade was lively and every one seemed to be growing wealthy. Gold rose during the year to two dollars and forty cents, wheat sold at two dollars, corn at a dollar and twenty cents and barley at one dollar and ninety cents per bushel. Those in trade rapidly made money by the inevitable rise in value of everything they purchased and large numbers, attracted by the profits of trade, moved into the villages and filled every department of business. The wheat crop this season, however, was a failure. It was destroyed by the chinch bug.

In February the president made a call for two hundred thousand troops for a term of three years, or during the war. In April came a demand for three hundred thousand more for one hundred days. The supervisors met and extended the bounty of one hundred dollars to all who should enlist upon the first call and offered thirty-five dollars to those who went upon the second. Two or three companies were raised for the latter term of service and were soon garrisoning the forts and guarding the communications in the rear of our great armies of veterans, now marching under General Sherman upon Richmond and Atlanta. The repeated calls for volunteers had exhausted

the supply and in the autumn of 1864 the long threatened draft came upon some of the towns of the county.

An enrollment was made and the official statement gives its results:

Towns.	Quota.	Credits.	Deficit.
Pampas	118	101	17
Shabbona	122	93	29
Milan	37	31	6
Malta	86	72	14
South Grove	94	76	18
Franklin	90	75	15
Kingston	100	70	30
Mayfield	93	76	17
De Kalb	196	192	4
Afton	81	66	15
Clinton	102	84	18
Victor	87	79	8
Somonauk	265	248	17
Squaw Grove	86	64	19
Pierce	92	75	17
Paw Paw	124	110	14
Sycamore	250	291	
Genoa	100	85	15
	2,123	1,888	273

The people of Sycamore found to their surprise that their town was credited with forty-one more men than their quota required. This was probably due to the fact that early in the war men from other towns recorded their names as coming from that town, thus unwittingly defeating their own towns of the proper credit. This created a great deal of complaint and a convention of the county was held at Cortland to endeavor to devise some means to right the wrong, but nothing of any avail could be done. In some of the towns meetings were called by town officers, at which large sums of money were voted as a tax on the property of the town, it being understood that the next legislature would legalize these irregular taxes. Money was advanced by citizens upon these promises and by offering large bounties recruits were procured and the draft averted, but in others the conscription came and fell with great severity upon many citizens. It singled out many men whose absence would leave their families destitute and dependent and who in some cases were obliged to pay a thousand dollars to secure substitutes, but most of the drafted men went willingly and served most faithfully.

At the election in the autumn General F. W. Partridge was elected circuit clerk and recorder; I. V. Randall, of De Kalb, representative to the legislature; and H. A. Joslyn, of Sycamore, sheriff. James H. Beveridge was elected state treasurer—the first person ever elected from the county to

any public office whose duties were not exercised entirely in the county. The county this year gave Abraham Lincoln two thousand nine hundred and eighty-five votes for re-election and seven hundred and forty-one for General George B. McClellan.

The Union League, a secret political organization, established lodges in most of the towns of the county and held frequent meetings. The charter of the Union League of America, of Paw Paw council, No. 520, reads as follows: "To all to whom these presents shall come, know ye that we the grand council of the Union League of America, for the state of Illinois, do grant unto Robert Hampton, William P. Hampton, John B. Hyde, Jesse Cory, H. M. Boardman, D. D. McGibbeny and N. H. Powers and their associates of this charter constituting them a council to be known as the Paw Paw No. 520, U. L. A., to be located at Paw Paw, in the county of De Kalb, state of Illinois. Know ye, therefore, that this charter gives them and their associates that may become regular members of this League full power to receive male citizens over eighteen years of age and initiate and instruct them in the work of the Union League of America on such rules and terms as the constitution of the League will permit. Also gives them full power to make such by-laws as they can agree upon, provided they do not conflict with the constitutions and rules of the grand council. Also gives them full power to elect such officers as they think worthy and suitable for the good of the League. Also gives them full power to send delegates to this grand council as provided in the constitution of the same and gives them full power to perform all the duties of the council of the Union League of America, while they conform to the by-laws and rules of the League.

"In witness whereof we have caused this charter to be signed by the grand president and grand secretary of the Union League of America of Illinois and the seal of the grand council aforesaid to be affixed thereto, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1863. Signed Mark Banks, grand president; George H. Harlan, grand secretary."

It will be noticed that the real purposes of the League are not set forth in their charter, but they devised means for the support of the government by aiding in the enlistment of officers and supporting such measures in political affairs as in their judgment gave the greatest security to the

Union cause. It is not necessary to state that an organization of this character met with considerable opposition, but in our county especially they performed a great work.

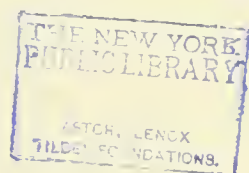
A great deal of excitement was caused this year against the railroad companies because of the high prices of freight and a vicious system of warehousing and grain inspection. A convention was held at De Kalb on the subject and a committee sent to confer with the companies. Some unimportant concessions were made to the demands of the public. Captain J. M. Hood, of Sycamore, was appointed United States consul to Siam—the first foreign appointment received by a citizen of this county.

During the winter of 1864-5 a bill for the removal of the county seat from Sycamore to De Kalb was introduced into the state legislature by Mr. Randall, of De Kalb. A committee of the citizens of Sycamore immediately went to Springfield and endeavored to defeat its passage. The number of names upon the petition to its passage and the remonstrance against it was greater than the number of voters in the county and many names were those of persons who had been dead for many years. After an exciting discussion of the committee to whom the bill was referred they reported against its passage and the opponents of the measure returned home. The bill was subsequently, however, taken up by the house and passed to a third reading but it was defeated in the house.

In 1865 another call for troops was made and shows the following: Afton fifteen; Clinton twenty; De Kalb twenty-seven; Franklin sixteen; Genoa sixteen; Kingston fourteen; Mayfield thirteen; Milan three; Malta seven; Pampas twenty-three; Paw Paw twenty-six; Pierce seventeen; Sycamore one; South Grove sixteen; Squaw Grove nineteen; Somonauk forty-six; Shabbona twenty-two; Victor seventeen. Most of the towns since the call was made had partially filled their numbers by enlistments of citizens and raised funds by taxation to produce substitutes in the cities and elsewhere. Sycamore had raised money and put into the service twelve men, which was eleven more than its quota. From four hundred to six hundred dollars was usually paid each recruit. In several towns, however, a draft became necessary and some of the drafted men paid nearly one



DE KALB ABOUT 1860.



thousand dollars for substitutes. To meet the expense caused by taxation for procuring these men the taxes levied this year were enormous, the percentage levied in several towns of the county for all purposes being as follows: Paw Paw ten per cent; Shabbona seven per cent; Milan six and a half per cent; Malta four and a half per cent; South Grove six and a half per cent; Franklin five and a half per cent; Victor six and a half per cent; Clinton ten and a half per cent; Afton six per cent; De Kalb seven and a half per cent; Mayfield six per cent; Kingston six per cent; Somonauk, seven per cent; Squaw Grove six and a half per cent; Pierce seven per cent; Cortland six and a half per cent; Sycamore eight and a half per cent; Genoa six per cent.

Great relief was felt, however, as the war was expected to be brought to a close speedily. The Confederacy had been cut in two by the march of Sherman to the sea, at Savannah. Hood's army had been destroyed by the gallant boys under General Thomas; Grant was holding Lee in death grasp at Richmond, and at last, in April the news that Richmond had fallen and the rebel army was flying in dismay, and later of the surrender of Lee's army was received by the people of the county with joy. How every heart rejoiced, how every eye brightened, how every household was gladdened by the delightful assurance that the most terrible of all wars was ended, and gloriously ended, that the last loyal son of De Kalb had fallen by rebel bullets, that the husband, the father the son would soon be home again on a long, perpetual furlough, that the cankering fear of the lonely watchers at home, least he should come shattered with wounds, or a mangled, loathsome corpse, had passed away forever. None can forget the glad rejoicing of that joyous occasion. Hundreds of the brave boys were among us again and were received with that glad welcome which their sufferings and sacrifices deserved. The total of all men furnished by the different towns will be given in the township history and the losses from each town will be given as far as can be ascertained. With the close of the rebellion came a fall in the value of gold and a consequent fall in the prices of farm products. Wheat fell to seventy cents a bushel and this was a criterion of the value of other property. Crops were very poor and the summer of 1865 was a wet season. There had

been a drought in the spring but at harvest time the floods poured down destroying large portions of the ripened grain and covering the country with a coating of slimy mud, so deep the reapers could not operate when this was attempted in the intervals of the showers. The wet season continued during the fall. At the autumn elections there was no opposition for the election of county officers: General Daniel Dustin as county clerk; Captain R. A. Smith as treasurer; M. V. Allen, a wounded soldier of the One Hundred and Fifth, as superintendent of schools; D. W. Lamb as surveyor. The only contest was between D. B. James and Hon. E. L. Mayo, James winning by a small majority.

Notwithstanding the great loss of life occasioned during the war the county showed a substantial increase in population, Sycamore, De Kalb and Somonauk having made the largest increase, the total population being twenty-one thousand, one hundred and sixty-eight. When the soldiers returned to their homes and devoted their energies to civil pursuits they gave new life to all branches of industries. Many of the newly returned veterans crowded into villages and cities and filled to repletion every branch of trade. It was a year of general prosperity. In anticipation of a decrease in prices the people had prudently kept out of debt, paid cash for their purchases, foreseeing and preparing for a financial storm but all dangers from its effects were averted. Notwithstanding the great expenditures of the county during the war improvements in every line continued. Some of the elegant churches that remain to this day were built, notably, the Methodist Episcopal church at Sycamore, which was considered the finest house of worship in the county. This year two hundred Swedish emigrants from the land of their birth settled about the villages of De Kalb and Sycamore during the summer, Peter Johnson being the first Swedish settler in the county. They were a sober, industrious, peaceful, frugal race and considered a valuable addition to the population. The German population was considerably increased by emigrants from Germany, who settled in Genoa, Squaw Grove and other portions of the county. In August of this year a desolating hail storm swept through the northern and central portions of the county, beating every species of vegetation into the earth. Farmers had commenced

their harvesting, and with the exception of the grain which stood in the shock every acre was rendered utterly worthless. Thousands of acres of corn were beaten to bare stalks. Hail stones measuring six and seven inches in circumference fell in millions. Children were knocked senseless, pigs, fowls and birds were killed by hundreds. The loss was estimated at more than a quarter of a million. In the portions of the county where hail did not fall, drenching rains continued for several days and threatened the destruction of the ripened grain. This year cholera appeared again in the United States and was especially contagious in cities. Few cases, however, were found in this county.

The failure of the Sycamore Bank on the 2d of November, was the cause of a great deal of embarrassment to the people of northern De Kalb county. Hon. James H. Beveridge, its president, and William J. Hunt, its vice-president, with E. T. Hunt, its cashier, were the only stockholders. The people had confidence in the honesty, skill and integrity of the two former, and all classes dealt freely with the bank. But upon the failure it was discovered that these men owned but eight shares in the institution, while the remainder was in the hands of E. T. Hunt, an amiable young man of pleasant manners, with whom people liked to do business but whose expensive habits and reckless management, together with a number of unfortunate speculations, had sunk the capital of the concern and brought it down to ruin. Mr. Beveridge had for three years been absent at Springfield, in the performance of the duties of his office as state treasurer. A public meeting of the depositors appointed a committee to examine its affairs and they made a full report. They reported its debts at ninety-five thousand dollars, and assets at less than ten thousand dollars. During the following year a settlement was made with its depositors, by which they received fifty per cent of their claims.

The elections of 1866 were held and practically no opposition appeared to the republican ticket. William Patten, of Somonauk, was chosen state senator; Robert Hampton, of Paw Paw, representative; Morris Holcomb, of Sycamore, sheriff; Lorenzo Whittemore, of Sycamore, coroner; and V. D. Miller, of De Kalb, surveyor. The total vote this year was three thousand, the smallest

cast for many years. The assessors report for this year valued the taxable personal property of the county at seven hundred and fifty-four thousand, seven hundred and seventy-one dollars. The total value of all property being three million sixty-eight thousand dollars. The county tax levied was seventy-six thousand, seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and the entire tax of the county for all purposes, including its indebtedness, was two hundred and eight thousand and thirty dollars. The interest on this indebtedness was paying ten per cent, as was also the interest on the indebtedness of the several townships. The township tax had never been so high and was not so high for many years afterwards, and it can be added that this tax, burdensome though it was, was more easily borne than would have been a tax of one hundredth that amount several years previous.

A great many cases of destruction of sheep by wolves were reported and the supervisors increased the bounty to twenty dollars upon each animal killed, with the prudent proviso that as some had been detected in the profitable business of keeping tame wolves and raising them for the bounty, no claims thus originated should be paid.

The business interests of De Kalb county have always been to such an extent agricultural in their character that upon the abundance of crops and enlargement of prices all of its pecuniary prosperity has directly depended and no record of its history for 1867 would be complete without mention that this was the third and most fortunate of years of great prosperity among the farmers, and consequently with all classes of population. With the opening of spring grain commanded the highest prices ever known in the county, spring wheat readily selling at two dollars and seventy-five cents per bushel, which a few years previous had been a drug at fifty cents. Corn, which six years before had been burned for fuel, was now worth a dollar and twenty cents a bushel. Cattle and other farm products were equally high. Beef, which five years before retailed at five cents per pound now brought twenty cents. The farmers who since the war had been expecting a decline in prices had consequently been very cautious in their dealings, now began to place higher value upon their lands. During the war no considerable rise in the value of real estate

had been accomplished but now there was a material advance. Prairies about Malta and Milan sold readily at twice the prices of three or four years before. All over the county there was a similar advance, stimulated by a promising prospect for a very large crop of grain.

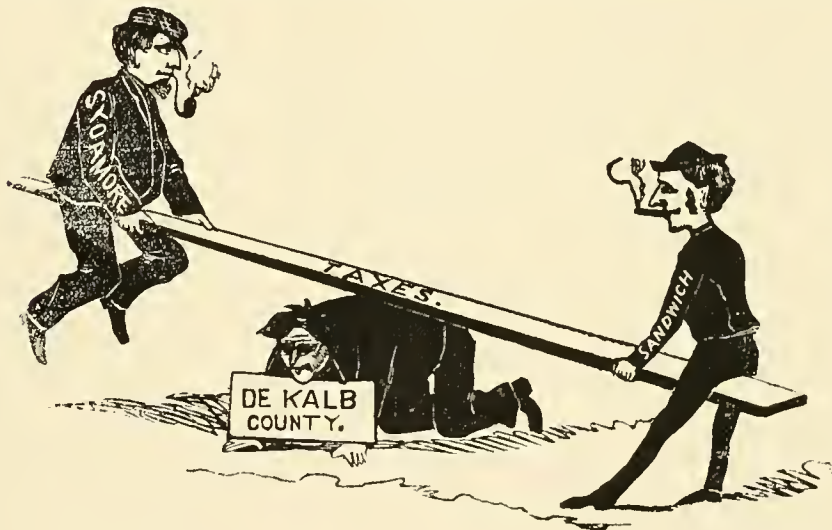
HALF SHIRE BILL.

During the spring of 1867 a new method originated in the brain of some of the men interested in retaining the county seat. Upon the petitions

central portion of the county naturally flowed to the railroad towns of the northern and southern ends and that neither De Kalb nor Sycamore offered a convenient place for the transaction of the public business of the southern portion of the county. One of the most exciting elections ever held in the county followed. To oppose this measure the citizens of De Kalb and this vicinity formed a stock company and contributed nearly five thousand dollars to establish a newspaper office in that town. Aaron K. Stiles, a former

THE HALF-SHIRE BILL ILLUSTRATED.

THE COUNTY UNDER THE HALF-SHIRE LAW



of the citizens of Sandwich, which had now become the largest village in the south part of the county, Senator William Patten had during the previous winter introduced a bill in the legislature known as the Half Shire Bill. It provided for a re-location of the county seat at Sycamore and Sandwich. The latter place was to be the seat of justice of the six southern towns of the county and the former the twelve northern towns. It was argued in its favor that the business of the county dividing the thinly settled country in the

county clerk, being one of the stockholders now became chief editor of the *De Kalb County News*. He was a man of remarkable tact, shrewdness and energy and for a week or two preceeding the election the paper was issued daily. The people and the papers at Sandwich supported the movement. Meetings were held at almost every school-house in the county but the final quietus was given to the measure by the efforts of a delegation from the southern sections, composed of Messrs. Beard, Woodruff, Pritchard, McEwen and Ball, men who

commanded the full confidence of the people, who traveled through the northern portion of the county undeterred by storms, which enveloped the country in unfathomable seas of mud, and addressed meetings in every town, beseeching the people not to impose this measure upon them. In the *De Kalb County News* we find the following flaming head lines: "Half Shire Town." "A Big Thing on the Ice." "The County Seat on Wheels." "The Court House on Stilts," "The Caravan of County Officers," "The Traveling Menagerie," "The Two Corner 'Centers' on a Rampage," "The Great Double Header," "The Big Rat in the Meal Tub," "More Taxes Demanded," "Half Shire Swindle," "Ninety-two Thousand Dollars for a Court House at Sandwich." "One Hundred Thousand Dollars for a Court House at Sycamore." For the first time in the history of political affairs of our county the cartoonist took a hand in the game and we present here the cartoon that appeared in the *De Kalb County News* a few days previous to the election.

Here we give an illustration of the workings of the Half-Shire law. This beautiful engraving was made on a shingle by our devil, who, for the present acts as Special Artist for the *News*. We guarantee it true to life in every particular. To fully appreciate this illustration you must suppose the Half-Shire bill to have become a law, and the politicians of Sandwich and Sycamore to be fattening from the county crib, as they will be sure to do. They have this little seesaw well to going, and you can see for yourself the plank they ride upon. They smoke and sing a merry little song, which goes something like this: As Sycamore goes up he repeats "Half-Shire Town of Sycamore," and as Sandwich goes up he repeats "Half-Shire Town of Sandwich." And so they go: "Half-Shire Town of Sycamore." "Half-Shire Town of Sandwich." "Half-Shire Town of Sycamore." "Half-Shire Town of Sandwich." At the same time old De Kalb county has been ridden until there is no more grease on his back bone and the old Half-Shire plank squeaks out taxes! taxes!! taxes!!!

Never was such a vote polled in this county. We will be unable to publish the official returns until next week. The following towns gave majorities for the bill:

Genoa	81
Sycamore	526
Mayfield	20
Squaw Grove	129
Somonauk	282

Total majorities for1,031

Against the bill:

Franklin	118
Kingston	100
South Grove	128
Malta	179
De Kalb	468
Cortland	173
Pierce	178
Afton	139
Milan	105
Shabbona	213
Clinton	138
Paw Paw	105

Total majorities against2,098
Total majority against bill.....1,067

In another paper after the defeat of the bill a tombstone is erected to the memory of Half-Shire William. The pall bearers are given as follows: Abel Sedgwick, Stinson, Castle, Simmons, and for Sycamore, R. Ellwood, J. S. Waterman, Partridge, C. Ellwood and Dustin. Thus ended the Half-Shire mania, which for a time created great excitement and much hard feeling.

The year 1867 was noted as one in which manufacturing establishments were first erected in the county. The people of Sandwich established a stock company, with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, which in the following year was increased to one hundred and fifty thousand, for the manufacture of agricultural machinery. A flax mill, foundry and cheese factory were started at Sycamore; a planing mill and manufactory for doors, sash and blinds at De Kalb and a large flouring mill at the rapidly growing village of Malta. Public school buildings were erected in some of the villages and were considered at that time the pride of the local community of Cortland and Malta, each erecting a new graded school building this year, as did also the village of Somonauk and the city of Sandwich. The planting of hedges for the prairie farmers continued to attract a great deal of attention and over two hundred miles of osage orange hedge was set out. Farmers had been troubled considerably with the rail fences, which were continually broken down

and stock would get in the growing grain, doing considerable damage. The hedge fence was thought to be the only thing that could protect crops from the stock. The County Agricultural Society, which held its fairs at Sycamore, was revived this year and held a flourishing exhibition. A Farmers' Club was also established and held weekly meetings of decided interest to the agricultural portions of the community. Some of the discussions by farmers, well known, appeared in the old files of the papers and at this date are of considerable interest.

The county school tax, which in 1840 was but a few hundred dollars, was now fifty-one thousand, six hundred and sixty-four dollars.

In the '60s the fair at Sycamore assumed larger proportions and their annual meetings became exceedingly popular. Instead of holding their meetings northeast of town, in 1862 they purchased land west of the city, which remained in possession of the Sycamore Fair Association until that organization ceased its existence in 1888. George Dennison, an attorney, who had practiced law in De Kalb in 1858, was appointed naval officer at the port at New York, with a salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars. Flax culture was carried on to a large extent, the crop proving valuable on account of the price received for flax seed and from profits derived by the sale of the straw at the flax mills located in the county. In 1863 there are two hundred and twenty-three cases on the trial calendar of the circuit court. Litigation seemed the order of the day and there were five times as many law suits at that period of our county's history than we find on the calendar of today. The planting of willows continued and in the early '70s many miles of willow fences might be found in De Kalb county. These like many other of the soft woods planted by the early settlers have proved themselves a nuisance and have been removed.

Religious discussion was rampant in many sections of the county. One that deserves especial notice was between Rev. A. J. Fishback, of the Universalist church, and G. D. Mullis, of the Christian church. The question of "Universal Salvation" and "Endless Punishment" was discussed at the court house for a week. They were largely attended, people coming for miles around and listening with great interest, and from all

that we learn at the present time we judge that they were interested, listened intently and came away with the same views that they had before the discussion was projected. A similar discussion took place in De Kalb between a Wesleyan Methodist minister and one of the Adventist denomination. In the later '60s the attendance at country churches reached the high mark. Services both morning and evening were largely attended and aside from services in the churches many appointments were held at various school houses in the county. The early settlers having come mainly from the eastern and southern states, had organized the churches they attended in their earlier homes. In the '70s there began to be a marked falling off in the attendance of the country churches, caused by the removal of first settlers to homes farther west, by the retirement of farmers to cities, who had secured a competency and by the young people who sought employment in factories and by young men from the farms seeking professional careers. Their places were supplied by foreigners to a large extent, who spoke different languages and affiliated with the churches with which they were allied in the fatherland. Aside from this there seemed to be a general movement toward the cities, so that at the present time the majority of the population of Illinois resides in cities and towns.

PAW PAW.

Paw Paw township forms the southeast corner of De Kalb county. Having the advantages in surface and soil of a rolling prairie, it has the distinction of having the greatest number of improved acres of any township in the county. It has twenty-four thousand and thirty-two acres in a high state of cultivation. Very little of the township is too flat for the plow. It also, having within its borders three valuable and beautiful woodlands known as Ross Grove, Coon Grove and Paw Paw Grove, naturally attracted those seeking homes in the west at a very early day.

Paw Paw township derives its name from one of the groves, in which are still found some of the once numerous paw paw trees with their peculiar and juicy fruit. The Big Indian creek and its many tributaries, which run through the township, furnish it with a good supply of pure,

running water. Along its banks were once the favorite haunts of the noble red man. Here the celebrated Shabbona, chief of the Pottowattomies, with his tribe, was accustomed to camp when water and game were scarce in our sister township which bears this heroic chief's name. Here, too, dwelt for a time the chief Wabonsie, whom history remembers by his daring deeds and bloody crimes committed while on the warpath, but whom, rather than be a neighbor to the "pale face" disappeared toward the setting sun.

Paw Paw township became the permanent home of the white man in 1834, when David Towne settled on the southwest quarter of section 19, which is now the home of Charles M. Smith. Mr. Towne arrived late in the autumn and did little that winter except build a cabin and hunt, the latter being no great task at that time, as the groves and creek bottoms afforded an abundant supply of deer, prairie wolves, wild cats and an occasional bear, also wild turkeys, geese, ducks, prairie chickens, etc. Mr. Towne was joined this winter by his brother Russell Towne, to whom the next spring he transferred his claim for the consideration of a week's work. David, previous to transferring his claim to his brother, entered a claim in Lee county, near the present site of West Paw Paw, where he spent the remainder of his life.

The hot days of July, 1835, found another party of weary pioneers camped near the present site of Rollo. The party was composed of Rev. Benoni Harris, a Methodist minister, and family; his son, Benjamin Harris, and family; John Plass and family; Edward Butterfield and family; Joseph Harris and Louis McDowell, two single men. They were soon followed by R. Baldwin and Joseph Ross and family, who first settled near the grove which now bears the latter's name.

Of the above named, Rev. Benoni Harris, volumes might be written, but space will here permit only to be said that no community need feel prouder of its pioneers than does Paw Paw township of this venerable man of God, of whom it may be truthfully said: "His soul was spotless." He never ceased in the upbuilding of the naked country, whose fortune was "to be blessed with such a man." Although seventy years of age when he settled in this township we find him for the next ten years preaching to and teaching the good,

the bad, the white and red man alike with untiring energy. His wife, Thankful Harris, the first on whom death called in this new settlement, was buried in 1836 on what is now the Atherton farm, section 19. Mr. Harris traveled but a few more miles on the rough highway of life and was laid to rest beside her in 1845. About one hundred and fifty yards west of the farm house of William Atherton stands side by side two small marble shafts, one of which bears this inscription: "My Beloved Wife, Thankful Harris." The other has Masonic emblems and the name "Benoni Harris, At Rest."

Edward Butterfield continued to reside in this township until 1852, when he removed to Iowa, returning two years later. He died in 1854. The first white child born in this settlement was Caroline Towne daughter of Russell and Roxana Towne, in 1836. S. D. McDowell, becoming tired of a lonely life of "single blessedness," married Miss Delilah Harris, youngest daughter of Rev. Benoni Harris in 1836. This was the first marriage in the township. To them the following year was born a daughter, Mary E., the second white child born in the county.

Among those who came to the township in 1836 were Asahel Baldwin, William Rogers, Joseph Alcott, Job Morgan and T. Bannigan. Asahel Baldwin was the first tavern keeper and postmaster at Paw Paw Grove. After a few years he removed to Missouri. William (Bill) Rogers settled on the present site of East Paw Paw and built the first house in this village in 1837. He conducted his house as a tavern, known as the Paw Paw House, until 1842, when he sold to J. Wirick and went west. The old Wirick House was for years a flourishing tavern and many a tired, hungry and dirty traveler was refreshed under its roof. Jacob Wirick was proprietor for fourteen years.

Paw Paw in early days was headquarters for crimes and dishonorable deeds, which gave the community an unenviable reputation. This, however, was no fault of the majority of the inhabitants, but misdemeanors were committed by a small band of men supposed to have consisted of Wyram, better known as "Bogus" Gates, "Bill" Rogers, John Bryant and others, whose many underhanded and suspicious acts branded them as members of a horse thieving and counterfeiting

gang. They often had large sums of money in their possession which could be accounted for in no other way than by their own manufacture. At one time part of the gang was imprisoned for horse thieving, the two stolen animals being found in the Gates barn. They escaped from the penitentiary, however, and lived for many years to commit deeds of atrocity. As the country became more thickly settled the marauders lived very uncomfortable lives and took up the western march to the newer country, where there were less numerous objections to their way of gaining a livelihood.

In early days, before banks with their safety deposit vaults had found their way to De Kalb county, it sometimes happened that the settlers accumulated good round sums of money and these for safe keeping were buried deep in the ground in some unfrequented spot. Years after the "wild cat" days had passed a sum of eight hundred dollars was found by Harris Breese and a companion buried in a place near where a fence had been built.

But few settlements were made until 1842, when settlers came quite rapidly, among the earliest of whom was Jacob Wirick and family. Of Mr. Wirick's family of ten children but one, Nancy, wife of H. S. Dickinson, J. P., remains in the township. To Mrs. Dickinson the writer is indebted for the early history of Paw Paw township. She has been a continued resident of Paw Paw township for over fifty-six years and recalls the early history of this township with a vividness as though it were but a fortnight.

Among those who made Paw Paw township their home within the next five years were: Marcus and Eli Bartlett, Alonzo M. La Porte, Dennis Connell, Thomas, William, James and Robert Harper, James McFarland, Vincent Breese, Almond Lake and Robert Hampton. We are indebted also to Robert Hampton for the assistance of his diary and excellent memory for information regarding the early history of this township. Although Mr. Hampton at this writing is seventy-seven years of age, he walks with much of the elastic step which characterized him among the early settlers. Daily may he be seen astride his favorite horse going to his nearest postoffice, East Paw Paw, or more properly called Paw Paw Grove, for his mail,

and cordial is his greeting to all whom he may meet.

Up to December, 1846, there had been no schoolhouse erected. Benjamin Harris, however, had kept a private school at his home since 1836. Now all felt the need of better school facilities, and the 1st day of December, 1846, found the youth for miles around, with Thomas Burns as master, assembled in the first schoolhouse built in Paw Paw township, on the north side of Ross Grove. This edifice of learning was made of logs split and set upon end, chinked and plastered. The first frame schoolhouse was built in 1850 and is now a part of the residence of William Stone, East Paw Paw.

A stock company was organized and built a seminary at East Paw Paw in 1855, but the movement did not prove a success that time, so the building was sold to the school district. In 1868 a new and better seminary was built and the school started once more, as the East Paw Paw Teachers' Institute and Classical Seminary. In less than two years this fine building was destroyed by fire and the district turned the old building over to the seminary. It continued for several years under the above name and no school in this section of the state has turned out a better class of graduates. Among those who were fortunate enough to receive the advantages of this school are clergymen, lawyers, editors and teachers, of whom any community may justly be proud.

The fire that occurred in 1870 put a damper on the school for a time, but it was not lasting and in a few years it was better than ever before. For many years a paper called "The Students' Offering" was published in connection with the school and from its columns and the memory of some of the old pupils we are enabled to record many facts of interest. In 1860 D. D. McGibeny, with his wife, both graduates of Alfred University, started west for the purpose of establishing a school. For two years they followed their chosen line of work in Wisconsin, but the war had such a depressing influence that they were forced to abandon it. Mr. McGibeny took up the insurance business, and while following this work became acquainted with William E. Rosette, one of the trustees of the East Paw Paw graded schools, and was engaged as teacher, which position he held for years. He was about to leave to follow his long

cherished plan, when the idea struck Paw Paw people that they might build up such an institution there and retain Professor McGibeny. Hence the seminary was built through much difficulty and untold work and planning on the part of Professor McGibeny. The building committee consisted of D. D. McGibeny, C. C. Breed, Robert Hampton, D. R. Fuller and J. O. Stanton. For a few years school was held in the unfinished building and just as it was completed the hand of an incendiary reduced it to ashes. From that time until the close of the life of the institution school was held in the old building.

The first corps of teachers consisted of Professor McGibeny and wife, S. N. Fish, M. D., and J. O. Stanton. McGibeny and Stanton did most of the teaching. Some of the other early teachers were Ernest C. Eaton, Mattie J. Fish, Ellen Persons, James W. Shanks, Leroy M. Averill, W. H. Conn, C. E. Rosette, Leroy S. Norton, Charles Smolt and W. N. Low. The course of study consisted of Greek, metaphysics, natural sciences, French, drawing, oil and photograph painting, Latin, mathematics, German, physiology and the laws of health, vocal and instrumental music, etc., and the common branches of education.

The Philogean society, Philosophian lyceum, the Philorhetorian Debating Club and the Natural History society kept up the social life of the school. The fourth anniversary was held on the Fourth of July, 1873, and a good program given. An alumni was kept up for a number of years.

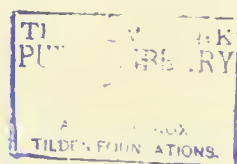
Among the people living in various parts of the United States who were once students here are Ellen Gates Rawdon, Palo Alto, California; Lucinda Helm Sherwood, Chicago, Illinois; Celia Norton Husk, Shabbona, Illinois; Ella Sherwood Holmes, Shabbona, Illinois; James W. Shanks, Simpson, Kansas; Eliza Burke Shanks, Simpson, Kansas; Lucy Peace Boston, Rollo, Illinois; Nancy Weddell Powers, Rollo, Illinois; Charles V. Weddell, Rollo, Illinois; Edwin Gates, Pawpaw, Illinois; Polly Robinson Gates, Pawpaw, Illinois; Frank Sherwood, Silverton, Colorado; Ezra Helm, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; A. M. Robbins, Ord, Nebraska; Cynthia Haskell Robbins, Ord, Nebraska; Leroy S. Norton, Jackson, Michigan; Jennie Waters Norton, Jackson, Michigan; Ira E. Stevens, Shabbona, Illinois; Murray L. Stevens, Shabbona, Illinois; Dr. Frank Stevens, Lincoln, Nebraska;

Maggie Kittle Schernberhorn, Hoyt, Kansas; Mary Miller Steward, Chicago, Illinois; Lizzie Alexander Allen, Aurora, Illinois; Grace Brown Case, Aurora, Illinois; Ralph Brown, Waterman, Illinois; Judson Persons, Manson, Iowa; Newell Persons, Manson, Iowa; Morton Persons, Manson, Iowa; Eugene Persons, Chicago, Illinois; Ellen Persons Adams, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Jabez Adams, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Amelia Persons Merrill, Rock Island, Illinois; Rev. Frank Merrill, Rock Island, Illinois; Frank Olmsted, Shabbona Grove, Illinois; Lottie Whitford Young, Ottawa, Kansas; Sarah Whitford Christie, Omaha, Nebraska; Dr. William Christie, Omaha, Nebraska; Amelia Dickey, Shabbona, Illinois; Frank Barber, Franklin, Nebraska; Cyrette Turpening Bennett, Paw Grove, Illinois; Emma Pierce Barnes, Memphis, Missouri; Orton A. Barnes, Memphis, Missouri; Philip Pierce, Paw Grove, Illinois; Lydia Hampton Dalton, Pawpaw, Illinois; Ella Smith Swarthout Thompson, Paw Grove, Illinois; Nettie Swarthout Thompson, Dixon, Illinois; Libbie Knell Lovering, Shabbona, Illinois; Albert Hinds, Jr., Chicago, Illinois; William Mercer, Shabbona, Illinois; Ella Lattin Mercer, Shabbona, Illinois; William Terry, Portland, Oregon; Sarah Storey Greene, Scranton, Iowa; John J. Quilhot, Shabbona, Illinois; Lewis Card, Shabbona, Illinois; Martin Goodyear, De Kalb, Illinois; Ella Rosette Goodyear, De Kalb, Illinois; Jay Clapsaddle, Shabbona, Illinois; Delos Clapsaddle, Clear Lake, Iowa; Ella Quinn Terry, Champaign, Illinois; Jessie Morse Norton, Shabbona, Illinois; Dr. Bayard Holmes, Chicago, Illinois; Clinton Rosette, De Kalb, Illinois; Alfa LaClair Rosette, De Kalb, Illinois; Anna Taylor Marble, Paw Grove, Illinois; Jennie Taylor Franz, Paw Grove, Illinois; Bertha Beitel, Rockford, Illinois; Mattie Fish King, Benson, Vermont; Frank Rogers, Pawpaw, Illinois; Frank Bryant, Cottage Grove, Illinois; Belle Miller Greene, Iowa; Gertrude Town Beggs (deceased), Denver, Colorado; Gueley Greene, Iowa; Dr. J. O. Stanton (deceased), Iowa; Mary Buckley Stanton (deceased), Iowa; Dr. Boardman, Walnut, Illinois; Mila Huestis Boardman, Walnut, Illinois; Baker Fletcher, Sandwich, Illinois.

A seminary having been built at South Pawpaw on the line between De Kalb and Lee counties, and another at West Pawpaw, a few miles distant, a rivalry sprang up and they eventually destroyed



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



each other. As the patronage was insufficient to support them they finally became common schools. The first church was built at Ross Grove in 1861, the second near the present site of Rollo, and the third at East Pawpaw.

Pawpaw township sent one hundred and thirty-seven men to the Civil war. There were but four townships in De Kalb county which sent more men to the front. Fifteen of her citizens are known to have lost their lives during that struggle. Three of these belong to the Hyde family, a family still prominent in the affairs of the town. John Densmore Dole killed at Stone River, a bullet piercing his brain. He had stooped to relieve a wounded soldier and while doing this service lost his life. His grandfather was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, while giving a drink to a wounded comrade. The body was recovered through the entreaties of his mother to General Rosecrans and he was buried in the South Pawpaw cemetery. Pawpaw not only gave one hundred and thirty-seven men to the Civil war, but sent two to the war with Mexico: Alonzo LaPort and Peleg Sweet. It sent three soldiers to the Spanish-American war: Clarence Dunton, Benjamin Atherton and C. Goble.

Hon. Robert Hampton, one of the honored citizens of De Kalb county, came to Pawpaw in the early '40s. He served his township many years as supervisor, was elected county treasurer and member of the state legislature. His son, R. F. Hampton, prominent in town affairs, also served his town four years as supervisor. Other men prominent in political affairs of Pawpaw were H. M. Boardman, a sketch of whom appears in this work; Jesse Cory and his son David, who were both prominently identified with the affairs of their town and county. Simeon E. Hyde was prominent as a financier, was a man well known in La Salle and De Kalb counties, while his son, George Hyde, is at present serving his town as supervisor. Alonzo LaPort, a veteran of the Mexican war, owning a thousand acres of land in his town, was one of its early pioneers, serving his town faithfully in many capacities, and is at present a resident of West Pawpaw. His son, Frank LaPort, is a large landowner and successful business man and is well known throughout the county.

The supervisors from this town are: Pierpont Edwards, William Shepherdson, Robert Hampton, A. Dole, N. H. Powers, S. E. Shepherdson, Cornelius W. Quillhot, Henry M. Boardman, John Harper, Alonzo LaPort, James Harper, David Cory, Frank Hampton and George Hyde.

SHABBONA.

Although the village of Shabbona has been founded for twenty-six years, it is of recent origin when compared with other portions of the township. At no time in the history of the place has it had a "boom," but the steady, healthy growth has brought about changes which seem marvelous when compared with the condition of the country as seen by the early inhabitants of fifty years ago.

Before white people took up their westward march, what is now known as Shabbona township was a portion of fertile land, the northern part composed of beautiful prairie, while the southern division was covered with heavy timber. Here Chief Shabbona of the Pottawattomie tribe of Indians and about fifty of his followers, many of them members of his own family, were living a peaceful life in their wigwams, cultivating small patches of corn, beans, pumpkins, etc., making sugar from the maple trees, but depending mainly upon hunting for their living. A most elaborate sketch of Chief Shabbona appears in the history of the county proper.

In 1849 Shabbona came back to his old reservation and lived for a time, but the series of wanderings had begun which finally broke up the band, only a few of the immediate family remaining with the old chief. Finally a few friends purchased twenty acres of timber land in Grundy county to be used as a home for Shabbona, and here, in 1859, at the age of eighty-four years, he died and was buried in the cemetery at Morris. There is now a movement on foot to erect a suitable monument over his last resting place. Nothing is now left here as a memorial of the chief and his tribe except a few relics and keepsakes among some of the oldest families, but a pretty open clearing on the farm owned by William Husk is pointed out as a spot where the old Shabbona house stood. This was a comfortable log house built by David Norton, John Palm and others under contract

with Wyrant Gates, better known by the suggestive title of "Bogus," who agreed to provide this house in the settlement with the Indians and the government when Mr. Gates bought the large tract of land claimed by the red men. It was never occupied by them as a residence, but as a storehouse, they preferring wigwams, and was accidentally burned down several years ago.

The remnant of this tribe so friendly to the whites is now living on a reservation near Topeka, Kansas.

The white settlers began in the late '30s to wend their way from the east, and, bringing all they possessed in prairie schooners, located at the various parts of the township, to make their future homes. The immense tract of high, rolling prairie, well watered and drained by the Big Indian creek into the Fox river at the south and the Kishwaukee at the north, was very attractive to the early emigrants on account of the excellence of the land, its dry and healthy location, and the quality and quantity of timber in the grove. They built log houses and at once engaged in farming. New Year's day, 1836, was celebrated by the erection of the first white man's dwelling. Edmund Town and David Smith, who had lived in the wigwams which the Indians had temporarily abandoned, built the first log house of the settlement, which afterward grew to be one of the most flourishing in the county. Among the first to locate here were Jonas Miller, H. E. Allen, William White, Coleman Olmstead, Sr., Coleman Olmstead, Jr., Lewis Olmstead, Nathan Olmstead, Moses Foster, William Marks, Sr., Edmund Town, Ira Park, Dexter Horton, "Mother" Horton, Miles Horton, William Olmstead and Jefferson Sturtevant. Rev. Gammon and many others soon followed. The first effort outside of the attempt to produce something on their farms and thus supply their physical necessities was the desire to organize some form of town government. In pursuance of this idea, Shabbona became one of the thirteen towns of the county, and William Marks was elected to be the first supervisor in the year 1850, and the other necessary officers were soon after elected.

By the topography of the township the present site of the village of Shabbona Grove was naturally selected as an embryo town. Nestling on the southern edge of the timber, it at once afforded

suggestions of many cozy homes safely sheltered from the wintry blasts which swept down from across the bleak prairie. And here also was a stage station, kept first by L. P. Sanger and shortly afterward by William Marks, who was also postmaster. The stage line was owned by a stock company and was called the Chicago & Galena line. P. V. Quilhot was one of the drivers, and the passengers consisted mainly of miners and those connected with the lead mines of Galena, which were in a flourishing condition. He was also a driver on a north and south line in the vicinity of Princeton, where the travelers were office holders on the way to and from Springfield. George Shaw was also a well known stage driver of that time. Many other small branches of business began to open at this little settlement and as the wants and means of the people increased business became lively. William Marks added a small stock of general goods. Samuel Curtis opened a drug and grocery store. Reuben Challand ran a blacksmith shop, and a sawmill was owned and operated by Olmstead Brothers. The town had a steady growth in early years, but being late in securing a railroad lapsed into gradual decay.

The first religious services were held at the house of Nathan Olmstead. The first Methodist services were held at the house of Coleman Olmstead in the fall of 1841. Meetings were held in the house in the winter and in the barn in the summer, Rev. Mr. Morrison officiating. The Methodists erected the first house of worship in 1864 in the village of Shabbona Grove. The first services held therein were the funeral services of Mrs. M. V. Allen, September 21, 1864. A Union church was built about the same time, but the Methodist Episcopal church was the first dedicated. The first Congregational church of Shabbona was organized September 10, 1854, and until 1865 held services in the school house at Shabbona Grove. Rev. Stephen Batten was the first pastor. The present Congregational church in the village of Shabbona was dedicated November 6, 1879. This church is at present the largest religious organization in the township.

The first school in the township was taught in the winter of 1842-3, at the house of William C. Olmstead. William Curtis was the teacher. He received twelve dollars and fifty cents a month and boarded himself. The school was on the

subscription plan and the Olmstead families furnished the greater number of pupils. The first schoolhouse was built on the west side of Indian creek on the north side of the road. It was used for religious purposes as well until the church buildings were erected. The house was of logs and erected in the fall of 1843. Eliza Horton was the first teacher in this house.

The first cemetery was located near the center of section 25. Mrs. Lyman was the first interred. She died in 1840 or 1841. A dozen bodies were probably buried there. The ground was soon abandoned. The first regular cemetery was established on the farm of David Smith on section 27. The first decoration of soldiers' graves was conducted by Rev. Fletcher Pomeroy, in June, 1877.

In its best days Shabbona Grove contained three general stores, a tin shop, a boot and shoe shop, two hotels and two churches. A large business was transacted.

The last payment to the Indians in De Kalb county, and doubtless in the state, was made in 1835 on section 35.

The early settlers of Shabbona, like the pioneers of other sections, believed whisky to be indispensable in house or barn raisings. When Edmond Towne's house was raised a flask of whisky was found secreted near by, supposed to have been the property of the Indians. It was confiscated and added zest to the occasion. For the next few years it was the custom to have a good supply at such gatherings. This practice was continued until the raising of Coleman Olmstead's barn (the first frame barn in the township) in the spring of 1842. Mr. Olmstead refused to furnish whisky, at which innovation there was a bitter protest. He substituted a warm supper, with good coffee, which was voted satisfactory. From that time a warm meal, with coffee, took the place of whisky at such gatherings. About two miles west of the town of Shabbona is what is known as the English settlement. It was begun in the fall of 1851, when five young Englishmen, Septimus Storey, Thomas Wright, William Cutts, George Glossop and Joseph Dillans took up government land. The first house was built by Mr. Glossop, and here the entire party kept bachelors' hall until they could build homes of their own. The place was headquarters for the subsequent immigrants from England and soon quite a colony of their

fellow countrymen had collected, among the first being Robert Mullin, Reuben Challand, John Kennedy, Thomas Dalton, James Hutton, the descendants of many of whom live on the homestead farms. The first schoolhouse was built in 1857 and was taught by Mrs. Witherspoon. They built a Methodist Episcopal church in the year 1869 and later a cemetery was established directly east of it.

The village of Shabbona was surveyed and platted in 1872 on section 15. A village had been platted at the junction of the C. & I. and C., B. & Q. roads, about a half mile west, to which was given the name of Cornton. A temporary depot had been constructed, John Ray and William Husk had opened a mercantile business, and others had been started or were in contemplation. The site was favorable and the only thing that was required to make it the regular station of the railroad was—a donation of some of the land to interested railroad men. This some of the proprietors refused to do; therefore a removal was determined upon and Cornton was doomed. The first building erected in the present village of Shabbona was by W. H. Ray, the present editor of the Shabbona Express. William Husk then removed his store building from Cornton and opened the first mercantile establishment in the village. A. S. Jackson removed here from Shabbona Grove and commenced business. In 1873 M. V. Allen opened a drug store. Thomas Padget and J. M. Bean began business and were the second to represent the mercantile interests of the place. W. F. Heeg in the winter of 1872-3 opened a stock of furniture and is still in business. The first exclusive hardware store was started in 1873 by Crapser, Coleman & Company. Other branches of business followed from time to time until at present Shabbona has a population of nearly nine hundred. It has more miles of cement walks than any other town of its size in the county, there being but a half mile of board walk in the town. The present school building was erected in 1876 and occupied in the fall of that year. S. B. Hallock was principal and Miss Viola Thomas assistant.

The land claimed by the early settlers came into the market in 1843, at Dixon, Illinois. Many had saved just enough to pay for the claim on which they had settled. Fearing that land speculators would be present, they went to Dixon one hundred and fifty strong, armed with clubs and

pistols, to prevent others from bidding on the land aside from the two men selected, who were William Marks and Reuben Allen. Arriving at Dixon, they found men prepared to purchase their lands and they arranged to seize any such bidder and drown him in the Rock river. The resolute aspect of this body of men overawed all opposition, and they secured their lands at a dollar and a quarter an acre.

Shabbona furnished one hundred and thirty men for the preservation of the Union during the Civil war, and she raised in taxes and bounties twelve thousand two hundred and ninety-one dollars. A large number of the soldiers from Shabbona enlisted under the valiant Captain G. W. Kittell, of the Fifty-eighth Illinois, and Captain Thomas Terry, of the One Hundred and Fifth. Captain Terry had served as a member of the legislature, had been for years supervisor of the town and had served in the Mexican war. Captain Terry died in Earlville in the later '60s. Captain Martin V. Allen, who succeeded him, lost an arm in the service. Upon his return to the county he was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools. Sergeant Thomas E. Taylor, of the same company, a native of Scotland, lost his life in the service, at the age of forty-one. D. W. Jackson, of the same company, died at Bowling Green, aged twenty. Sergeant J. M. Dobbin, of the Thirteenth Illinois, died of wounds received at the assault of Vicksburg. Sergeant George C. Harper served honorably for three years in the One Hundred and Fifth and subsequently lost his life at Fort Harper, while in the Seventh Regulars, at the age of twenty-three. John McFarland, of the One Hundred and Fifth, died at Frankfort, Kentucky. Henry Davis, of the Tenth Infantry, died at St. Louis. Oliver Pattee, of the Fifty-second, died at St. Joseph. Lyman Kilbourn, of the One Hundred and Fifth, died at Resaca. Corporal Philip Howe, of the One Hundred and Fifth, died of wounds received at Resaca. W. E. Grover, of the One Hundred and Fifth, was killed at Dallas, Georgia, while carrying off a wounded comrade from the skirmish line. James M. Round, of the Fifty-eighth Illinois, William T. Williams, of the Fifty-eighth Illinois, George Flicke, John A. Muzzy, Byron Nichols, Nelson Filkins,

The supervisors of Shabbona were William Marks, Isaac Comstock, Thomas S. King, H. E. Allen, D. D. Stevens, D. Norton, P. V. Quillhot, Frederick Ball, Benjamin S. White, Giles M. Alexander, John H. Woodbury, Septimus Storey, Henry Clapsaddle, R. Youngren, L. C. Burke, Lewis Olmstead and John Middleton.

MILAN.

Milan, the infant township of the county, came into existence in 1857. Previous to this time it had been a part of Malta and Shabbona. There are no natural groves within its border and consequently it was one of the latest to be settled. Lewis McEwen was the first settler of the town. He came from New York state originally, had been to California in search of gold, and came to Milan township, where he resided until 1869. Being the pioneer of the township, coming there in 1852, he saw the growth of the town. He did not long remain as the only white inhabitant, for other claimants came for settlement—Benjamin Banfield, Reuben Dodd and Gurdon Hewitt. The latter had purchased land warrants for eighty cents an acre and entered nine sections in one day. This land he afterward sold at from eight to thirteen dollars an acre, which made his investment a most profitable one. The first schoolhouse was built in 1855 in the center of the town, but previous to this the educational means of the children had been supplied at improvised schoolrooms in private houses. The township felt the need of a public building for public meetings and in the summer of 1868 a two-story frame building was erected, known as the Milan Town House. The lower story is used for a school room, while the upper story is used as a town hall and a place of worship. There are at present nine districts in the township. Milan did not become thickly populated because there are no villages within its borders and no railroads nearer than the Northwestern. There are no postoffices in the township. Milan in the early part of its history possessed much wet land, which was unsuitable for farming purposes. About twelve years ago a drainage district was organized and the wet portion of the township was made tillable. Thousands upon thousands of rods of tile have been laid in this

township, until at the present time Milan possesses as little wet land as any township of the county.

In 1854 Theodore Berg and Ira Oleson came into this town, and being of Norwegian birth, others of that nationality followed, until at present they form the larger part of the population of Milan. Others who followed the two first mentioned gentlemen in Milan were the Sandersons, Oaklands, Grovers, Eames and Kettletons. The Norwegian element of Milan is prosperous, thrifty, generally adherents of the Lutheran faith. They make a splendid addition to the citizenship of the county. At the breaking out of the Civil war Milan, out of a population of two hundred and fifty, gave thirty-eight soldiers to the Union army and raised several thousand dollars in taxation and bounties. Among the men of prominence who have resided in Milan is Lewis McEwen, godfather of the town, Captain A. L. Wells, Captain Howard, George Cox, who served as county clerk, and S. D. Armstrong, who served his county for fourteen years in the office of circuit clerk and recorder and twenty years as county surveyor. Those who have served the town as supervisors are: Lewis McEwen, who served eleven years; John Banfield, A. L. Wells, E. R. Colby, Captain L. A. Howard, and S. M. Sanderson, who has served thirteen years and is still a member of the board in that township.

MALTA.

What has been responsible for Malta's growth was also responsible for her lack of growth when other parts of the county were being settled in the '30s and '40s—her topography. The country presented a broad expanse of prairie land with no timber and as the early settlers depended on the groves for material for their log houses, this was a consideration not lightly overlooked, and it was not until the year 1851 that government land was entered by home seekers. Ezekiel Whitehead was the first comer and he was followed soon after by C. C. Shepherd, H. A. Mix, Mark Howard and others.

The billowy prairie lands which retarded early settlement formed the most important factor of growth, for the grain raisers found them very productive. In three years after the first settlement was made the farmers petitioned the Galena

division of the Northwestern road, which by this time had been built as far west as Dixon, to establish a station as a shipping point to accommodate them. The road granted the request and named the place Malta.

Previous to this the land had been partially controlled by De Kalb township, but in 1856 it was found to have population enough to form a township itself and the board of supervisors accordingly organized it under the name of Milton, which was subsequently changed to Etna and finally to Malta, the name of its business center that had sprung up. E. Whitehead represented his town on the board of supervisors in 1856 and today the men who uphold Malta's interests at the sessions at the county seat are B. B. Smiley and T. W. Dodge.

The village of Malta was surveyed and platted in August, 1856, and the first house was erected that fall by J. M. Orput, who opened a stock of staple and fancy groceries and also dealt in lumber, coal and grain. The following spring he formed a partnership with John Atwood, now one of the leading merchants of De Kalb, and the business continued until the fall of 1857, under the name of Orput & Atwood, dry goods having been added to the grocery stock. This was the beginning of the business of Malta, which now occupies a prominent feature of the town.

The postoffice was established in the winter of 1856, with W. F. Shedd as first postmaster. With a series of changes, F. D. Pease now has charge, with Miss Nettie Pease as deputy.

One of the early industries of the place was the making of flour, etc., from the grains and cereals raised in such abundance, and as early as the year 1857 a steam grist mill was built by Clement & Dodge. The financial crisis of 1857 affected this industry as it did business all over the country and the mill failed to meet the expectations of its proprietors. After four years of existence it burned and the people felt the need of a substitute and as soon as the war closed a subscription was taken and another mill erected by Caleb Peters. For many years it did a good business, but now elevators take care of the vast amount of grain brought to the place. Malta is acknowledged to be the best grain market in the county and regardless of the condition of the roads (in bad weather the fertile condition of the soil is

just as evident in the highways as it is in the farm land a rod distant) grain wagons come from all directions and are unloaded at the elevators. Until this year one elevator, run by J. C. Pierce, has had the handling of all grain shipped and unlike most merchants who have the monopoly of a business, Mr. Pierce has given the best possible prices. But the traffic was more than he could handle, it sometimes being necessary for the farmers to stand in line nearly all day before they could be waited upon. The old mill was purchased by a Chicago commission firm, Van Wie & Noorehead, in 1898, fitted up with all of the latest appliances as an elevator, and is now in successful operation.

With the large, rich farming community about it, the village of Malta has substantial support in its growth. The town was incorporated in 1869; the first election resulted in making G. W. Smiley president of the village board; C. Anderson, J. V. Willrett, James Welch, S. T. Wright, trustees; J. C. Westgate, police justice; and W. H. Scofield, constable. Since that time the town has been a thriving little place.

Among the early settlers who helped to make Malta what she now is were: R. Pendegrass, S. T. Wright, Chauncey Hooker, now dead, J. C. Pierce, D. A. Smith, now in Nebraska, W. S. Wolston, living at present in Iowa, D. F. Pease, Henry Claxton, one of the oldest residents of Malta at present, T. S. and G. A. Ingersoll, Captain John Sergeant, Captain G. W. Corbett, Henry Madden, Mrs. Francisco and a number of others. While these were some of the prominent people of early days their usefulness in many instances is not yet a thing of the past, for several are in business there now.

But it is the farmers round about Malta who now play an important part in her every day life. Among the principal farmers who own or work farms are D. F. Delbridge, M. Redmond, Charles Doane, J. E. Doane, August Anderson, Mrs. G. W. Smiley, William Malia, H. H. Harrington, L. Farley, Joseph Greek, Thomas Delbridge, T. J. Tindall and scores of others, having farms ranging from sixty to one hundred and sixty acres.

Mr. Mames Orpnt built the first house in the village of Malta in the fall of 1856 and carried a stock of groceries. He also dealt in lumber, coal and grain, buying the first grain shipped from this

station. Shedd & Fuller erected a warehouse in 1856. The present hotel was built in 1858. The first hardware store was started by J. R. Evans in 1858. Henry Madden was the first druggist. The first blacksmith was John Schultz; the first wagon maker was Walter Tenitt; the first furniture dealer was William Lebrant; the first shoemaker was John Swanson, and the first harness maker was J. O. Westgate. The first schoolhouse was built in 1857, and in 1873 the present building was erected at a cost of six thousand dollars.

The Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists have built churches, which still have regular services. The Episcopalian and Universalist churches have ceased to hold service.

Those who have served as supervisors of this town are George W. Smiley, G. A. Ingersoll, Dan F. Pease, Albert McCrea, Alfred Ball, Jacob V. Willret, Charles W. Haish, B. W. Smiley, Frank Pease, Edward Bone, Ben F. Hurt. Those who have served as supervisors from the township are E. E. Whitehead, T. C. Wetmore, Dr. Henry Madden, M. C. Dedrick, who served more than twenty years, G. W. Smiley, William H. Wollston, Daniel Pease, A. W. Townsend and T. W. Dodge.

Malta sent ninety-four men to serve in the Civil war.

The village of Malta was visited in 1872 by a destructive fire in the business portions. This part of the village was again rebuilt of wood and remained intact until the fire of 1894, when the business portion of Malta suffered heavy loss. The fire started at half past ten and the night being dark and threatening, few people were on the streets. The fire started in the store of Mr. Haish by an explosion of a kerosene lamp. The fire spread rapidly and in less than two hours thirteen buildings were consumed and the loss estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The buildings consumed were C. W. Haish's double store, the Hopkins buildings, occupied by Oscar Scott, W. L. Stevens' store, Samuel Veale's store, occupied by Badgley & Jacobs, druggists, W. E. Harp's, John Ball's, F. Barker's, George Burke's, the Wright building and the D. F. Pease store. Messages were sent to De Kalb for assistance, but upon the arrival of the De Kalb firemen they found the De Kalb engine would not fit the engine house connections and it was impossible to get any water from that source. The fire fight-

ing was kept up by the bucket brigade. A drenching rain set in, which helped stop the spread of the fire, but caused great loss to parties having goods uncovered. The town was rapidly rebuilt with brick structures, and on the whole the fire, which was considered at the time a great catastrophe, has proved a benefit to the village.

SOUTH GROVE.

South Grove was named Driscoll's Grove before the township organization of the county in 1850. It was then called Vernon, and finally South Grove, as it was the first grove south of the large woods along the Kishwaukee in the north part of the county. The first settlers of the large woods along the Kishwaukee in the north part of the county. The first settlers of this township were Solomon Wells, Nathaniel Hatch and William Driscoll. David Driscoll took up a claim in 1836. The farm occupied by William Driscoll is now owned by his son Decatur. The farm of Solomon Wells, which was bought of the Driscolls, is now owned by George Ade. The Nathaniel Hatch farm is the one now owned by William Masterson. Benjamin Worden settled on his homestead about 1838. The Orputs settled Orput's Grove in 1839, where are now the James Gibson and Robert Byers homesteads. Barnabas Hatch and Dexter Beeman came in 1840. In 1841 James Byers, Sr., came with his wife and family of three sons and two daughters from Delaware county, New York. They located on the farm which is now owned by William Byers. The next year came Jesse Tindall and family, in 1843 Jonathan Ade, and in 1844 Matthew Thompson with their large families settled on farms now owned by their descendants. Henry and Oliver Safford came from Massachusetts in 1845 and located where John Masterson now lives. Oliver went to California and Henry afterward owned the farm which is now James Casey's. John S. Brown came from Michigan in 1846, and located on what is now the Asa Byers homestead. James Gibson and wife came from Scotland in 1848 and purchased the Orput farm some years later. In 1851 James and Thomas Renwick worked for James Byers, Sr., and a few years later bought of Henry Mix, a land speculator, the land now

owned by James Renwick, Daniel McMurchy and Robert Hutchinson.

The land was unsurveyed when first settled and a "claim" was held by staking out the land and plowing a furrow around it, or by blazing in the grove. The Driscolls claimed about three hundred acres of the grove and later settlers respected their claim and purchased of them "claim rights," and in addition paid the government one dollar and a quarter per acre after the land was surveyed. James Byers, Sr., bought of them for three hundred dollars the right to seventy acres of timber and as much prairie as he chose to plow around.

In 1842 or 1843 the government survey was made and the land put in the market. The land office was located at Dixon. John Dement was receiver. It was a very anxious time for the settlers who had no money to pay for their land, so they banded together against would-be purchasers and agreed to protect each others' rights from the "land sharks," who would rob them of their homes. There was no "claim jumping" in South Grove, so the argument of fists, firearms and tar were not used here, as in some localities.

After the Mexican war land warrants were issued, giving each soldier one hundred and sixty acres of land to be located wherever he chose. These could at one time be bought in the market for one hundred and twelve dollars, making land very cheap, seventy cents an acre. The first settlers came in their wagons. The journey from New York took four weeks, the family walking much of the way to spare the horses.

The Frink and Walker line of four-horse stages ran from Chicago to Galena daily, the lead mines being then a craze. These stages brought the mail to the postoffice at the home of James Byers, Sr., who was first postmaster. His first year's salary was the magnificent sum of two dollars and sixty-four cents. The office supplied the country for fifteen miles around. The papers that came were the Chicago Democrat, edited by John Wentworth, Greeley's New York Tribune, and the only magazine was Godey's Lady's Book. The postmaster's children read everything that came to the office, except the letters, and the penwritten postmarks of these served as lessons in geography, but letters were few, for the postage was twenty-five cents.

The first religious services in the town were held by Rev. Isaac Norton, a Freewill Baptist minister. For the sum of thirty-five dollars Mr. Norton agreed to hold services twice a month for one year, commencing in the fall of 1842. Levi Lee, who has been mentioned prominently in the county history, was the first Methodist preacher to hold religious services in South Grove. The class was organized in 1842, which continues in existence. Services were held for a time in the South Grove schoolhouse and for the last few years at Clare Methodist Episcopal church. This church organization is made up of four smaller congregations—the Mayfield Town Hall charge, the South Grove charge, the one of the Clark schoolhouse, and an Episcopalian appointment held at the Clare school. These constitute one excellent church society, which exerts a splendid influence over the circuit.

The first school was taught in the winter of 1841-2 by James Byers, Sr., in a small room in his cabin. The pupils came from distances of five or six miles. The text-books used were the Elementary spelling book, Daboll's arithmetic, English reader, geography and a copy book and any other text-books they happened to have. They paid tuition in corn, potatoes and pork. In 1842-3 the inhabitants clubbed together and built a log schoolhouse by voluntary labor in the center of the grove. Mr. Byer's salary originally was to be ten dollars a month and board himself, and owing to the great scarcity of money took his pay as above stated. The young men and women about the Grove will never forget that school—how the kind, genial voice of the teacher, softening down its rugged Scotch, cheered them over the frightful alps of "a, b, ab," and "two times one are two,"—how the eyes were always blind to any fun and the laugh was ever as long and loud as that of the merriest urchin. No wonder that those boys and girls, a portion of them, "played the mischief" with some of the teachers who succeeded this model one.

The first public schoolhouse was erected in the grove. It was of logs, but nicely built, and considered quite a capacious one; though it was, after a time, pretty well filled with its sixty scholars. It was twenty by twenty-two feet and well lighted, having a window five or six panes in width and two in height at each end of the building. Mr. H. C. Beard and Mr. T. K. Waite of Sycamore were among the successful teachers in the log school-

house. The second schoolhouse was built on a fine site donated to the district by Mr. James Byers, Sr., in 1854, and in 1868 another—a very pleasant and commodious one, the former having been destroyed by fire—was erected in the same place.

The first building was of logs, made without nails, doors of "shakes" pinned together and were opened with latch strings hanging from the wooden latch. The chinks were stopped with clay. The first dwellings had puncheon floors but the schoolhouse floor was of boards. These were obtained by drawing logs to Levi Lee's sawmill on the Kishwaukee, near Kingston, eighteen miles, where they were sawed into boards. Half the boards were paid for sawing. The shake shingles were made with an ax, wedge and throw; they were held in place on the roof by poles. The seats were slabs with sticks for legs. There was a window on each side of the house. The chimneys were then made of two boxes, the smaller inside and the space between filled with mud. When the mud was dry and hard the inside box was burned and the chimney was complete. The first comers used a fireplace, very apt to smoke, but the schoolhouse was warmed by a box-shaped iron stove.

The girls wore dresses of linsey woolsey and looked as pretty as their granddaughters do in their silks. One girl's best dress was made of white sheeting, colored with black walnut bark. The dye was not a success and the children made fun of it. The boys' suits were of a cheap gray cotton goods called "hard times cloth." Their coats were "wammusses," a loose blouse affair, coming well over the hips and belted around the waist. The feet were dressed with moccasins made of sole leather. Sylvester Sutton made them. Some wore shoes made by the traveling cobbler. Hats were home made of coon or rabbit skin or cloth.

The evening entertainments were the spelling schools, in which contests the girls usually won, but they took no part in the debates on the question whether fire or water was the stronger element, or whether there was more pleasure in anticipation or in participation. The judges chosen to decide the "weight of argument" were William T. Adee, John Orput, William Byers and others of the older boys. There were singing schools, too, and after houses were large enough, parties. The

schoolhouse served also as a place for religious meetings, and the Rev. Mr. Norton of honored memory was the first minister. The first funeral in town was that of the little daughter of James Byers, Sr. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Levi Lee. The interment was on the east side of the grove and the land was afterward donated to the town for a cemetery by James Byers, Sr. Many years afterward the South Grove church was built at Dustin and it has since served as the place of worship for people of all denominations.

The food for the settlers' first year was mostly cornmeal, pork and potatoes. A pound of tea lasted a family a year. The next year wheat was raised. It was ground at St. Charles, thirty miles distant. The fruits found in the woods were crab-apples, plums and gooseberries.

The wheat was cut with a cradle and tramped out by horses on a cleared place on the prairie and was cleaned from chaff by pouring in the wind. It was drawn to Chicago, a round trip of five days. A load of forty bushels sold for forty cents a bushel, half cash and half trade. The hotel charges were fifty cents for supper, breakfast and lodging and hay for two horses, dinner a shilling, so that the farmer could at best bring home not more than five or six dollars in cash and cheap cloth, leather for shoes, salt and a few groceries.

The first hotel in town was kept by Solomon Wells, later by Jonathan Adee on the now George Adee farm. There were no taxes on land until it was surveyed, and only a small tax on personal property. Money was scarce; labor, grain, pork and potatoes served instead. The wages in harvest were two bushels of wheat a day, or about fifty cents. When wheat became a cash article there was money to pay the government for land.

The first plows used were made by C. W. Branch, father of Hiram Branch, of Kingston. The mold board was made of straps of iron about two inches wide with spaces of the same width. The woodwork was made by Nathaniel Hatch, who hewed the timber for a beam and carefully selected crooked sticks in the grove for handles. Four yoke of cattle were used to break the tough prairie sod. The first reaper was a McCormick bought by John S. Brown and James Byers, Sr., for one hundred and thirty dollars, in 1847 or 1848.

In 1853, when it was rumored that a railroad would be built through the town, speculators purchased nearly all of the government land left, but the railroad failed to materialize. The purchasers entered with land warrants and bought for eighty cents per acre land now worth sixty and sixty-five dollars per acre.

In 1851 Ichabod Richmond, an erratic, enterprising genius, built a sawmill and grist mill on Owen's creek, section 26, but a quantity of water sufficient to operate it was not found, except in case of a freshet. A similar experiment was made by Barnaby Hatch further down the stream.

The history of this fertile region is interwoven with many romantic and even tragic incidents. It is said that "Brodie's Grove," situated near the west line of what is now the town of Dement, was the rendezvous of an organized band of bandits. Benjamin Worden has related that about the year 1840 he had a fine team of horses, considered in those days very valuable property, and nightly slept in his stable, much against his will, in order to protect himself from horse thieves. "Old Brodie" had taken a fancy to Worden, and hearing of this practice inquired the reason why. Worden responded that there were many thieves about and he feared that his horses would be stolen, whereupon the old man informed Ben that he need have no fears, as his property was safe. "Uncle Ben" did not doubt his sincerity. However, walking across the prairie one day he discovered a cavity carefully dug out and covered with boards and nicely arranged sods, so that no trace of a cave could be found. Its nearness to this lonely grove, together with the foregoing incident, proved to his mind conclusively that this was a place of concealment for the booty of those daring marauders, who as history further states, "roamed the billowy prairies in those early days as pirates rove the seas." This and other stories and a record of the tragic fate of many will be found on the pages of current history.

Many incidents are cited which show the skill, daring and courage of the pioneer women, amid prairie fires and attacks from wolves and the red man, for at that time the howl of the wolf was nightly heard and the Indian trail was here found, the chief Big Thunder, with his braves, making the surrounding woodland the place of temporary abode.

To those who are as yet unfamiliar with the many beauties of their own county, and especially this favored spot, the picturesque town of South Grove will offer a pleasing panorama. The land is pleasantly undulating; the undersoil seems adapted for the drainage of the surface and vegetation is early and of rapid growth. There is scarcely an acre of waste land within its borders. More wheat is grown here than in any other township except Pierce. The highest point of land between Chicago and the Mississippi river is in the southern part of South Grove. Owen's creek, a beautiful stream of water, crosses the entire length of the town on its way to the Kishwaukee, through prairie, woodland and meadow. In its course the stream widens several times, forming small lakes, and mimic harbors, its clear water contrasting beautifully with the dark green foliage, and is not only a delight to him who finds "tongues in trees and books in running brooks," but also to the devotee of Isaak Walton. In the grove wild fruits and flowers of all kinds abound: the plum, thorn apple, gooseberry, the violet, spring beauty, mandrake and maidenhair fern.

The township was organized in 1850 and John S. Brown was elected first supervisor. He was followed by William M. Byers, and some descendant of this gentleman has filled the office at intervals up to the present time. A great camp meeting was held at the grove in 1860, at which leading ministers from abroad addressed vast audiences, and much religious interest was aroused. At a much earlier day there were occasional religious revivals, which were remarkable for the great earnestness exhibited by the converts among that primitive population, and, it may be added, by extraordinary and exciting scenes in their meetings. Among many anecdotes still related with great gusto is the following: A very worthy but previously profane convert rising to his feet to urge his hearers to greater zeal and earnestness in religious duty, fell, unconsciously, into his old mode of expression and exclaimed: "Brethren, I like to see a man, if he pretends to be a man, to be a h—ll of a man; and if he pretends to be a Christian to be a h—ll of a Christian."

Hotels are things of the past, but they were "institutions" in their day when the St. Charles and Oregon State Road, running through South Grove

nearly at its center, was the great highway of the region and traveled by teams heavily loaded with grain, even from so far west as the Mississippi river. One of the hotels, that which stands on the farm of Mr. Masterson, and occupied by him as a dwelling house, was kept for a while by Mr. Beeman. It is still in a good state of preservation, especially the hall, which was dedicated to the goddess Terpsichore; and many a resident of De Kalb county will remember as long as he lives the pleasant gatherings at Beeman's when what was wanting in elegance was made up in merriment. The other was kept by Mr. Adee near the grove, and it is not to be wondered at that that gentleman is now so well off in life when it is remembered how exorbitant were his charges—forty or forty-five cents being required for only supper, lodging, breakfast and hay for a span of horses or a yoke of oxen.

But while the hotels were so well patronized it was a hard time for the farmers. Again and again the teamsters who had taken the loads of grain—the product of the whole season's hard toil—over that long, weary way to Chicago, would not bring back money enough even to pay their trifling bills—a few groceries, a little bundle of cloth, perhaps a pair or two of cheap shoes, besides food for their families, being all the avails of a year's hard struggles. But the men and women of this region put their shoulders to the wheel and called upon the gods, and by and by Hercules came in the form of a railroad.

During the rebellion South Grove furnished one hundred and three volunteers and raised for the war eleven thousand, one hundred and twenty-seven dollars. Mr. John S. Brown, in 1862, raised a company of soldiers for the Fifty-second Regiment. He was made captain. The Safford brothers both enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifth, both were wounded and both made captains. Henry was afterward elected sheriff of this county, in 1868. While these officers served their country in a more public capacity than did the privates, their services are remembered with no more gratitude than is due the boys in blue in the common ranks.

With the coming of the railroad, or its near prospect, there was a rush of settlers, the Curriers, McClellans, Beckers, Rickards, Masons, Doanes,

McKenzies and Christmans were among the number who came and most of their descendants still own property in town. Mrs. S. S. Currier, who, with her husband, came to South Grove in 1853 from New Hampshire, was for many years prominently connected with the literature of New England, furnishing many articles of the best publications of her day. She was the author of "Alice Tracey, or Through the Wilderness," "By the Sea" and "The Trapper's Niece." She died in 1895. Hugh McQueen came from Scotland in 1868. He was a true type of the Scotch Presbyterian Christian, one of the type that has made "Old Scotia loved at home, revered abroad."

Although in early days there was a prospect of a railroad, it was not until 1887 that it became a reality. It was then built by the Chicago & Great Western Company and passed from east to west through South Grove. A station was established near its western border named Esmond, and the postoffices of Deerfield, Prairie and Dustin were merged into the Esmond postoffice, with Martin Kennedy as postmaster. He held the office until the republicans came into power, when he was succeeded by William McKenzie, the present incumbent. Kennedy Brothers, Messrs. Daniel and Martin, opened the first store and until very recently continued as proprietors. They have now sold their stock of goods and Will McKenzie is the only merchant in the town. Kennedy Brothers started the first elevator and are successfully operating the same. A very pretty church was built two years ago and the population of the little town has now grown to about a hundred people, making their livelihood through deals with the farmers who have made South Grove one of the most prosperous farming communities of the county. The I. I. & M. Railroad runs through a section of South Grove.

The first supervisor of the town was John S. Brown, in 1850; William M. Byers, 1851-2; Jesse Tindall, 1853-4; John S. Brown, 1855-6; James Byers, Jr., 1857-8; John S. Brown, 1859; W. T. Adee, 1860-1; William M. Byers, 1862-3; George A. Gilis, 1864-5; James Byers, Jr., 1866-7; A. C. Thompson, 1868-71; William M. Byers, 1872-5; James Gibson, 1876; Henry Christman, 1877-8; James Byers, 1879-1904; M. McMurchy, 1904-07.

FRANKLIN.

Franklin, the northwest township of the county, has more streams of running water and more timber than any other township of the county. The townships of Franklin, Kingston and Genoa, that of the northern tier of the county, was included in the Polish survey and put on the market several years earlier than the twelve towns south of it. This accounts for the fact that the survey of lands do not coincide with those of the towns below it. The settlement of Franklin began in 1836 and it is now believed that the first settlers of Franklin were Andrew and William Miles and Samuel Corey. When they came to Franklin that part of the township known now as the Suter farm was still occupied by a small settlement of Pottowattomie Indians. Here they ground their corn and had their place of worship. They had a totem pole surmounted by an idol, where they had their religious offices. This idol was in the possession of Ebe Lucas' family for many years. The other settlers that came into the town this year and the year following were Daniel Gilchrist, T. H. Humphrey, Theophilus Watkins, Samuel, Charles and Henry Hicks, Andrew Brown, Harry Holmes, Allen Gardner, W. T. Kirk, a Mr. Owen, from whom Owen creek takes its name, B. M. Dean, John McDowell, Alvah and James Bennett, Daniel Cronkhite, Martin M. Mack, Spence Myers, Ira Dibble and Squire J. M. Riddle. In 1837 the Hicks brothers built a mill near what was known afterward as the Hicks ford and later this locality is spoken of as the Hicks' Mill country. In 1837 those who came suffered from the financial depression that was general over the country and when that land came into the market they were unable to pay the dollar and a quarter an acre, so their claims were purchased by Dr. Hobert in 1842. Around Hicks' Mill sprang up quite a village. There were stores and blacksmith shops and it bid fair to be one of the thriving burgs of the county. Dr. Hobert at the time of the purchase of the Hicks' claim was a man of considerable wealth. He was president of the Claims Association of that locality and was prominent in town and county affairs. Thoroughly educated and enthusiastic in the practice of his profession, he was a man of fine appearance, possessed great ambition and acquired a large amount of

property, but to the surprise of all who knew him died of delirium tremens in the early '50s. Hicks' Mill postoffice was instituted in 1841, with Samuel Hicks as postmaster, and the receipts of that office for that year were seven dollars and seventy-two cents. Blood's Point was also an early postoffice, a place well known over the country, as it was just across the line in the county of Boone, and many of the settlers had that as their place of business. Lacey postoffice was established on the east side of the town and remained quite a village until the building of the railway in 1876. The Lacey postoffice the first year of its existence shows an income of a dollar and twenty-four cents.

The first marriages recorded in this locality were Jones Abernethy and Betsey Rand, Miles Abernethy and Lucy Hatch, Daniel Hatch and Miss Abernethy. The first school was taught by Betsey Rand in a log schoolhouse on section 20, in 1842, and this has long since been replaced by a more pretentious building.

Thomas W. Humphrey, who came to this town at an early day, was a prominent citizen and lawyer and a man of education and refinement. He died at an early age in 1844. His eldest son, General T. W. Humphrey, was at that time eight years of age. Martin M. Mack was the county commissioner and a man well known throughout the county. W. T. Kirk was one of the large land-owners of this township and at one time had in his possession fifteen hundred acres. He served his town many years as supervisor. The people in the neighborhood of Hicks' Mill were generally from the southern states, especially Kentucky and Tennessee, while those who came at a later day were from the New England and middle states. Dr. Bassett was the first physician. He subsequently removed to Sycamore and was one of the early physicians of that township.

The tornado of 1853 struck the township of Franklin, passing through Kingston. It picked up the house of John Young, first lifted it up, shattered it, and it was carried off in pieces which were never found. Mrs. Young was instantly killed. It next struck the residence of Ira Dean, and a lady relative visiting there had her back broken and died soon afterward. Two boys at the house were blown out of the window, but were not seriously hurt. Many other houses and barns were unroofed and destroyed. A similar

storm passed through the town in 1860, striking Franklin near the Kishwaukee river. When the tornado struck the river it scooped the water out, leaving its bed dry for an instant. It then passed through the timber and took everything before it, making a roadway of ruin about twenty rods in width.

The village of Kirkland was platted in 1876 and has grown to be one of the thriving towns of the county. It has a population of between eight or nine hundred, has a splendid graded school, of which Professor I. E. Conover is superintendent. The first church was built in this village in 1885. The Methodist church service was held in the public school building until 1886, when the present edifice was completed. The Swedish Lutheran church was built in 1888, and the Congregational church bought this six years later. The hotel is owned and operated by J. D. Morris, present coroner of the county. Aside from being a well built town, Kirkland can boast of the largest sheep sheds on the Milwaukee road between Chicago and the mountains. They are owned and operated by John McQueen, and have a capacity of one hundred thousand sheep. The town is well supplied with stores of every nature and has been since its organization a prominent railroad center.

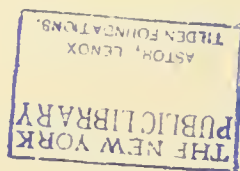
Fairdale, formerly known as Fielding, was platted in 1876 and for a time was much larger and more prosperous than Kirkland. The first building in this town was erected by Lewis Keith and he carried a line of general merchandise. L. W. King started the first drug store. Henry O'Rourke built the first building. The Methodist church, which stood about three miles west of the village, was moved into Fairdale soon after it was started and a new building now replaces the old one and is one of the most spacious Methodist churches in the county. After Kirkland became a coaling and watering station, where all trains stopped, it grew rapidly, outstripping Fairdale on the west, and owing to its splendid railroad service does a freight business and the percentage of business is of greater proportions than many towns four times its size.

Franklin furnished ninety-nine men for the nation during the Civil strife, and of the number entering the service quite a number became prominent. Among that number was Thomas W. Humphrey, who, being left an orphan at the age of



GUESTS AT NINETIETH BIRTHDAY DINNER OF J. E. GLIDDEN.

irty-five miles
nd morning he



...
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eight years, struggled with the hardships of frontier life and began at a very young age to operate the farm owned by his mother. He acquired an excellent education for his circumstances, worked his way through the Beloit College, became deputy circuit clerk of De Kalb county, married at twenty-one, and during the same year purchased the Humphrey homestead. He was always a bold, brave, venturesome youth, whose integrity and manliness of character made every one his friend. For years he taught country school during the winter and in 1861 crossed the plains to California and on the expedition heroically rescued an emigrant and his family from a tribe of hostile Indians. Returning in 1862, he raised a company of volunteers from the borders of De Kalb, Boone and McHenry counties. Many of the boys enlisting in his regiment had been his students in the country school. This company was made a part of the Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry and Mr. Humphrey was elected major. He devoted himself with energy and ardor to the profession of arms and soon held a commanding position in the regiment. He was promoted to the position of lieutenant-colonel for meritorious service and upon the resignation of Colonel Avery was made colonel. He took part in the storming of Vicksburg on the 19th and 22d of May, 1863, was wounded on the first day, but continued at the head of the regiment. On the 22d he was ordered to lead his regiment across a bridge in the face of an enfilading fire from the enemy. He put himself at the head of the regiment and was one of the three who finally passed over. He took refuge behind a hill and while here was stunned by the explosion of a shell and was reported killed, but during the night crawled back to camp. Horace Greeley in his valuable work, "A Great American Conflict," in giving his report of the disastrous battle of Gettysburg, where Colonel Humphrey lost his life, says: "The command of the expedition in pursuit of Forest was given to General Sturgis in spite of the fact that he had proven himself an incompetent officer." He speaks in highest terms of Colonel Humphrey. The army were compelled to march on double quick during the sultry forenoon of June 10th and were completely exhausted on reaching the place of battle. Instead of waiting for his artillery and organizing his army for a general movement, General Sturgis ordered one regi-

ment to charge at a time. When the orders reached Colonel Humphrey he suggested to General Sturgis that it would be better to wait until he could be supported by the regiment but that he was there to obey orders. Without any further conversation he headed his regiment for the enemy and was one of the first to lose his life. He was mortally wounded, placed in an ambulance, and carried twelve miles to the rear, but before reaching the destination he died from loss of blood, occasioned by the jar of the ambulance. His body was then taken in charge by one of his aids, placed in a single buggy and taken to Memphis, a distance of sixty miles. There the body was embalmed, placed in a steel casket and sent to his home in Franklin. His brevet as brigadier general was issued two days previous to his death and reached his home in Franklin while his body was a corpse at the old homestead. At the time of his death General Humphrey was twenty-nine years of age and no man in De Kalb county had a brighter military future. Beneath the old walnuts and oaks of the family home the largest concourse that ever assembled at a funeral in De Kalb gathered to do honor to the memory of the martyred hero. The funeral was conducted by Major-General Stephen Hulbert, of Belvidere, who escorted the remains from Memphis to Franklin. The funeral sermon was preached by W. A. Atchison, the Methodist preacher, who was chaplain of one of the regiments that went to the front in 1861. The Thomas W. Humphrey post, G. A. R., was organized in Kirkland in 1885, with the Hon. Charles F. Myer as commander. Franklin sent John B. Nash, who became captain in the One Hundred and Fifth; Lieutenant Hiram Harrington, who died during the war; Lieutenant Samuel Munson, John M. Schoonmaker and John W. Burst, all of the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry. Lieutenant Burst entered the Fifteenth Infantry, but lost his sight while on duty in Missouri, by the poison of a scorpion. After nearly six months' blindness he recovered, and full of ardor for the great cause re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifth, and after two years' faithful service, in the battle of New Hope Church, he lost his leg by the explosion of a shell. His leg was amputated in the field hospital and the next day he was taken across the mountains forty-five miles to Kingston, Georgia. The second morning he

was placed on a train in the freight car and taken to Chhattanooga. On arriving there he was at once carried into the receiving tent and the wound was examined. Gangrene had set in and he was ordered to the gangrene morgue. Another amputation was promptly made, but the wound did not heal and a third amputation was made after his arrival at home about the middle of July, 1864. He was commissioned captain but never mustered in, the commission being received after the loss of his leg. Major Burst was appointed postmaster, in 1866, at Sycamore, and entering the railway mail service was appointed in 1887 by Governor Oglesby as warehouse registrar and at the request of Jeremiah Rusk, secretary of agriculture, was appointed inspector of emigration in Chicago. In 1894 he was quartermaster general of the G. A. R. In the fall of 1896, during the famous free silver campaign, he was one of a party organized by General Alger and composed of Generals Howard, Sickles, Stuart and Marden and Corporal Tanner. They made a tour of thirteen states in the interest of William McKinley. After McKinley became president Major Burst was again appointed inspector of emigration in Chicago, which office he is still holding.

The others who lost their lives and who enlisted for service in the war from the town of Franklin, we give the following: Thomas W. Humphrey, Hiram S. Harrington, W. Miles, Wesley Witter, John Stokes, Eustus Lusher, Henry Kline, Alonzo Randall, J. H. Strawn, W. A. Foss, C. E. Foss, A. G. Foss, S. L. Cronkhite, Isaac Weaver, Perry C. Rowan, Danford Gorham, J. G. Griffin and John Eekert.

In 1866 the Methodist church was built at Charter Oak, where a postoffice had been maintained for many years. After the building of the railway and the building up of Kirkland, the Methodist church was organized there. People gradually removed from this locality into Kirkland, so that at present the memberships of the Bethel church in Mayfield and of the Charter Oak church have been taken out, the members uniting with the organization at Kirkland. The Baptist church of Sycamore was organized in this township in 1850. In 1904 the I. I. & M. road was built through the town of Franklin, touching Kirkland on the south.

The citizens of Franklin who are well known outside of the limits of their town are I. R. Drake, who was a farmer on section 29, served his town several years as supervisor. J. W. Ellithorpe, farmer and storekeeper east of the present village of Fairdale. He was a man of good ability and was at one time mentioned prominently as a candidate for senator, and had it not been for the treachery of some of the politicians of his own town might have been nominated.

Hon. C. F. Myer was born in Germany and came to Franklin in 1862. Before a year had passed he had become proficient in the English language and was teaching a district school. He enlisted in the _____ regiment, returned to Franklin and married a daughter of John M. Schoonmaker and engaged in farming. Mr. Myer, being a man of splendid attainments, succeeded well in business, served as town supervisor for many terms and in many other capacities. In 1892 he served in the legislature at Springfield and is at present visiting his mother, who still lives in Germany.

G. W. Ault, a product of De Kalb county, born in Mayfield township, attended district and graded schools, served as clerk in the bank at Kirkland, then assistant cashier and finally became a partner with D. B. Brown, upon whose death he succeeded to the business and is at present managing one of the strong financial institutions of the county. Mr. Ault is a man of but thirty-eight years and his sound business judgment and his success as a financier speaks well of his uncommon ability in this direction.

The sons of Daniel Gilchrist, one of the early pioneers, Warren and Charles, have been prominent in township affairs. Warren served nearly a quarter of a century in the office of assessor, was a man respected and liked by every one. He died on his farm about ten years ago. Charles Gilchrist is a bachelor and leads rather a retiring life; is a man well read and is of that nature that to know intimately is but to respect. Few men with the opportunities for an education that was offered him in pioneer days are better posted on current affairs than is Mr. Gilchrist. The only fault that we can find with Charles is that his beautiful home east of the village was not shared by a mistress that might have added sunshine and made this bachelor even more happy and contented than he now is.

Another gentleman in the town of Franklin that deserves special mention is the genial Scotch gentleman, John McQueen. Born on the other side of the water, he had attained his majority when he left Auld Scotia's shore for the land of promise. He at present conducts the largest sheep industry in this section of the country. He at present owns the sheep sheds which have a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand sheep. In addition he is the owner of fifteen hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Kirkland, which is used during the summer and fall for feeding the vast numbers of sheep that are brought to Kirkland from the west and are here prepared for final marketing. This industry naturally gives employment to a large number of people and gives a splendid demand for the produce of the farm. Two families of this township deserve especial mention and have contributed largely in the building up of this community. W. T. Kirk, prominent in town and county affairs and at one time the largest landowner in the township, settled here in 1837. He had a large family of children, who were engaged in business in Kirkland at different times. William Rowan, progenitor of the Rowan family, settled here in the early '40s. He had a large family of sons, who had attained their manhood when they came to Franklin township. Boyd D. Rowan was one of the successful financiers of De Kalb county and organized the present Kirkland Bank. Stephen G. Rowan was prominently identified with the public affairs of Franklin township. He reared a family of five children, who are making excellent success in life. Bainbridge Dean in his life time was the owner of the "Prairie Home" farm of six hundred acres, was supervisor of his town for many years and in company with Boyd Rowan established the bank now owned by G. W. Ault.

VICTOR.

Victor, one of the younger townships of the county, was at first a part of the town of Clinton. The first settlers who came to this section, now known as Victor, were Jeremiah Mulford, first postmaster under Van Buren and who named the postoffice after his favorite president. During the same year W. H. Keene, Aruna Beckwith, James Green, Newton Stearns, Peleg Sweet, George N. Stratton, Simon Suydam, H. C. Beard and W. R.

Prescott took up claims in this locality, and during the next five years all of the land of the township was entered. The completion of the C. B. & Q. Railroad and the establishment of a station at Somonauk proved advantageous to this section and the next year settlers came in rapidly and soon all the rich prairie was filled with thrifty, industrious people. Many Germans and Irish were among the number and also quite a colony of Norwegians. Also W. H. Keene and grandmother, Hopestill Fritz, who died a few years after coming to Victor, at the age of ninety years. It was a pleasant memory of her life time, which she used to frequently relate that "Shortly after Washington had crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania the general and his staff stopped at the home of her father to get a drink. She hastened in the house, brought out some milk and supplied the general and his staff to their heart's content." Hopestill Fritz was buried in the Suydam cemetery, and owing to her splendid patriotism and her memories of "the father of his country," her grave is decorated each year with flowers such as are strewn over the graves of the boys who served in the later wars of the republic.

Victor is not crossed by any railroads and is exclusively an agricultural township, there being no villages or towns within its borders, and there is no postoffice in this section at the present time since the inauguration of the rural mail route. The Suydam church was built by the Methodists in the early '50s and is the only house of worship in the town. Services, however, are held by the Methodists in the Green town schoolhouse. This schoolhouse, one of the best country school buildings in the county, was erected for the double purpose of school and church service.

After Victor was given a separate organization in 1853 Benjamin Darland was elected its first supervisor. The northeastern part of the town was settled largely by United Presbyterians and among the number were J. C. Beveridge, who served the town many years as supervisor and for over thirty years was school treasurer. Hiram Loucks served his town for years as supervisor and was afterwards elected a member of the legislature. Hiram C. Beard, one of the early settlers of this town, taught the first public school in South Grove, the first public school in the town of Clinton, served as supervisor of the town for several years and was

elected county superintendent of schools during the war. Mr. Beard was an excellent educator, was progressive in his ideas and the men who were associated with him in the management of school affairs pronounced him an excellent official. Wallace Moore, a resident of Victor, enlisted as a volunteer in the Civil war and lost an arm in the service. He was elected county clerk in 1869 and served till 1872, dying in office. The supervisors of Victor were: Benjamin Darland, one year; Samuel Lord, one year; George N. Stratton, three years; H. C. Beard, four years; J. C. Van Derveer, two years; H. C. Beard, 1867-8; William H. Prescott, three years; J. C. Beveridge, in all about seven years; Hiram Loucks, T. J. Warren, Silas D. Wesson, William Montague, N. J. Sawyer and Alvin Warren.

S. D. Wesson enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry and was with that regiment to the close of the war. Mr. Wesson is a speaker of considerable force, has the wit of the son of Erin and is known as the "poet laureate."

Simon C. Suydam, one of the pioneers of this township, lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years and six months and in 1899 had his photograph taken with his four succeeding generations. Mr. Suydam remembered well the survivors of the French and Indian war, his life covering a greater part of the period of the United States history. Victor furnished one hundred and three men for the Civil war and raised ten thousand, eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars for use in that conflict. Some of those who perished in the strife were Ferdinand Van Derveer, E. T. Pierce, C. T. Bond, C. R. Suydam. These with about fifteen others constitute the sacrifice during the strife, to say nothing of those who remained and lost their health.

CLINTON.

Being one of the inland towns with but scanty inducements in the way of timber and water for the early settler, the now prosperous township of Clinton was late in being settled. It was not until the year 1835 that the first white man made this place his home, and it was several years later before any considerable number of people had taken up their abode. A small grove about one hundred acres in extent occupies the southwest corner

of the present township. In bygone days a portion of the Pottowattomie tribe of Indians lived here, but in 1832 when Black Hawk was captured the band left this domain, only visiting it occasionally on hunting expeditions and living here long enough to cultivate the corn that they raised. Three wigwams which they used while so employed were left uninhabited a greater part of the year.

It was into one of these vacant wigwams that Oliver P. Johnson, a daring young man of twenty-three years, brought his wife and young baby, April 22, 1835, and they lived in the deserted Indian home until a log house could be built. Into the newly made home they moved and for three years had only the Indians and wild beasts for neighbors. They endured privations of every kind, but held their claim and made the beginning of the present Clinton township. Among the other early settlers were W. B. Fields, Parker Thomas, Alexander McNish, Silas Hines, John and James Walker, Preston Curtiss, William Robertson, C. B. Whitford, Shelburne and Tracy Scott, Felix and Baldwin Woodruff, Sylvester and Elbert Hall, N. S. and T. J. Greenwood, Benjamin Matteson, William Sherman, J. L. Bailey, J. L. Mighell, Aroney Hill, John Secor. Later on came Messrs. Phillips, Congdon, Humphrey, Brown, Roberts, Colton and a host of others who are at present reckoned among the old settlers.

Clinton as a civil township was organized in 1850 and it then included a part of the townships of Victor and Afton. Reuben Pritchard was the first supervisor and held this responsible position at intervals for sixteen years. In 1853 the township assumed its present proportions. It took its name from the almost universal wish of the early settlers, the majority of whom came from New York.

Clinton was known as a flourishing farming district for many years before it was known as anything else. In March of 1872 the village of Waterman was surveyed and platted by County Surveyor S. T. Armstrong, from land owned by Humphrey Roberts and additions from the Roberts, Greely and Congdon farms have since been made.

The village was named in honor of D. B. Waterman, general solicitor of the C. & I. Railroad, and as soon as the depot was located the present town

of Waterman commenced to thrive. David Chapman erected the first house in the spring of 1872 and about the same time Martin Fancher erected a small house and conducted the first general store. Among the other pioneer merchants were A. Bradbury, Coy & Giles, Humphrey & Sampson, dealers in lumber; David Orr, hardware; Alexander Wallace, furniture; J. R. Griffith, harness; Mrs. Austin, milliner; E. Dean, meat market; George Wakefield, grain and coal; Newell Persons, wagon maker; Richard Anderson, blacksmith; John M. St. John, barber.

From the time of its first appearance, in 1872, Waterman has never had a boom, but the growth has been a steady one and is still continuing. The business street reveals the fact that the merchants are a wide-awake set, who endeavor to please their customers by keeping a large assortment of seasonable and up-to-date goods.

The first school is supposed to have been taught by H. C. Beard in 1847, and from this beginning the educational interests developed into nine school districts, one of which, the village school, is graded. Its history dates back to the year 1856, when Miss Reynolds was the teacher, in a small frame building formerly used as a dwelling. Two years later a schoolhouse was built and Miss Tilda Kirkpatrick first occupied it as teacher. The building stood about a quarter of a mile south of the present one and continued to do service until 1875, when the one standing today was erected.

The building is a two-story frame structure situated in a quiet and healthful part of town. It became a graded school in 1876, with Charles W. Rolph as its first principal. It continued for a number of years with only two rooms. In 1887 a third teacher was added. At present it consists of the primary, intermediate and high-school departments. By alternating and combining classes a large amount of the higher branches can be completed, thereby making this school rank well with other schools of more grades. The principal and his assistants have all had normal training and several years' experience in teaching. They bring into their work earnestness and thoroughness and are making the school second to none in the county. The school is being more closely graded and a course of study is being prepared for it.

The following is the list of teachers of Waterman public schools since 1876: 1876, Charles W.

Rolph, first principal; Sarah C. Anderson, first primary teacher; 1877, C. W. Curtis, principal, four months; Ella R. York, principal and primary; Sarah C. Anderson, primary; 1878, C. W. Curtis, principal; Ella R. York, primary; E. M. Hicks, primary; 1879, C. W. Curtis, principal; Kittie Decker, primary; 1880, C. W. Curtis, principal; Kittie Decker, primary; Susie Roland, primary; 1881, D. D. Kail, principal, three months; Harriet Norton, principal and primary; Finette Norton, primary; 1882, Harriet Norton, principal; Finette Norton, primary; 1883, Frank Hutchinson, principal; Finette Norton, primary; 1884, W. F. Weston, principal; Finette Norton, primary; 1885, A. J. Long, principal; Ellen Hopkins, primary; 1886, N. A. Graves, principal; J. F. Van Vorhies, principal; Emma Warren, primary; Carrie Graces, primary; Nellie Fulle, primary; 1887, N. A. Graves, principal; Belle Wheeler, intermediate; Ida M. Sage, primary; 1888, same as 1887; 1889, M. M. Young, principal; Phoebe Allbee, intermediate; Ida M. Sage, primary; 1890, J. H. Clark, principal; Minnie Tucker, intermediate; Ida M. Sage, primary; 1892, J. H. Clark, principal; Hattie C. Spencer, intermediate; 1893, G. L. Spalding, principal; Charles E. Husk, principal; Minnie Tucker, intermediate; Ida M. Sage, primary; 1894, Lester Bartlett, principal; Minnie Tucker, intermediate; Ida M. Sage, primary; Jennie Flanders, primary; 1895, Lester Bartlett, principal; Carrie Wormley, intermediate; Mildred Gray, primary; 1896, P. W. Warner, principal; Carrie Wormley, intermediate; Mrs. Carrie Warner, primary; 1897, P. W. Warner, principal; Blanche Wormley, intermediate; Mrs. Carrie Warner, primary; Mertie Kirk, primary; 1898, J. B. Wallace, principal; Harriet Brainerd, intermediate; Frances Merk, primary.

Waterman has reason to feel proud of its public-spirited men and the work they have done for their town. The town board expends time and energy in looking after the interests that will promote the growth of the place.

The fire protection of the village has always been adequate to all needs and the town has never suffered a disastrous fire. Several have started in the business center, but they have been discovered and extinguished before any considerable amount of damage has been done. A gasoline engine with

hose cart form the main part of the fire outfit, and water is obtained from the town pump, which has a supply coming from five hundred feet below ground. The town is also supplied with a system of water works erected by a combination of private parties and a stock company, and a large elevated tank holds the supply. Private residences and public places are furnished with city water at a nominal cost.

Croquet, tennis and base ball occupy considerable of the leisure time of many Waterman people, and although the former two games are somewhat on the wane there is much interest in the latter. One thing that makes the latter game still popular is that Waterman is the home of several crack players. Frank Griffith, who was at one time known in more than a local way as the left hand pitcher, passed all of his life at Waterman. On account of an injury a few years ago he is now unable to play, but the enthusiasm is still kept up.

Waterman was the only small town in this vicinity of the state that followed the idea promulgated by larger places, that of holding a miniature world's fair. The summer of 1894, a year after the World's Fair closed, the place united in making a world's fair on a slightly smaller scale than was the one at Jackson Park the previous year. The relics that were collected were intensely interesting and many of the articles which they exhibited had had a place in the big fair. The young people who had charge of the enterprise deserved the praise which they received for so successfully planning and executing the affairs, and the churches were richer by quite a sum as a result. It was held two days and one night in the Masonic Hall, which had been divided into two booths and streets in such an artistic manner as to be scarcely recognizable. Everything imaginable was on exhibition and for those to whom curios were uninteresting a refreshment hall and Japanese tea room were most welcome additions to the fair proper.

A custom which was not only followed that year, but has been one of annual occurrence for the past twenty-two years, is the old settlers' meetings or reunions, which are held the first Wednesday in September in Johnson's or Pritchard's grove, the place where the Johnsons and Pritchards first located. This reunion brings together all of the

early settlers of the county from the north, south, east and west. It is the custom for whole families to pile into their carriages, wagons, or whatever conveyance they possess and start early in the day for the grove. The forenoon programme consists of the greeting of old friends, and as this occasion is an opportunity to meet the friends of long ago, as well as the new ones, everybody is there. Such a lot of handshaking and "Do you remembers" are exchanged that day that the reunion has come to be looked upon as one of the most enjoyable holidays of the year. The first reunion was held in 1876 and then the programme consisted chiefly of a picnic. Every family brought a lunch basket containing dinner enough for double the number in their own keeping, so that old time friends spread their dinners together on the ground or on the planks which formed the temporary seats. Now the order of the day is more on the plan of a celebration, and the program from year to year is in the hands of an organization, of which S. D. Wesson is the president. Some orator is engaged to make a speech, reminiscences by the pioneers are given, vocal and band music interspersed throughout the day, and an exciting ball game usually played. Thus in the history of Waterman comes an incident of interest in the history of the country.

In the line of societies, Waterman is not behind the times. Her churches will be given space in the chapter set aside for them, but these societies form only a portion of the social life. Secret societies form another part. The Masons are the pioneers in the secret society line, having founded their organization in 1814. They built the Masonic Hall, a two-story frame building, twenty-six by sixty feet, that they might have a place for meeting, and the building has since served as a public hall. It is often the scene of many a pleasant dance and entertainment by both home and traveling talent. During the winter a dramatic club is usually organized and by combining talent and hard work, they have given very creditable plays. Other secret societies are doing all in their power toward the upbuilding of the town in a social and material way, but evidences in the latter are more marked with the Masonic than any other organization.

In her quiet and yet progressive way the little town of six hundred inhabitants is in the ascendency. Many of her young people are attending high educational institutions, some are gracing the professions and others are holding positions of trust at home and abroad. The men and women who have made the town and have built up the farming community can now rest from their labors and hear the verdict of "Well done."

The town of Clinton sent one hundred and eleven men into the service to suppress the rebellion. They appropriated by contribution and taxation thirteen thousand, seven hundred and forty-six dollars for war purposes. Among those from Clinton who lost their lives in the war were Jonathan Morris, Egbert Matteson, M. C. Kirkpatrick, Seeley Simpson, Henry Kellogg, James Lowe, Ashael Childs, C. Rose, Jr., Corydon Heth, Alfred Hodgekin, Charles Nears and E. A. Pritchard. The latter, a captain in Company H. of the Thirteenth Infantry, was a bright example of the Christian soldier. He came to Clinton in 1845, studied law at Aurora and Cincinnati, practicing in Aurora. He left his young family at the outbreak of the war, served three years most honorably in the gallant old Thirteenth, and participated in every one of its battles. He lost his health in the service, fell a victim of consumption and just when the people of DeKalb were about to elect him to an honorable city office he died of that dread disease. His brother, Rueben Pritchard, was a man of more than local prominence, served his town six years as supervisor and was a member of the legislature from this district. Charles Wesley and William Wallace Marsh settled in Clinton and have gained both fame and fortune by the invention of the famous Marsh harvester.

N. S. and Charles F. Greenwood were early settlers of this township, both served as supervisor, while N. S. was county school commissioner, Charles F. county treasurer and afterwards state senator.

J. D. Roberts, a resident of Clinton, and one of the boys raised in that community, is a remarkable example of the successful financier. He has been engaged in farming all his life and with but little assistance from outside owns over three thousand acres of land in Illinois. James McCleery was a man of honor and integrity. Had a happy

disposition and keen wit, but was a sound man in public and business affairs and was an exemplary man in the home and a true Christian. The supervisors from this town have been Reuben Pritchard, James R. Eastman, Arunah Hill, Cyrus B. Whitford, O. A. Tubbs, N. S. Greenwood, W. C. Macey, J. L. Mighell, Robert Humphrey, George Greenwood, Edwin Fraser, Charles Greenwood, James McCleery, Humphrey Roberts, William Randall and Wilder Potter.

In 1855 the Methodist Episcopal class was organized, which was named the Twin Grove class, and in 1867 a church was erected on the Harvey Fuller farm, north of town. In the winter of 1873 it was removed to the village of Waterman. The Baptist church was organized in 1856, the church was erected in 1872. The Presbyterian church has been organized since the building of the village of Waterman.

AFTON.

The early history of Afton is not filled with Indian atrocities, as it had neither Indians nor people for them to harass, in early days. After the wooded portions of the county were settled, the prairie land of Afton began to be populated, W. R. Campbell claiming the honor of being the first settler. He was soon followed by John A. Hayden, to whom the credit is given for naming the town. The head waters of Little Rock creek are in this township, and while working along its banks, Mr. Hayden was constantly reminded of the song, "Flow Gently Sweet Afton," and persisted in calling the stream "Sweet Afton." The name always clung to the land.

While the place was sparsely peopled the country was included under the government of DeKalb and of Clinton, and while in this condition was settled by Daniel Washburn, Timothy Pierson, John McGirr, Benjamin Muzzy, Charles Ward, Francis Bemis, Alexander Folger, T. R. Elliott, Michael Fennin, Patrick Brock, William, Osborn and Sanford Tyler, Silas Tappan, E. Noble and Mr. Farrell.

By the time the year of 1853 had been ushered in, the community decided to be organized into a township. Ezekiel Noble prepared the petition and circulated it. There were twenty-one signers of the petition, but only nine of them were legal voters. The others became voters before the spring

election. The first election was held in the house of S. A. Tyler, April, 1856. Ezekiel Noble was elected supervisor; Sanford A. Tyler, town clerk; Clark Glidden, assessor and collector; Timothy Pierson and Orson Pearl, justices of the peace.

About that time the school lands of the town were placed on the market and sold to settlers, making the school fund of the town about seven thousand dollars, which now remains intact. About this time the town was divided into two school districts. The east half was the first district, the west half the second district. The east half was taxed to build a schoolhouse, costing five hundred dollars. The contract was let to E. Noble, and the building was completed to hold school during the winter of 1856. The next year the town was divided into nine districts of four sections each, and has remained so up to the present time, with few changes. The settlers flowing in rapidly, the schoolhouses were built in the center of each district, as circumstances required. The center schoolhouse is a neat building, standing near the Afton center church.

The church was built in 1867, mainly through the efforts and money furnished by William Watson. Others contributed somewhat to its erection, and now the entire surrounding country helps in its support. It is of an Advent denomination, but, being the only church in the township, is naturally attended by all of the people with religious inclinations. A cemetery has been established near the church.

The early settlers were rapidly reinforced by newcomers, so that by the time the war broke out the following families had taken up their abode in Afton: J. W. Ward, C. W. Broughton, John Jones, John P. Newhall, Clark Glidden, Mr. Lawther, B. Pierce, L. DeForest, M. DeForest, John Pooler, E. L. Mosher, H. P. Rollins, William Watson, E. J. Farmer, the Makarrolls, James White, Sr., James White, Jr., H. Kingsley, James Carter, Richard Boyce, J. J. Bent, Dana Earl, Judge Parks, D. B. Striker, Daniel Lattin, Edward Boland, John and Martin Lyons, John McDole, John and Reward Sturtevant, Walker Bent, Benjamin Mosher, Orson and Julius Pearl, Alexander Gamble, T. Knights, Newell Thompson, Harrison Burt, O. M. Tanner, George King, Erastus Dean, Enoch Darwell, Moses Chambers and Enos Morrell. Eighty-one men were fur-

nished during the war and the township paid bounties to the amount of twenty thousand dollars.

Afton was known only as a farming community until 1884, when the Northern Illinois branch of the Northwestern road was built diagonally through the township and a station begun. It was named Elva in honor of Elva Glidden Bush, wife of William H. Bush, of Chicago, a daughter of Hon. J. F. Glidden, of DeKalb. The station is scarcely more than a shipping point and a mail office, although it contains a creamery and a general store. It being on a branch line of the main railroad and near the large town of DeKalb, it will probably never grow to any great proportions.

The growth and the changes since the town was first inhabited are not marked, but they are numerous, and the old settlers, with few exceptions, have either passed to their long home or have moved to the west or east, or to the cities, to take their ease during the remainder of their days, and their places are occupied by sons or tenants, as the case may be. The only persons now living in Afton township of the early settlers are J. W. Ward, Michael Fennin and E. Noble.

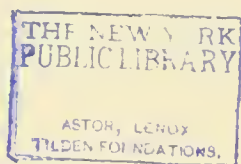
The principal offices of the township have been held as follows: Supervisors, E. Noble, C. W. Broughton, Henry Kingsley, S. W. Patten, John Ryan and L. Woods; town clerks, S. A. Tyler, Julius C. Pearl, C. W. Baker, Newell Thompson, S. W. Patten, E. Curtis, Martin Lyons, Bernard Lyons, J. W. Ward, E. L. Mosher, E. Noble, Grant E. Mosher. Other offices were filled by too many different ones to mention.

DE KALB TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement in De Kalb Township was made on Section One, in what is now commonly known as Coltonville. Like the settlements of other localities, these pioneers came to the streams and woods to make their homes. The first settlers of the township were John B. Collins and Norman C. Moore. Collins settled on a farm later owned by Captain Burpee and Moore made a claim a mile or two north of him. The spring of 1835 is given as the date of their coming, but before the close of that year others had settled near the Pottawatomie Village, located on Section One. A man by the name of McClellan made a claim to the south end of the grove, which was afterward sold to Russell Huntley. The central part of the



FIRST INDUSTRY IN DE KALB. "THE OLD MILL SITE."



Grove was claimed by James Cox and James Paisley, and the former located his cabin on the farm now owned by C. W. Marsh.

As has been stated in a previous chapter of the County History, in 1832 the army under General Whiteside, numbering about twenty-two hundred, consisting of one regiment of regulars and the balance of volunteers, marched from Stillman's Run to the mouth of the Kishwaukee, thence following the south side of that stream to the Pottawatomie village on section one, where they camped and found some of the plunder taken from Stillman's men by the savages. The Indians had been taken from this locality in about 1835, but many marks are found today of their village. When the white men first came to Coltonville they found a burying ground where many Indians had been buried, while a number of papooses were wrapped in bark and suspended among the branches of the trees. It has been stated that a company of United States mounted troops at about 1835 escorted the Indians from this village to Paw Paw grove in the southwest corner of the county, preparatory to removal, and it is also stated that this same company, while marching to their destination, camped on the site of the present village of De Kalb. "While here one of their number attempted to desert and he paid McClellan a sum of money to secrete him; but, being threatened by the officer in command, McClellan gave him up again and he was tied to the rear of the army wagon and dragged on foot through the remainder of the route. The neighbors, indignant at McClellan's treachery, threatened to lynch him and he was obliged to fly the country to secure safety."

In the autumn of 1835, Messrs. Jenks & Company claimed the land known later as the Schryver farm. Here, a little later, they dammed the creek, built a mill and projected a town in the vicinity. The streams were much larger then than now and it was thought that the water power would be of permanent value, but a dry summer or two convinced them of their mistake and they never completed their proposed village. The mill was sold and repaired and the dam enlarged and instead of using the overshot wheel they used the turbine. The same mill was used until the later forties, when it was abandoned and taken down. The site of the old mill is now owned by George Clark.

By way of explanation we will state that the timber land of DeKalb township naturally divided itself into three parts. The South Grove, or Huntley's Grove, was separated from the Central Grove, later called Union Grove, by a gap extending east and west over the present site of the Normal bridge. Another gap was found on the land owned by Phineas Stevens and extending westward, and for a long time these settlements were known by the names Huntley's Grove, Union Grove and Coltonville. The latter became the more populous settlement and had a village that was aspiring to be the county seat and in fact the first court held in the county after its organization was held at that place.

Mr. Rufus Colton and Phineas Stevens came here at a very early date and, as both had means, immediately began to improve their village. In the later thirties there was a store, blacksmith shop and a post-office, the receipts of which in 1839 were \$32.84, which were the largest receipts of any office in the county up to that date.

Mr. Phineas Stevens built a distillery, which was located on what is now the Henry Groves farm. This was operated for several years but did not prove a very paying investment. It was built of timber sawed at the old mill, which has just been mentioned.

Rufus Colton built a large hotel, the dedication of which has been mentioned in the County History, and this was for many years the most pretentious building in the county.

A mail route ran from Sycamore, through Coltonville, on to Dixon in 1836.

To show how valuable the timber land was at that date and how little the pioneers valued the prairie, we will give the following incident. Mr. Russell Huntley, representing a company of capitalists who designed to build mills and carry on farming and if possible lay out a town, moved to the south end of the grove and bought the claim of Jesse Root. This was the period of wild-cat money and it was very plentiful and every one had some scheme to acquire wealth. Mr. Huntley bought all of the southern part of the grove, paying for the same fifty-three hundred dollars. This purchase embraced about five hundred acres of wood land and as much of the prairie as he chose to call his own. "As it seemed desirable, however, that each should know where his line was, he made

an agreement with the Brady's of Brody's Grove, about ten miles west of him, that the division line between them should be half way between the two groves; and he made a similar verbal arrangement with inhabitants of Shabbona Grove on the south."

In the summer of 1836, the first election held in the county was at the home of Captain Eli Barnes, on land now owned by Henry Groves. Voters came from all parts of the county. It was an election for justice of the peace and we must remember at this time that the available settlements of what is now DeKalb county were known as the Kishwaukee district and were a part of La Salle county. Stephen Mowry and Captain Collier were elected justices and received their commission from the governor, countersigned by a county officer from La Salle county. Mr. Samuel Miller of Squaw Grove, relates that ten dollars was sent down to him by one of the candidates to pay him for bringing up ten voters and that these voters carried his election. Mr. Boies says, in his history, that this was probably the first \$10 spent to carry an election in this county, but not the last by thousands.

Hard times followed the period of wild-cat money and the people grew very poor and in 1843, when the land that has just been described came into market, Mr. Huntley offered large portions of it for \$1.25 an acre. Some of this land is where the city of DeKalb now stands. For twenty years he kept an excellent tavern, built of logs, and in busy seasons of travel it was continually crowded by teamsters who came from as far west as the Mississippi river and were on their way to Chicago with grain. A good picture of this hotel will be found in another portion of the work. As it did not pay at all times to haul the grain to Chicago, thousands of bushels of wheat were fed to cattle without threshing. The people of this locality did not thrive materially until the railroad was built in 1853.

Another settler who came into the county in 1835 and was prominently identified with the county history was Frederick Love, who settled in the timber on the land now owned by his grandson, Frederick Love. Those who came in 1836 were Jacob, Joel and Alpheus Jenks, David Walrod, Samuel Thompson, Solomon Hollister and Levi Barber, with his two eldest sons, Harry and Lyman. Clark Barber came a few months later.

The older Barber made claim on section 15 and Clark L. Barber made his claim on land adjoining. Here he built a log house, the chimney being made of sticks plastered with mud, the roof of "shakes" split from oak timber, and the floor of puncheon. Clark Barber was married in May, 1839, to Mary M. Spring, and this house was their home in with their oldest daughter Louise, now Mrs. Jacob Crawford of DeKalb, was born in 1840. This old place was known far and near as the Barber farm.

W. R. Thompson also came in 1836 and purchased a farm on which was a little log house. It was surveyed afterwards as section one and was located on the opposite side of the Kishwaukee from Coltonville.

The marriage of Russell Huntley and Selina A. Goodell took place September 25th, 1838, and was the second marriage in the township, the first being that of Harry Barber and Rachel Spring, October 5th, 1837, and their daughter Amelia was born in 1838. Previous to this, however, a child, the first born in the township, came into the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Moore.

The first death was that of the son of Ora A. Walker, in August, 1837, and three weeks later Mrs. Ruth Cartwright passed away.

The first physician was Dr. Bassett, who first came to Coltonville and later removed to Sycamore.

Rufus Colton kept the first store in what is now DeKalb township, the business being carried on at Coltonville as early as 1837.

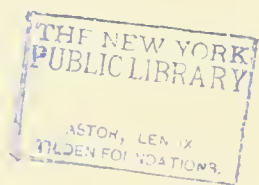
The first revival of religion was held in a large barn on the Schryver farm in the summer of 1837 and was conducted by Jacob Jenks.

The first attorney was Mr. A. R. Crothers, who located at Coltonville in 1837. By many he is said to have been the first lawyer to reside in the county.

The first election, after the vote to set DeKalb county apart as a separate organization, was held at the home of Frederick Love. The first regular commissioners' court was held at the home of Rufus Colton, and continued to be held at that place until the county seat was located at Sycamore. Frederick Love also kept a tavern and his home was large and spacious for that time and Mr. Love hoped that sometime the county seat might be located on his farm.



WESTERN OF MRS. J. L. ELLWOOD.



Another early marriage was that of Cornelia Spring to Lyman Barber in 1838. Thus we have three brothers married to three sisters, which transferred the hardships of pioneer life into pleasure.

The first school in the township was held at Coltonville, in a house erected for that purpose in the summer of 1838. Miss Barber taught the summer term and a Mr. Lawrence the winter term. Dr. E. P. Wright also taught a term here. The Honorable Thomas Ford, afterwards governor of Illinois, was the presiding judge who held the first term of court in DeKalb county. Mr. George Clark, at present a resident of DeKalb, is our authority for stating that the first school-house erected in DeKalb township for school purposes still stands on the farm owned by Charles Adee in Coltonville. It stood just east of the house erected by Mr. Colton and has now been moved about fifteen rods to the southwest and is at present a granary.

As late as 1839 Mr. Calvin S. Colton located near his brother Rufus in Coltonville, and he states that as many as fifty bodies of papooses were suspended in a horizontal position among the branches of the trees, for it was the custom of the Indians to dispose of bodies of dead children by covering them with bark and suspending them from the branches of the trees.

In early days fruit was scarce but many of the pioneers, coming from New York state where trees were plentiful, adopted the custom of their native state and set out orchards. The first was set out by Eli Barnes in 1839 and in the following year one was started by William R. Thompson. We have no record left of an orchard being planted before that time.

Wanton Barber came to DeKalb in 1840 and has for a number of years been the oldest resident of that town, still residing within its borders.

Few settlers came in 1840 and 1841, but in the spring of 1842 a native of New Hampshire, Joseph F. Glidden, came to DeKalb and purchased of Russell Huntley 400 acres of land just west of the Grove, on which he erected a log cabin, where for several years he kept an excellent tavern. Besides farming and acting as landlord Mr. Glidden drove a stage and carried the mail. Joseph W. and Steven H. Glidden bought adjoining tracts of land and for several years the three brothers were in company in the farming business.

Joseph W. did considerable literary work and articles from his pen are found in many DeKalb homes to this day. He died on the old home farm. The people of DeKalb still remember Steven as a great lover of horses, always having a great number of racers on his farm. He died in 1876. Joseph F., the first to come here, has been of so much benefit to this town that it is with feelings akin to reverence that the people of DeKalb speak of him. It was he who invented barbed wire, furnished a home for the Normal school and has done a number of minor good deeds.

The settlement in 1844 was enjoying quite rapid growth. James Duffy and his sons came in this year and located on the prairie one and one-half miles south of the Phineas Stevens farm, and in 1849 they bought the old Duffy homestead two and one-half miles south of the present city of DeKalb.

Myron H. Dermeter lived in a little shanty on the Batherick claim. This and the Duffy's were the only buildings standing out from the timber between Huntley's tavern and Shabbona Grove. H. B. Gurler, who came here in 1856, says that but two trees were then growing between those two places.

In 1844, Jared and Clark Carter, father and son, came here and camped for a while. In 1845 they worked the old Whitmore farm, in 1846 the old Love farm and in 1849 they purchased a claim of Asa Palmer, having a little log cabin and into this the family moved. This is the old Carter homestead, located three and one-half miles southwest of DeKalb.

John Breckhart was another pioneer of 1844. He bought a little log house in the timber, just south of the Bemus store on First street.

Christopher and Wilson Love came in this year and they, like others, made their first stopping place near Frederick Love's and have since been instrumental in the permanent growth of DeKalb.

This same year L. B. King, a Baptist minister, located here. He was the only circuit preacher of this denomination in this section and held meetings in the old Huntley tavern. He was the father of W. B. and Charles King.

The log tavern conducted by Russell Huntley had done good service and in 1845 was replaced by a little frame hotel, known as the Eagle Hotel, which, though extensively added to and repaired,

has gone down through the generations as the Eagle Hotel, which still stands but has been removed to another part of the city. It was on the site now occupied by the First National bank. The hotel was not large and many of the teamsters and travelers were obliged to sleep in the stable.

This was the beginning of the present village of DeKalb. The first store kept in what is now the city of DeKalb was by Mr. Goodell and B. Ruby, who was a physician. Dr. F. B. Wright was the first practicing physician in the village. James Goodell and Caroline Batherick were the first to be married in the village.

Huntley's Grove settlement did not grow until the survey of the railroad and a year later, when the first train pulled into the village, may really be said to be the beginning of DeKalb as a city of life and industry. Jacob Haish states that he boarded the train near what is now Maple Park and told the conductor he wished to go to Huntley's Grove. Keeping watch along the road he saw but little signs of the village and finally was told by the conductor that he had arrived at his destination. He states at that time there was a store, a blacksmith shop and a few residences.

There was no established cemetery in DeKalb county in its early days and it was the custom of the people to bury their dead on their own home places and Mr. Goodell's little boy was buried under the north end or very near where the Chronicle building now stands. Various other prominent places about the town mark the resting places of the pioneers, and others were buried where it was most convenient and safe, were taken up in later days and interred in cemeteries.

Early in 1850, Mr. Basil Ruby built a little frame house divided into two apartments: one end he and his family used for a dwelling and the other for a drug and notion store. It was located a few feet east of the present Ruby residence. The building now stands, having been moved to the east side of First street, a little to the south of its original location. Small as these buildings were, they were sufficient for mercantile and residence purposes. The pride of the town in early days was a two-story building erected by Alvah Cartwright. It was plastered inside and out with mortar and then traced and painted to resemble brick. This beautiful structure of pioneer days stood

near the west end of the Holmes livery stable of today and in it a general store was conducted.

Buildings for church services were not available in early days and the religious meetings were held in homes. The first meeting in DeKalb was at the residence of Dr. Basil Ruby in 1850. The preacher was from Sycamore and came at the invitation of Dr. Ruby. Two years later a class was organized at the home of Rev. Mr. Brown and from this small beginning the Methodists formed one of the largest organizations of any religious society in the city.

The school, which takes perhaps as dear a place as the church in the hearts of the people who have made DeKalb county, was naturally an institution of early days. In 1850 the first school-house was built. It was 14x14 and the seats were made of split logs with holes bored in them and sticks driven in for legs. The first teacher was Jonathan Stone. He was killed by lightning in 1857. Elder Gamble, a Baptist minister, also preached in this little school-house, which was built in the timber on the site of the present Bemis residence on South First street.

DeKalb was organized in 1850 as a township. It was first called Orange and included parts of Malta and Afton townships. In 1851, Ezekiel Whitehead settled in that portion of the town and began the settlement of what is now Malta. In 1851 the village of DeKalb had 29 people. A tailor shop was opened in this year by John P. Jones and was located in the upper part of Goodell's store. One of the old-time lawyers was Eli B. Gilbert, who moved to DeKalb from Sycamore in 1852 and bought of Lewis Huntley a piece of ground on which was a little house used as a corn-crib. Mr. Gilbert was elected first justice of the peace in 1853 and built a building with the slabs nailed upright in the corner of his lot. The law was administered to the citizens in that office until 1860, when Mr. Gilbert built a two-story frame house on Main street, now owned by Mrs. Owen Beaubean. The upper story was used as a justice office until Mr. Gilbert's death in August, 1895. The old homestead is still occupied by Mrs. Gilbert. The first butcher shop was opened in 1852 by John Till, and the first tin shop in the same year by Peter Johnson. Peter Johnson was the first Scandinavian to come into DeKalb county.

The right of way was given the North Western road and in many instances the people gave splendid donations aside from the free right of way.

For many years this little town was called Buena Vista, in honor of one of the principal battles of the War with Mexico, which was then fresh in the minds of the people. The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22d and 23d between 20,000 Mexicans under Santa Ana and a force of little more than 5,000 under Gen. Zach Taylor. In that battle Jefferson Davis, R. E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, Albert Sydney Johnson, General Bragg and a host of others who became prominent in the Civil war took part.

The first grist-mill was built in the year 1853 by a man named Brooks. It was erected on what is now Seventh street on the ground where the C. & N. W. in after years had their yards for loading stock.

In 1853, a second frame school-house was built on the present site of the Congregational church. A lot was purchased for \$15 and the building was 24x42. There was not money enough to complete the building and two or three dances were held in it, the money thus raised being devoted to the cause of education.

In 1854, the Methodists and Baptists erected little places of worship. The first Methodist church stood on the present site of W. H. Fay's residence. Two years after its erection it was sold to the Adventists and in 1879 the large brick edifice, known as the First Methodist church, was erected at a cost of \$10,000, and in 1885 the Baptists replaced their wooden church by a fine brick building.

As the early buildings of the village of DeKalb were largely of wood they would naturally form food for a destructive fire, and in 1876 a large portion of the city was burned to the ground. This was a blessing in disguise and Phoenixlike, on their ashes have arisen many substantial brick buildings of the city. One of them was the Haish three-story brick building called the Bee Hive block, in which was the Barb City bank.

In 1854, a great small-pox plague raged the county and nearly depopulated DeKalb. Mrs. Norris Sweet died November 14th and Mr. Sweet and Russell Huntley together selected the spot where she was to be buried. It was upon an open prairie but is now known as the beautiful Ever-

green cemetery, and a person has only to consult the headstones to see how many dead of our old settlers are sleeping in this silent city. That same year the ladies of DeKalb met and organized the DeKalb Center Sewing society, having for its object the procuring of means for the purchase and care of grounds for burial purposes. They purchased about four and one-half acres, the same as stated above. This is the oldest cemetery in the township.

The pioneer lodges of the place are the Masonic and Odd Fellows and the first DeKalb band were all organized in 1854. The first murder which blots DeKalb's fair history occurred in 1854. It was a drunken row and occurred in a frame shanty on the present site of Benjamin White's residence. Three or four Irishmen who had been laboring on the railroad had been drinking whisky and got in a dispute. One of their number grabbed a chair on which was a tub of water filled with clothes and hit his companion over the head, breaking his neck.

The school building erected in 1861 was built of brick and at that time was considered one of the fine school buildings in this part of the state.

The village was incorporated under the general act of 1856 and in 1861 by special charter, which made the Board of Trustees a member of the Board of Supervisors. William Allen was the first to fill the position.

The hardware store which I. L. Ellwood operated was the first exclusive store of its kind in DeKalb. It was run by Ellwood and J. D. Lott and was a two-story frame building, joining the Cartwright and Hayden store. In 1869 Mr. Ellwood built a two-story brick building now occupied by Mrs. John Burt, and the frame store was moved across the street. It was later occupied and owned by Harry White, who used it as a meat-shop.

In 1860 a Catholic church was built, which was occupied over forty years. The present edifice was built at a cost of about \$25,000 and is the largest church building in the county. The parish comprises the largest church organization in the county.

In 1858 the Swedish Lutherans erected a church edifice and organized a society. This has grown to be a society of 600 members and has a new modern church edifice. Aside from the Swedish Lutheran church there have been organized the

Swedish Congregational, Swedish Baptist and a Mission church, which are separated from the main body of Lutherans.

In 1860 an agricultural fair was established and ground bought of J. F. Glidden, which was used as a race track and ball park and is now a part of the Normal School grounds. At one of these fairs, at a later period, occurred the tragic death of Michael McMann. He was assisting Professor Donnelson, who was making a balloon ascension. The balloon was inflated and the order given to let go, when in some way McMann was caught by the rope and drawn up by the leg. The onlookers were fascinated as well as horrified by the sight; when up many hundred feet, by what seemed an almost wonderful act, he pulled himself up to the basket, but only for a moment, when his hold relaxed and he came down to the ground, making several revolutions in his descent and striking on his head and shoulders. Almost every bone in his body was broken.

The great political meeting of 1860 has been alluded to in the history of the county. That meeting, notwithstanding that the county has double the population that it had in 1860, remains the largest assembly ever gathered in the county.

DeKalb furnished 223 men for the Rebellion. They were mainly attached to the 13th, 42d, 52d and 58th Illinois regiments.

The first newspaper was established in DeKalb in 1859.

In 1874, the Honorable J. F. Glidden received his first patent on his celebrated barb wire, entered into partnership with Col. I. L. Ellwood, commenced the manufacture of Glidden wire, which article has become a household word in all civilized lands. They first commenced to manufacture in a little frame building which stood where the Holmes livery stable now is. Mr. Glidden remained in business only two years, selling out to I. L. Ellwood, who in 1879 built the old Superior shops. The business was carried on here for several years, when it was finally moved into two immense factories, one fronting on Fourth and the other on Tenth street. Mr. Ellwood retained a controlling interest in these institutions until 1898, when they were bought by the American Steel & Wire company, and now form one of the plants of that powerful trust.

In 1874, Jacob Haish commenced making his celebrated barb wire in a little building where his lumber yard now is. Mr. Haish and his friends claim that he was the first in the field of invention and for years a suit between Haish and the barb wire combine was carried on until it reached the Supreme court and a decision was given in favor of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing company. His institution has continually grown until it has become one of the large barb wire factories of the country. The building of these two factories and the growing of the barb wire institution have proved a great boon to the city of DeKalb.

In 1891, the DeKalb County Fence company began in a small way to make woven wire on the north side of the railroad track. They enlarged their quarters in 1894 and have kept enlarging until at present their plant covers thirty-one acres of ground. They now occupy the Abram Ellwood factory and have in their employ more than three hundred men. Their product is shipped through the United States and many foreign countries and they cannot supply the demand. E. F. Shellabarger is president of the DeKalb County Fence company.

The Electric Light and Power company was started in 1893 by S. E. Bradt and John Glidden. They are working under twenty year franchise.

In 1891 the Wells Shoe factory was established in DeKalb and has been continually growing and at present employs four hundred hands and has a capacity of three thousand pairs of shoes daily. This has proved to be one of the strong manufacturing industries of the county.

The Barb City Manufacturing company was instituted in 1895. A portion of the plant they occupy was originally built by Ed. Beers, who manufactured plows in 1874. The company manufactures many kinds of farming implements and at present is very prosperous, giving employment to several hundred men.

DeKalb has generously given large bonuses to manufacturing companies and at present has grown so as to have a population of nine thousand people. The last achievement in this line was the locating of the Piano Manufacturing company, which employs three hundred hands.

The building of the Normal has been one of the things that has made DeKalb famous. It was

located largely through the efforts of Col. I. L. Ellwood and through the generosity of Joseph Glidden.

Hiram Ellwood was one of the first citizens of DeKalb to be honored by a county office and was elected in 1859 and again in 1861. Before this time the county officers received but a small salary and there was not much contest as to who should hold the position. In 1864 I. V. Randall was elected a member of the Legislature. In 1868 Hon. C. W. Marsh was elected representative and served several terms.

Daniel D. Hunt was elected representative in 1886, served two terms at representative and in 1890 was elected state senator. After his retirement to his farm he became a heavy stockholder in the New Era Publishing Co., publishers of the New Era readers and other school text books.

S. O. Vaughn was a man who held local office for nearly a half century. He was a Mason of the thirty-third degree, a P. M. of the the Blue lodge, H. P. of the chapter, E. C. of the Sycamore commandery and I. commander-in-chief of the consistory and grand H. P. of the general grand chapter of Illinois. Except General Dustin was the only grand presiding officer of any of the grand bodies of the state of Illinois elected from our county. In 1867 the Freeport consistory absorbed the DeKalb consistory, as the buildings were not large enough and the territory too small to sustain a Masonic body of such proportions as the consistories of the county have become.

In 1884 the political meeting was held under the auspices of the Democratic party at DeKalb and attracted about 30,000 people. At one time there were thirty-three bands playing on Main street. The orators were Henry Watterson, Gen. John M. Palmer and ex-Governor McDonald of Indiana. Fourteen cattle were roasted at what is now Normal Park, and other edibles were sent in by Democratic organizations throughout the country and distributed free. One thing that will be remembered about this day is the stormy weather. It began to rain in the morning and continued through the day.

The men from the township who have held the position of supervisor were Thomas M. Hopkins, Joseph F. Glidden, Alonzo Converse, Lo Huntley, Marcus White, E. P. Young, Hiram Ellwood, Silas

Tappan, H. Thompson, Lewis McEwen, D. D. Hunt, V. A. Glidden. Those who have held that position from the city as assistant supervisors were W. Hallen, Silas Tappan, L. Morse, S. O. Vaughan, E. B. Gilbert, W. C. Tappan, Harvey Thompson, William A. Miller L. M. McEwen, William H. Record, J. S. Russell, A. W. Fisk, B. White, H. B. Gurler, J. J. Johnson.

MAYFIELD.

The township of Mayfield, while not the first one permanently settled in our county, is antedated by but few townships, notably Squaw Grove, Somonauk, Kingston, Sycamore and perhaps Shabbona. The early history of this township is full of interest, and while the last of the first settlers who located here previous to 1837 have passed away, still it was from the lips of these hardy pioneers who did so much for the prosperity of their descendants and gave those who follow them a rich legacy of good deeds and sterling attributes of character, we have many interesting anecdotes. The settlements in Mayfield were made in the woods and along the streams, and the first settler was without doubt Ira Douglas. Others came in the same year, namely: John Tower, John Thom, Morris and Erasmus D. Walrod, Robert Graham, Samuel Gilbert, James McCollum and Hon. Henry Madden. These settlers found that Mayfield had been occupied by the Indians previous to their coming but at that time no Indians were residing permanently in the township. The village of Coltonville in DeKalb township, immediately south of the Mayfield line, was the permanent residence of the Indians and when the settlers came they found in the neighborhood one hundred Indians residing in the grove near the present Adee farm. Near the south line of the township was buried the old Indian chief, Capas. Capas had been slain in an encounter with the Indians and his remains were buried in a stockade covered with timber. He was found in a sitting posture with pipe, arms and everything necessary for life on the happy hunting ground. Sometime in the early '40s his remains, with the bullet that caused his death, were taken by Dr. Richards of the old St. Charles Medical School. Along the banks of the Kishwaukee many implements used by the Indians in warfare and domestic life have been found and

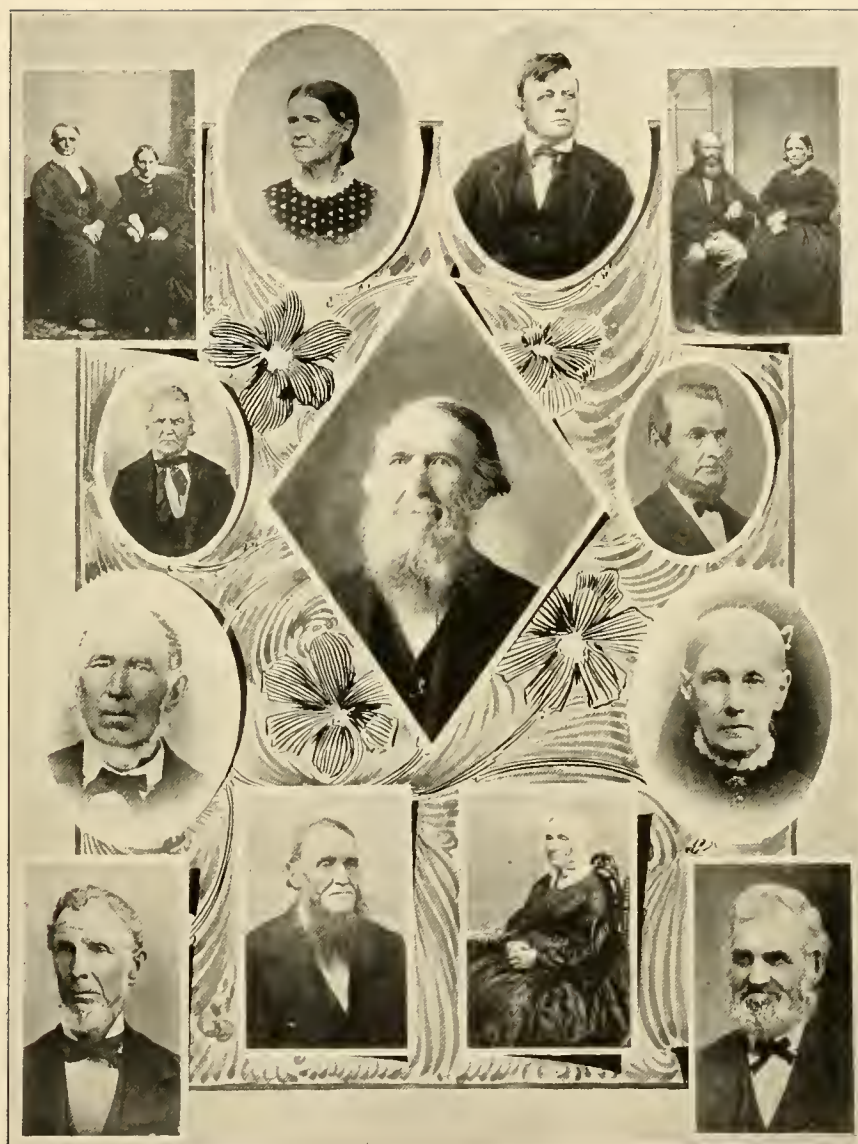
thinly scattered over the prairie the plowman found arrow and spear heads. About thirty years ago Wallace Bacon found on the farm now owned by John Dick a large arrow head firmly imbedded in a large bone. Later research and knowledge leads us to believe that it was the bone of a buffalo. Near the Mayfield town hall the writer in 1877 picked up a portion of an elk's horn, which tells us definitely of the fauna of the earlier days. Mayfield in the days of her early settlement was covered by about five thousand acres of timber. The remainder was gently undulating, unbroken prairie, tinted during the spring, summer and early autumn with the various shades of the wild flower. In the early springtime it was covered with yellow buttercups; then came the lady slippers; later it was flecked with the deep scarlet prairie lily. In summer it was a purple sea of wild flax; then came the prairie flowers of autumn, yellow and sombre.

After the organization of the township it was called Liberty, but owing to its exuberance of wild flowers in the spring her first supervisor, Mulford Nickerson, following the suggestion of his daughter, Eunice, who was a teacher of the earlier days, named the township Mayfield. The early settlers of Mayfield were at Pleasant Hill, Brush Point and on the south side of the town near Coltonville. The early settlers found an abundance of game and during the winter season were never without sufficient food. The winter of 1810 had destroyed the buffalo and elk, so that it was a great exception if any of these animals were seen east of the Mississippi river after that time. Deer was found in great abundance. John Mullen, the pioneer of the town, said that one morning during the winter of the early '40s he killed seven deer before breakfast, and as late as November 4, 1856, Houton Graham appeared at the old Brush Point schoolhouse and with his rifle on his shoulder to cast his vote for "Buck," as he called Buchanan, said he would kill a buck before supper, which boast he successfully carried out. A quarter of a century ago there were no game laws in force and quail and prairie chicken were trapped during the winter season by the thousands. When the snow was deep and the winter severe the wild fowl would frequent barnyards and grain stacks, for during those early years the hum of the thresher was heard all winter. Prairie wolves were heard

every night and hunger often drove them to the haunts of man for food. In the autumn the wild fowl covered every pond and stream and in those times the tiller's spade had not destroyed their marshy hiding places, and on the farm now owned by William Wike, two of the pioneers in the fall of 1865 hid in some willow bushes and without changing position killed enough water fowl to fill a bushel basket. Wild pigeons at this season came in such numbers that in their southward flight they would keep up their continuous procession for days and were so thick that they would darken the sun. Pigeon potpie was very common at this time, for the person who could point a gun heavenward was sure of a game dinner. The sand hill crane was a gamy fowl and of delicious flavor, but they flew at great heights and when on the ground were hard to approach and the aspiring hunter after shooting one was a mighty Nimrod.

However, this beautiful prairie was not free from the primal curse. The beneficent sun, which kindles into being so many forms of life, fails not to engender venom and death from the slime of the pestilential swamp and marsh and many were the ague and fever stricken victims of early days. On the prairie and along the streams the rattlesnake rang out his sharp warning, which no man would dare to contemn. Roderick Carnes, while breaking a piece of prairie sod about sixty years ago, in finishing his field dispatched about twenty-five rattlers. James Robert Graham and David Tower, settlers who came to Mayfield in 1836 and 1838, respectively, have told that rattle snakes were as common in their boyhood as garter snakes of today.

Before Mayfield was known as a township Dr. Henry Madden, of Brush Point, had been elected first representative of this district to the legislature, which was during the time the portion now De Kalb county was a part of Kane and the measure of setting apart the territory now De Kalb was presented and passed through his efforts. Dr. Madden was a great reader, a man well educated for those times, and seems to have been well known throughout northern Illinois. He served his county and his locality in many different positions. He later moved to Malta, dying there in 1867. The town was kept in a broil for many years by claim jumpers, but when the claim wars were settled by the perfection of their titles



MAYFIELD PIONEERS.

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through purchase from the government and the claims of the rival point for the seat of justice had been disposed of, the settlers of the town moved on the even tenor of their way with perfect quiet. The old settlers gradually acquired the comforts of life, the outlying territory became settled and the township increased in wealth and population.

The first religious service in Mayfield was held in the log cabin of Ira Douglas some time about the year 1837, and for years afterward until the Pleasant schoolhouse was built in the early '40s. In 1844 the Wesleyan Methodist church separated from the Methodist Episcopal and a society of that denomination was organized. For a time it had its class meetings and religious services in private residences until the building of the Brush Point schoolhouse, when their services were held there until 1862, when the Wesleyan Methodist church was erected. One of the foundation principles of this church was opposition to slavery and in the earlier days previous to the war this religious organization was the strongest in this township and it was the members of this religious organization was the strongest in this township and it was the members of this religious organization that conducted the workings of the underground railway. Those who were now known to have been active in assisting slaves to Canada and freedom were Joshua Townsend and his sons, Stephen and Charles; Mulford Nickerson and his son, William A. Nickerson; Peter, John and Ira Nichols. At the time these men were active in this work they were regarded by many as lawbreakers, but in the line of all that has happened we are proud of the fact that these men had the courage of their convictions and did so much for the freedom of humanity. William A. Nickerson, who still lives in Grand Traverse county, Michigan, at the age of ninety-seven years, was one of the foremost citizens of Mayfield. He represented his town several years as supervisor, was prominent in county affairs generally, and for years a local preacher. The Townsends came into Mayfield in 1840 with the exception of Charles, who came in 1837. Joshua Townsend was a man beyond middle life when he came here, but his son Stephen was a very active and public-spirited man, one of the foremost organizers of the freesoil and afterward one of the republican party of this county. He

was a man of more than average intelligence, genial and pleasant and was a man of almost boyish enthusiasm. Very few men have exerted a larger influence over the community in which he lived than Stephen Townsend. The Nichols moved to Mayfield in 1837, John Nichols having moved here two years previous. They were active in the organization of the Wesleyan church, were prominent in underground railroad circles and contributed a great deal to the social and religious life of the community. In the early '40s among the many that came to Mayfield were the Smith brothers, Spafford and Curtis. Spafford became a wealthy landholder, later retired from active business and lived in Sycamore until the time of his death. Curtis Smith served the town and county faithfully, was supervisor for many years and in the early days was a prominent leader in whig politics. He afterward became allied with the republican party and was active in its councils. He was a ready debater, a man very well read and of great intelligence. Harrison Mackey came to Mayfield in 1839, was a successful financier and died on the farm he bought from Uncle Sam, at an advanced age. Joseph Collier came in 1835 and first settled in Kingston. He afterward took up a claim in Mayfield and was living there at the time of his death in 1837. Mr. Collier had been a captain of militia in the state of Ohio and he, with Stephen Moury, of Coltonville, was elected justice of the peace when this county was still a part of La Salle. He was one of the first of the early settlers who died in De Kalb county.

The Methodists held religious services in the Partridge schoolhouse, Pleasant Hill schoolhouse and the Vandeburg schoolhouse for many years, but in 1860, under the leadership of Rev. ——— Webster, who was pastor of the Kingston circuit, which then included the Methodist appointments in Mayfield and Kingston, two churches were built. One known as the Pleasant Hill church on the Kingston side of the base line on land now owned by Charles Nichols, section 35, Kingston. Another known as Bethel church was built on the north side of section 1, Mayfield. When Rev. Webster announced his first service on the site of what later became Bethel church, he stated that he would preach on the devil's pre-emption on a certain Sunday. On the day appointed

hundreds of people came to hear the sermon and he announced to them that he would build a church on this spot. He was a man of great energy, doing considerable of the work himself. His son afterward became a candidate for United States senator and is at present contemplating entering the race in opposition to A. J. Hopkins. The Vandeburg schoolhouse was for years one of the points of the township, where many public meetings were held, the Methodist, Adventist and Baptist denominations having services there at different times, and it was the scene of the old Durgeon singing schools, which were held there in the winter of 1854, people attending from miles around. Some men and women approaching the three score and ten of life state how they walked five or six miles weekly to attend these singing schools. The Brush Point schoolhouse was until 1860 the election precinct of Mayfield. Political meetings were held here in the early days. The whigs, free-soilers and democrats had political meetings there until 1848. In 1856 a great republican rally was held there, hundreds attending from Sycamore, De Kalb and other places. In 1860 the township elections were held at Partridge schoolhouse and that was the scene of political meetings and elections from 1860 until 1874, when Mayfield built the present town hall. The Wesleyan society mentioned previously has since been converted into a Congregational organization, and at present a minister of that denomination holds regular services there. In 1864 or 1865 a sectarian spirit ran high and religious dissensions were the order of the day. An Adventist preacher—Harry McCulloch, and Charles Sherwood, of the Christian faith, held a debate which lasted for a period of a week. As is usual, both sides of the contest thought their speakers were victorious. For years these denominations held services in the Wesleyan church, and as is the case with union churches generally, a collision came and the Adventist and Christian denominations built what was known as Christian chapel a mile west of the present Wesleyan church. In about 1878 the two denominations, Adventist and Christian, no longer continued their services and the church was moved away and is now used as a farm building. The denominational bitterness engendered at this time was injurious to the religious and social life of Mayfield. If we were to discuss the matter with members of the various

denominations we would hear three sides of the question. Whatever the merits of the case might have been it is safe to say that on the whole the results were injurious. Some families embittered by religious dissensions moved away from the town and so far as we are able to observe the spirit of Christian fellowship was never so strong after these days of rancorous religious dissension.

It has been stated that the first school in Mayfield was taught by Lucy Stewart in Hodge's house, known later as the Carlisle place, about a mile south of the Ira Douglas farm on the Pleasant Hill road. Others state that the first school was taught by Fanny Clark, in the log cabin located on the farm afterward owned by Mason McClelland.

Mayfield furnished two soldiers for the war with Mexico—one George Dennis, who still lives in Iowa. The name of the other we have been unable to ascertain. In the breaking out of the rebellion, Mayfield furnished troops regularly at each call and during the war furnished one hundred and three men. It raised over twelve thousand dollars in bounties for the soldiers. Those who died in the service of their country were J. P. Young, W. H. Decker, G. G. Farwell, J. Patterson, Turner Wing, Alonzo Houghton, William Stevenson, Joseph Piper, Samuel Piper, Edward Howe, Elias Gobel, Marvin Dennis and William Kerr. About twenty others were seriously wounded and some crippled for life. Thus of the one hundred and three men furnished more than a third were killed or disabled.

In the early days of the pioneers of Mayfield prairie fires were common. Beginning in the township of South Grove they would generally sweep over the prairie, much of which was uninhabitable. On one occasion while Mr. J. H. Dick, a pioneer of the early '40s, was lying ill and unconscious with typhoid fever, being attended alone at night by his wife, a prairie fire broke out, which threatened to destroy their home. This being sometime after midnight we can easily realize the terror felt by the lone woman in the care of her sick husband. A catastrophe was only evaded by the prompt assistance of the neighbors, who, knowing of her helpless condition, responded and thus saved their lives and property.

The Walrods settled in Mayfield at an early day and Erasmus Walrod was elected sheriff and

was afterward a prominent citizen of Sycamore. James Sivwright, Sr., came to Mayfield in 1842, took up his land from the government, served his township for years as supervisor, was prominent in county and religious affairs, and at the time of his death was serving as coroner of De Kalb county.

In 1887 the Great Western was built through the township of Mayfield and the village of Clare subsequently sprung up. While of no great proportions the village does a large shipping business and is a great convenience to the farmers of that locality. Three years ago the C. I. & M. passed through Mayfield and the station known as Wilkinson was established. In 1856 a settlement of Pennsylvania Germans was established in the north part of the town. They purchased homes and afterward became thrifty farmers. Among the number were M. Ault, William Younkin, William Renala, J. K. and William Gross and the Rotes. As soon as the prairie became settled and people began to realize that the prairie land was much better than timber land for general farming purposes and after the timber was cut off many Swedish families settled in the timber belt of Mayfield, at first buying little patches, building homes, clearing the land and adding continually to their holdings until they have become prosperous citizens. Among the number of Swedish-Americans in Mayfield who have become prosperous and useful citizens are Frank Gronberg, John Johnson, Frank Peterson and John Israelson. The supervisors of Mayfield were: Mulford Nickerson, 1850; Willis Lott, 1851; James Sivwright, 1852; Agrippa Dow, 1853-54; James Parker, 1855; Henry Madden, 1856; W. A. Nickerson, 1857-58; A. B. Crippen, 1859-60; James Sivwright, 1861-62; T. Wynkoop, 1863-64; Curtis Smith, 1865-72; E. P. Safford, 1873-76; Nelson Sivwright, 1877-79; Nelson Sivwright, 1881; E. P. Safford, 1882; H. O. Whittemore, 1883-84; Nelson Sivwright, 1885; H. O. Whittemore, 1886; Oscar Smult, 1886-89; James Sivwright, 1890-94; Edwin Townsend, 1895-1901; F. S. Ault, 1901-05; George Dick, 1906-07.

KINGSTON.

Kingston, one of the first settled townships in the county, was the home of a considerable por-

tion of the tribe of Pottawattomie Indians until 1835. Here they had erected their wigwams in the timberland along the Kishwaukee, and obtaining fish from this stream and game from the fields and forests, the meat question was easily settled. The fertile land bordering the Kishwaukee was made by the squaws into most productive corn fields and in the contentment of their barbarous customs they existed in this township until the command came from the United States government for them to move west. The land they vacated was quickly usurped by the white people who had come from the east in search of a desirable location for future homes. They found their way to this beautiful piece of natural woodland by following a trail which a detachment of General Scott's army had made when it crossed the northern part of the country during Black Hawk's war. The road for many years was known as "Scott's trail," and it now is called the "State road." This detachment of Scott's army camped over night near the northern boundary of Kingston, and while there some of their number died. They were buried under a burr oak tree just north of the county limits not far from the Davis church.

Kingston, offering the natural advantages of timber and water, was early selected as a most desirable spot by many of the first residents of the county. Thomas Robb is thought to have been the first to make a settlement and he took up a claim in 1835. Mr. Robb was a soldier of the Black Hawk war and it was during his service in this conflict that he saw the possibilities of this part of the country. He was soon after followed by Harmon and William Miller, John Judd, Isaiah Fairelo, Lyman Judd, Joseph Collier, Nathan Billings, John Friel, Louis Driggs, George H. Hill, James Green, Benjamin Schoonover, Levi Lee and others. These staunch pioneers had come to make De Kalb county their home, and they made the best of the hardships of all kinds that attended the lives of the early settlers.

George Hill was an early justice of the peace and performed the ceremony that united in marriage Zalmon Young and Sarah Brown, October 5, 1837. Theirs was the second license issued in De Kalb county. In the same year William Miller raised ten acres of corn, the largest crop in the county. Mr. Miller continued to live on his farm until 1873, when he removed to De Kalb, and the

Miller farm is now known far and wide as a most desirable spot for summer picnics and camping parties.

George H. Hill's home was on the bank of the Kishwaukee, north of the residence where he lived at the time of his death. Finding a knoll suitable for the location of his home, he erected a log cottage, but in 1836 it was burned down by Indians and it was then learned that the house was located on an Indian cemetery. The Kingston postoffice was established in 1837 at the residence of Hon. Levi Lee, who lived near the mouth of Lee's run. Here he had built a mill, and a store had been erected, and for a time this bid fair to make a good inland village. Other mills were located along the stream in this township, one on the farm now owned by G. W. Ault, known as Stuart mill, and one on the Hill farm, known as Gault's mill, and one at the big bend of the river in the edge of Genoa township, known as Gleason's mill. They were all sawmills and the timber suitable for lumber was soon cut off and one by one these mills ceased to operate. A village sprung up known as Stuartsville about a mile west of the present village of Kingston, and continued its existence until the building of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in 1876.

The first religious services held in the township of Kingston were in private residences, and Rev. Levi Lee was the first to conduct that service, and it is now supposed that the first service was held in the home of Thomas Robb. These services continued to be held in private houses until the erection of a schoolhouse in the early '40s, near the present site of the graded school. The first school was taught by Harriet Russell and was a private institution, being supported by the citizens of the community and was what was known in that time as a "subscription school." Kingston being well supplied with timber and water, the settlers soon began to come in and it became one of the most populous townships in the county. The sawmills gave work to a large number of men. Aside from this there were many springs along the river, and here the early pioneers made their homes. When the settlers first arrived in this township they found that the Indians had an encampment on the low land of the farm now owned by G. W. Ault and a cemetery on the site of Judge Hill's first cabin and one on the farm owned by Ed Stu-

art. The cemetery on Stuart's farm has been one of considerable interest, and many Indian graves have been opened and skeletons and Indian relics have been taken therefrom. Some of these are now in possession of Dr. Hill, of Genoa. Tradition says that the Indian councils, from which Shabbona retired to notify the settlers of an intended attack, was held in Kingston township. Levi Lee was for many years one of the prominent citizens of De Kalb county. He was a man that was highly respected and regarded by every one. He was one of the first three county commissioners elected in 1837 and held various official positions in the county. The land which he had taken up became the subject of dispute and finally cost Mr. Lee nearly his whole fortune. He moved to Elkhorn, Wisconsin, in the later '50s, dying there some fifteen years later.

The postoffice was established in north Kingston in the later '30s, and Charles W. Branch, for years a prominent citizen of Kingston, was the first postmaster. In the list of old postoffices given by John Wentworth, we find that the income of this office was in 1853 six dollars and eighty-four cents and the salary of the Kingston postoffice at the home of Hon. Levi Lee in 1841 was the magnificent sum of four dollars and thirty-one cents.

Among the early settlers who came were the Fosters. Captain J. W. Foster enlisted in the Forty-second Illinois Infantry and at the time of receiving the wound which caused his retirement from the service was holding the position of captain of Company C. When he came to Kingston he remembers well the Indian burial places and states that the bodies of about a half dozen papooses were wrapped in bark and suspended in trees. The settlers of this community were compelled to go to Ottawa to mill and to take their produce to Chicago, and during the early history of the county many were the hardships endured by these pioneers. A little incident occurred in the early '40s which illustrates to what straits the early inhabitants were reduced and what hardships the early pioneers were compelled to endure. The neighborhood in which Mr. Joseph Arbuckle lived ran short of flour and some of the neighbors, with Mr. and Mrs. Foster, held a counsel and talked the situation over, and as the nearest mill was at St. Charles and Mr. Arbuckle was the only

one that had a team, it was decided that he should take the grist to mill for the neighborhood, but they found he had no pants suitable to wear, as the weather was decidedly cold. Mrs. Foster had some wool, and the women of the neighborhood gathered and picked and carded it, and as fast as it was carded there neighbors brought it to Mrs. Arbuckle to spin, which was in the neighborhood of a mile from the Foster residence. After the cloth had been spun into rolls it was again returned to Mrs. Foster to do the weaving, and they began in the early morning to cut the cloth and sew the pieces together for the garment, and when early morning came, Mr. Arbuckle, equipped with a warm pair of trousers, made his way to St. Charles, waited for his grist and returned after an absence of over three days, but the neighborhood had plenty of flour from that time on till spring.

On another occasion George Hill and the Fosters were visiting at the home of Arbuckles, and as was the custom of the early settlers when visiting, they started to get supper for the guests, but finding that the corn meal had run low and that some dried corn was in the oven ready to be shelled and taken to mill, the men resolved to prepare the meal necessary for the Johnny cake at once, so one party shelled the corn, another turned the coffee mill, and in about thirty minutes enough corn meal flour was had for the necessary Johnny cake, and those who partook of that repast state that they never enjoyed an evening meal better.

The winter of 1842 caused considerable suffering among the early inhabitants of Kingston. Snow came early in the fall and remained until spring, except the period of the January thaw. The people had plenty of provision, as game was driven to the barnyard for food, and during that year many of the deer, that were then so plentiful in that section of the country, were killed, and from that time on deer was a rare game in this locality.

The timber along the stream furnished many sites for the early camp meeting and for the Sunday-school picnics. In that early day before churches were numerous the camp meeting was a necessity, and they would last sometimes for over four weeks, at which time thousands of people would come from different parts of the country.

Many of the early settlers were converted at these meetings and allied themselves with the different churches. The writer well remembers the Sunday-school picnics held in Poust's woods in the later '60s and early '70s, and remembers the great numbers who were present on those occasions.

George H. Hill, aside from being one of the early justices, served his town as supervisor for many years previous to the organization of the board of supervisors, was one of the county commissioners and was elected county judge in 1852 and served two terms. He also served a term as county treasurer. He was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1848. Judge Hill was a man of splendid ability, was a stalwart republican, was known through the county for his candor, intelligence and integrity, and at the time that he was in the full strength of his manhood no citizen of De Kalb county would wield a wider influence in her political councils. He was very patriotic and during the war made great efforts for the enlistment of troops and was one of the organizers of the Home Guard. He died at an advanced age, in 1890, on the farm he had taken from the government in 1835.

Some time in the '50s a large distillery was built by the Ball brothers in the east part of the township, north of the creek, in heavy timber. For a time this institution employed a large number of men and manufactured considerable liquor and fed hundreds of cattle, but in the early '60s it was presumed that a murder was committed there and trouble was made for the authorities. Some were arrested, but upon examination no guilt was proven, the institution was closed and stood for many years until torn down lately. In 1863 Kishwaukee lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 402, was instituted and held forth in the Wyllys building in Stuartville until Kingston was started, when the building was moved to that town. This lodge had for many years jurisdiction of all the township of Kingston and the township of Franklin, part of South Grove and Mayfield, and was exceedingly prosperous and had about eighty members, when in 1891 the Kirkland lodge was organized, which took away more than half of its jurisdiction. In 1884 Gilbert Barnes post, No. 395, G. A. R., was organized, with twelve members. The charter members were J. W. Foster, S. S. Russell, James Mackey, S. D. Whitney, B. P.

Penney, H. M. Stark, Henry Bacon, O. H. Taplin, A. J. Miller and A. H. Clark. While the number of members has decreased at the present time, still this is one of the most enthusiastic posts in the county and exercises a patriotic influence over the rising generation. Kingston sent one hundred and five men to the Civil war. Among those who attained prominence in the service were Colonel Lorenzo H. Whitney, Lieutenant William Whitney, both of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry; Lieutenant William Hill, of the Ninety-fifth Infantry; Lieutenant John Heckman, of the Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry; Captain J. W. Foster, of the Forty-second Infantry. He was desperately wounded and reported dead, but survived to suffer the horrors of a rebel prison. Stories of his imprisonment, escape, recapture and final flight to the Union lines is of thrilling interest. Lieutenant Gilbert Barnes, of the Forty-second Illinois, lost his life early in the service. He was a young man of considerable prominence, well educated, and had a bright future. His death occurring early in the war created a deep impression. Barnes post is named in his honor. Of the one hundred and five who entered the service twenty-nine lost their lives. Three of them were sons of John Russell, namely: Wesley D., of the Thirteenth Infantry; Richard W., of the Forty-second Illinois, and David F., of the Ninety-fifth Infantry. John Russell furnished five sons to the Union cause, losing three on the field of battle, while one was desperately wounded. The loss of three bright young men in the flower of young manhood caused the premature death of their patriotic mother. Richard W. Atwood, of the One Hundred and Fifth, lost an arm and leg at Dalton, Georgia, dying two weeks later. Ira G. Burzell, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, was drowned in the Mississippi, and Aiba Lankton, of the Ninety-fifth, died in the hospital at Vicksburg. The others from this township who lost their lives in the service were John Swanson, David Bear, Levi Sherman, Lieutenant Gilbert Barnes, Abner Westbrook, James Collier, Frank Arntz, J. B. Blake, Abner Dalby, Anson Brainerd, Henry Potter, William H. Branch, E. H. Branch, William Davis, Lewis Miller, William Middleton, Andrew Raymond, George Ayers, Thomas Burchfield, C. M. Brown, Isaac Kettle, George Palmer, and Frank McMahon.

In 1860 the Pleasant Hill church was built on the south line of the township, which has been mentioned in the history of Mayfield. In 1876, upon the platting of the village of Kingston, Lyman and James Stuart paid for the removal of the church to its present site in Kingston. In the later '80s a Baptist church was organized and an edifice erected. In 1881 the Kingston grade school building was erected at a cost of three thousand three hundred dollars. J. G. Lucas, now county superintendent of Boone county, was its first principal. The schoolhouse was burned in 1895 and the present beautiful edifice erected. The Kingston school has an alumni that has furnished many teachers, professional and business men to this part of the country.

In the year 1852 a catastrophe occurred in this township, which cost the lives of three young men, Ruel Layton, William Hicks and Doras Hollenbeck, at Stuart's mill, Kingston. When the river was high there was a heavy flow of water over the top of the dam, and at such times there was a swirling movement of the waters, where the overflow struck the water below the dam that made it impossible for a small boat to cross the disturbed part of the water without being swamped. Such were the conditions on the 3d of February, 1852, when the young men undertook to cross the river in a small boat and were drowned. Ruel Layton was in the employ of Hiram Stuart in the mill, and a part of his duty was to take people across the river in the time of high water, as there was no bridge near and that was the only means of crossing at such times. His parents lived near, and with them boarded Seymour Hicks, a brother of William Hicks. Hiram Stuart resided on the south side of the river, and with him boarded William Hicks, a shoemaker by trade, who in the previous year had built a shop a mile south of the mill, and with his brother, Seymour Hicks, working with him, began business there. He had been away for a few days on a visit to an uncle, who lived near Waukegan, and had just returned before William was drowned. William had gone almost immediately to his shop and Seymour had stopped at his father's over night in order to acquaint his people with the incidents of his visit. Doras Hollenbeck lived with his parents one mile west and three-quarters of a mile north of the mill and had been

at the shoe shop to see about a pair of boots and was on his way home, accompanied by William Hicks as far as Mt. Stuart's, where, finding Mr. Stuart's people absent it is presumed he went along with Layton to ferry Hollenbeck across the river. Mr. Stuart's people not being at home at just that time, no one heard the talk of the young men or knew of their plans. All three were seen by Layton's mother on the way from Stuart's house to the boat. No one saw them in the boat and their absence was not noted until the next morning, when Seymour Hicks went from his father's house to the shop, some three miles away, and found the door locked. His fears were aroused and he went to Stuart and found him very angry on account of the absence of Layton and the morning's work not done. Then he went to Mr. Layton's, but he learned nothing more than that Mrs. Layton had seen the three going toward the boat the evening before. The boat was gone and it was also reported that the three young men were missing. Then came the report that a boat had been found three-quarters of a mile down the river turned bottom side up. By this time there was quite a gathering of people, a general alarm was given, and soon many from miles away hurried to the place, all anxious to aid in the recovery of the bodies. By the next morning there were hundreds of people lining the banks of each side of the river, searching for the bodies. That day, February 5, the body of William Hicks was found some forty rods below the dam at a bend in the river, caught in some brush and one boot showing partly above the surface. The water had been slowly falling, which had exposed a portion of the foot. On the 6th the body of Hollenbeck was found some distance farther down the river, and it was not until the 7th that the body of Ruel Layton was recovered about a mile below the dam. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that Layton in managing the boat steered across, or too close to, a portion of the swirling water and that the boat was capsized, throwing them into the most dangerous part, where, hampered by their heavy winter clothing, their bodies were hurled and tossed until life was extinct. Layton had taken several people across the river during the day and had said to some of them that he could take the boat across the swirling water safely, but had been prevented from doing so. It was from the

talk he had with those whom he had taken across during the high water that the opinion was formed that the dreadful accident had happened as given above. The young men were good swimmers and had the boat been overturned below the swirl of the water it would seem as though they would have been able to save themselves by swimming ashore. The sad ending of the lives of these three young men cast a heavy gloom over the community and the bereaved families had the sincere sympathy of all."

In 1853 a tornado passed over the townships of Franklin and Kingston, doing an immense amount of damage. This tornado caused a severe loss of property to the settlers, who had just built their new homes. In 1860 a tornado of much greater force swept over the town. It was first seen as a black cloud in funnel shape sweeping along at the rate of a mile a minute. Huge trees were taken up in the air and carried off like straws. A house belonging to Isaac McCoy was torn in fragments and not a stick of it was left in its former position. Even the stones of its cellar were carried off. It had been occupied by a Mr. Weaver, but fortunately was not occupied at that time. The earth in the course of the tornado was swept and hollowed out so that it resembled the bed of a rapid river. Large stumps were torn out by the roots. Mr. Luke Penwell, seeing its approach, ran to avoid it, but being caught seized a sapling, to which he clung with the energy of despair, while the wind whipped his legs around his head with great violence.

Some time in the later '80s the Illinois Central passed through this township, and along its line is the little village of Colvin Park, which makes an excellent shipping station for the farmers in the northern part of this township. The Stuart family came to this township in 1839, bringing with them some property, and became some of the most substantial business men of that section. James and Lyman Stuart platted the village of Kingston in 1876 and built the first house there and organized the first business enterprise. Their competing point was started at Chaplinville and a splendid two-story brick building and a large mill with four buhrs were erected, this costing forty thousand dollars.

A Catholic church was also built by Mr. Chapman and a store by Mr. Aurner, but the village of

Kingston had its depot about a half mile west and Genoa being two and a half miles east, its business enterprise soon died out and at present nothing remains but the buildings to tell of its past glory. William Miller, one of the pioneers of the county, came in 1836, Harman Miller preceding him one year. He became the owner of about thirteen hundred acres of land, which is now in possession of Mrs. I. L. Ellwood, his daughter. In 1837 Mr. Miller planted ten acres of corn, which up to that time was the largest field in corn. He was prominent in political affairs of Kingston and on his farm was held the first election in the township. The stump which served as a table in this precinct was pointed out until about twenty-five years ago. Since that time the land has been cleared. He built a mill known as Miller's sawmill south of his residence and for years did a thriving lumber business. The following named persons have served as supervisors of this township: John Sheeley, one year; C. W. Branch, one year; William Miller, one year; Judge Hill, four years; George Ellwood, one year; Dr. James McAllister, two years; Philip Heckman, two years; Judge Hill, one year; Charles W. Branch, six years; John L. Hoag, two years; Sylvester Mead, two years; Leroy Benson, two years; Aaron Clark, four years; H. H. Miller, seven years; J. D. Brown, two years; M. W. Cole, four years; Hiram Branch, four years, and D. B. Arbuckle, who is serving at the present time. Nearly all of the old settlers and their descendants have died or moved to other localities, and the majority of the farms are now owned by those who came at a later day. In the later '70s the Germans began to settle the timbered portion in the north part of the county and now form a progressive part of that population. In 1888 they built the German Evangelical church. Of those who have been quite prominent in local affairs of this community are Michael Schandelmeier, William Aves, William Puls, George Sexauer, L. A. Koeller.

SANDWICH AND SOMONAUK.

The history of Somonauk township is in some respects the earliest history of the county. Old settlers who rely largely upon memory do not agree as to the first settlement of the county, but preponderance of evidence is in favor of the fact that the first temporary abode by white man in

what is now De Kalb county was on Somonauk creek near the site of the present U. P. church, while the first permanent settlement was in Squaw Grove township. Reuben Root was the first permanent settler in what is now Somonauk township and he lived in the shack built by a Mr. Robinson in 1834. The early history of the township of Sandwich and Somonauk especially the earlier half century is given in the reminiscences of the Hon. M. B. Castle, which we give here. The reminiscences are not given verbatim, as Mr. Castle touches frequently upon the story of other townships, but all matter pertaining to Somonauk township and its early settlers is given verbatim. As frequently happens, when two cities are near each other so that they become rivals in trade, they watch each other with jealous eyes. Especially is this true when the two cities belong to the same political unit. Two of the townships of this county which are thus situated have not always had harmonious internal political relations. The trouble in Franklin between Fairdale and Kirkland was settled by giving Fairdale a separate election precinct. Somonauk had maintained its election precinct for years, but the strife grew out of the division of the political fund of the township, and the distribution of the funds raised by taxation. After numerous petitions and counter petitions and legal entanglements, out of the township of Somonauk were carved two political townships, in Somonauk retaining the old name, while the new was given the name of Sandwich. The early history of these two townships is identical up to the period of division. After the building of the C., B. & Q. railroad, Somonauk was established and grew rapidly. The organization of the churches has been given in a previous chapter, but in the early '90s the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist churches consolidated under the name of the Union Congregational church, and built a beautiful and commodious church edifice. The Lutheran and Evangelical societies were organized and maintain church services to the present time. A Catholic society was organized in the later '50s by a priest from Naperville, who held services in private houses or in the hotel of the village, where the Catholics would assemble to do their daily duty, have their children baptized and receive the sacrament of the church. In 1863 they

purchased a hall and in 1866 built a frame church forty by eighty. This building was destroyed by fire in 1868. This was replaced by a building of brick of the same dimensions, and at a later period an addition was built to the church. Rev. C. J. Huth was the first resident priest of Somonauk, and remained there for sixteen years. Father Huth was popular not only with the members of his congregation, but with the whole community, and when he was transferred from this appointment the Protestants had a public meeting and made him a valuable present.

The schools of Somonauk were established shortly after the building up of the village and the Somonauk graded school building was one of the first erected in the county. About four years ago the present new brick structure was completed. Warren Hubbard has been superintendent of the Somonauk schools for a period of seventeen years. Aside from A. J. Blanchard he has served continuously at one point in the county longer than any other individual. Mr. Hubbard is a true type of the Christian gentleman, genial, active, bright and one of the excellent school men of northern Illinois. Somonauk maintains two excellent financial institutions: One known as the Somonauk Bank, managed by Wright & Stevens, and the other the State Bank, of which Joseph Antoine is president and C. White cashier. Franklin Dale erected the first store building in the village and opened a stock of general merchandise and became the pioneer merchant of the place. Mr. Hess was the second and opened a store, which is at present managed by his two sons, Henry and George. The Somonauk Reveille first made its appearance in 1875 and is in existence at the present time.

Since 1872, since Somonauk has been a separate voting precinct, she has furnished the assistant supervisor of the township. The first was Edward Hoxey, next Thomas J. Wright, John Clark, Charles Merwin, Charles S. Lewis, Carter Wright, Peter McClelland, who served for a period of twelve years. He was followed by Isaac Hay and he by Henry Hess, who was serving at the time of the division of the township. The supervisors for the old town of Somonauk have been Lyman Bacon, William Patten, J. H. Furman, H. Latham, Dr. C. Winne, E. W. Lewis, W. W. Sedgwick, W. L. Simmons, Hiram Loucks and

Dr. Winne, who has now served longer than any other supervisor from this township. He was serving at the time of the township division and ably opposed the separation. Since that time he has represented the town of Sandwich.

The graded schools of Sandwich have had W. W. Woodbury for city superintendent during a period of fourteen years. He was connected with the schools previous to this time and was principal of the grammar school. Sandwich maintains a four-year high school course and is regarded as one of the strong schools of the county.

The Sandwich Manufacturing Company is known over the civilized world and sends its finished product to South America, Europe and Asia. This was one of the first strong establishments built up in the county. It stands as a monument to August Adams, its founder. Its employees are well paid and are capable men, who have served their town and county in responsible positions. The Enterprise Manufacturing Company was established at a later date and is at present in a prosperous condition. The old township of Somonauk has a splendid war record, furnished three hundred and eleven men for the suppression of the rebellion and raised nearly twenty-eight thousand dollars to meet war expenses. Captain L. H. Carr was among the first troops of Illinois to occupy the strategic position of Cairo, and was one of the first companies raised in the state under the first call of the president. The gallant officer who responded so readily to the call of the nation in danger met his death from a bullet of a sharpshooter at the siege of Island No. 10. Frederick W. Partridge, a native of Vermont, and a student in the law office of Franklin Pierce, postmaster of Sandwich in 1860, raised a company in Sandwich, became its captain, was twice wounded, rose to the command of the regiment and at the close of the war was breveted brigadier general. He was elected circuit clerk and recorder and became a resident of Sycamore. After his return as minister to Siam he was appointed to several positions of honor and trust by Presidents Hayes and Garfield. Colonel Isaac Rutishowser, of Somonauk, a native of Poland, and his brother Carl, did gallant service in the Civil war. The latter attained the rank of colonel. The Beveridges were residents of Somonauk and came to this county in a very early day. They

were Scotch Presbyterians and of strong anti-slavery faith. They maintained a station on the underground railway here and assisted many a negro to freedom. As stated in another part of this work, James H. and John L. became prominent in affairs of state, the former serving as state treasurer and the latter as governor. Their father, George Beveridge, and their noble mother, were among the organizers of the United Presbyterian church.

The village of Sandwich was organized and incorporated in 1859—that of Somonauk in 1856.

One of the churches of this county which deserves special mention is the United Presbyterian church in the township of Somonauk, about three miles north of the village of Somonauk. It may be of interest to know that in 1858 the Associate Presbyterian and Associate Reformed Presbyterian churches formed a union. Since that time the organization to which this church belonged has been known as the United Presbyterian church. About the year 1837 Mr. George Beveridge of Washington county, New York, came to this place, and after some time and not a few privations secured a home. In 1842 he brought his family to his new home. About the same time other families came from the same place and settled in the neighborhood. These people wishing to enjoy church privileges, began to arrange the establishment of their church home. In August, 1842, Rev. James Templeton visited and preached for them. Also Rev. James Smith and Rev. George Vincent preached for them during the fall and winter. In 1843 Rev. R. Pollock, Rev. Isaac Law, Rev. R. W. French were sent by the board of home missions to preach for them.

On March 18, 1846, the Associate Congregation of Somonauk, De Kalb county, Illinois, was organized by Rev. R. W. French, in the home of Mr. George Beveridge, near where the church building is located. Messrs. William Patten and David M. Dobbin were elected ruling elders. There were twenty-one charter members, of whom only one is now living—Mr. John Walker of Sandwich, Illinois. Rev. R. W. French was pastor of the congregation from 1848 until June, 1860; Rev. W. T. Moffett, D. D., from April 2, 1861, until November 27, 1877; Rev. D. S. Kennedy, D. D., from September 5, 1878, until November 14, 1893; Rev. A. G. Hastings, from January 27, 1895, until

August 29, 1903; Rev. J. A. Speer has been pastor since June 17, 1904.

All the former pastors and members were invited to return and join in the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the congregation. All the pastors were present except Rev. W. T. Moffett, D. D., who had removed to a distant field of labor in Kansas.

Rev. Alexander Gilchrist, D. D., a son of the congregation, was present and gave an address. A paper was read by Rev. A. G. Hastings, giving a history of the congregation and review of its growth from the time of its organization. Membership at that time was two hundred and twenty-five. The closing exercises were in charge of the Young People's Society. Rev. Jesse Johnson of Muskingum College, Ohio, gave the address of the evening. Sons of the congregation who entered the ministry are: Rev. William J. McAllister, Rev. S. J. Stewart, Rev. Russel Graham, D. D., Rev. John Mahaffey, Rev. Jesse Beitel, Rev. Archie Graham, Rev. Andrew Randles.

SQUAW GROVE.

Squaw Grove was the first settled township in De Kalb county. Much of the story of this township has been told in the history of the county, so matters pertaining to its early settlement are found in the chapter "Early Settlements" in the fore part of this work. We have also noted in that chapter Mr. Hollenbeck, who lived near Ottawa, came as far north as what is now the town of Sycamore and laid a claim to Squaw Grove, a part of which remains west of the present village of Hinckley. This was the first claim laid in the county and it is now the Oscar Tanner farm. It was through the representations of Mr. Hollenbeck that the Sebrees, a family of Virginia origin, came here to look over the country and settled. The Sebrees, upon arriving at Squaw Grove, which had been given that name by Mr. Hollenbeck, found unoccupied wigwams and occupied them until a log house could be built. The wife of John Sebree, the first settler, was left during the winter of 1834-5 alone with her young children while he went to his eastern home to secure teams, wagons and apparatus necessary for the improvement of their new home. The home of Wm. Sebree was the birthplace of Martha, the first white

child born in De Kalb county. She married Mr. J. Jackson. Her death occurred in 1907. At this time the nearest neighbor of Mrs. Sebree lived at Millington, seventeen miles away. The newcomers lived in the most primitive manner. Most of them had cattle, horses and swine. The Sebrees rejoiced in a pair of hand millstones, with which the settlement all ground their corn. They made clothing from the wool of the sheep. For three years the only plow of the place was owned by Sebree and was made with a wooden mold board. The work of the prairie consisted in sowing oats and planting sod corn, and in the fall of 1836 Samuel Miller went with four yoke of cattle, carrying thirty bushels of oats to Chicago. These he sold for fifty cents a bushel, returning with salt and boots enough for the men of the settlement. The nearest neighbor on the north was on the banks of the Kishwaukee and in 1835 these people from Squaw Grove went to the home of William A. and Harman Miller and helped the former raise his log cabin. The first tax paid in 1837 in this town was by Samuel Miller, who paid sixty-two and a half cents. The first death in this community was the energetic and industrious mother of John Sebree. The first school was taught in Jacob Lee's house by a lady named Jane Sanford, in the summer of 1840, and M. P. Cleveland succeeded her the following winter. This has been a matter of dispute as to who taught the first term of school, Mr. Cleveland or Miss Sanford, but all agree that it was taught in 1840 in Mr. Jacob Lee's house. Squaw Grove was the first to sell her sixteenth section of land for school purposes. Two years later a log school-house was built in the grove and Mr. Alby, now deceased, made the window frames for the same. The first school money was drawn by Mr. Cleveland out of the public funds, while the first wages paid were by private subscription and the first school was known as the subscription school. The house occupied by John Sebree and the first permanent home in the county was located a few rods west of the home occupied by his son, W. Marsh Sebree until the last two or three years.

Those who followed Mr. Sebree and Samuel Miller were William Leggett, M. P. Cleveland, Watson Y. Pomeroy, John Boardman and Jacob Lee. Mr. Cleveland located at Pappoose Grove, the present site of the village of Hinckley. John

Eastabrook was a native of Pennsylvania. He located on the north side of Squaw Grove in the home later occupied by Mr. Tanner, where he remained until his death in 1850. He was accompanied to this state by his son Decatur and his daughter Mary. His wife and the remainder of the family came the following year. Decatur Eastabrook removed to Carroll county, where he still resides. When Mr. Eastabrook came to the county he brought with him two large, powerful dogs. When the men were away from the house the dogs would allow no one, especially the Indians, to come near the house unless called off by Miss Eastabrook.

Samuel Miller and John Sebree spent the remainder of their lives on land which they took up from the government. Mr. Pomeroy subsequently became a Methodist preacher and until a few years ago was active in the service in Illinois.

W. A. Fay located on section 29 in the Somo-nauk timber, a part of which extends to this township. All the settlers of 1835 have passed away except W. Marsh Sebree, who still resides at Hinckley, and is hale and hearty. When Marsh Sebree came to Squaw Grove he was less than two years old and consequently is the oldest living settler who has resided continuously in the county. His father, John Sebree, died in 1873. In his early life he had spent some years in teaming and in boating on the Mississippi river. In the fall of 1834 he started from his home in Indiana with his wife and one child, making the journey to De Kalb county with a team and one cow. On his way he worked for a time near Bloomington, picking corn on shares, which served him well when he reached his pioneer home. Their first shanty in Squaw Grove had a fire place built of sticks and mud and the floor was covered with hay. This caught fire on one occasion, but did no damage save the fear of utter ruin to the establishment. He built a log house later, which was quite substantial. He cut the first hay crop in the county. After he had established himself he left his wife and one child and proceeded to Bloomington to bring the corn he had earned on his way here. During this time Mrs. Sebree lived on cornbread, the meal of which was made by hand. They lived in this house for twelve years

and kept a sort of hotel, as there was no other place for prospectors and land-lookers to obtain lodging. Frequently the floor of the little log house was covered with the sleeping forms of tired travelers.

The first physician to permanently locate in the township was Dr. Winslow, who located about two miles from the present village of Hinckley. Around the home of John Sebree and a little to the north had sprung up quite a village. A school-house had been built and the attendance was as large as that of any other district school of the county. A Methodist church had been erected, which was moved to Hinckley in 1813, when the C., B. & Q. road passed through this county, making the villages of Hinckley, Waterman and Shabbona possible. For years Mr. Frank Merrill and H. D. Wagner were merchants in the old village of Squaw Grove, notwithstanding the inconvenience of securing their goods, which in early days were mainly hauled by teams from Chicago and later from Aurora and Somonauk. This town in the '50s began to be settled by a number of Germans. Among them came William Leifeidt, C. Hartman, James Morsch, F. Granart and August Bastian. Most of these were emigrants from Germany, who came here poor and by industry and economy have purchased many of the beautiful homes of Squaw Grove township, so that at present the Germans have the majority of the population of the town.

In the early '90s they erected one of the largest churches in the county. The membership of the Lutheran society at this town is nearly four hundred. The church is modern in every respect and has a valuable church organ, which cost over a thousand dollars. They have another society in the town of Hinckley known as the Evangelical church. Aside from the churches mentioned there is a Methodist church, which was erected in the present village about twelve years ago, and a Baptist and a German Methodist church.

Hinckley is a thriving town and, being in a rich grain producing section, has a large farm trade. They have two large elevators, two banks, one a private bank, managed by H. D. Wagner, and the other a state bank, of which William Von Ohlen is president and James Pogue cashier. From the rude log house built in the grove in 1838 has grown a large graded school containing five rooms.

There is no town in the county that has a greater wealth or capital than the village of Hinckley. The Hinckley Tile Works, which were established many years ago, is the leading manufacturing industry.

PIERCE.

Congressional township 39 north, range 5 east, is known as the civil township of Pierce, so named in honor of Franklin Pierce, who at the time of its organization was just inaugurated as president of the United States. It is bound on the east by Kane county, on the north by Cortland township, on the south by Squaw Grove and on the west by Afton. The headwaters of the Big Rock creek are in this township. It is a prairie country, the northern half being undulating, while the southern half is rather flat. It has been an excellent wheat country in the past, and in 1870 it produced more of that cereal than any other township in the county.

Elder Nathan Wilcox has the honor of being the first to locate in what is now the township of Pierce. He located in the north part of the township in 1817. During that year John Leshar, a native of Pennsylvania, and Jacob E. Plapp, a native of Germany, came and selected their future homes. Leshar selected the southeast quarter of section 24. He built a substantial frame house, lived there until 1853, when he sold out and removed to Iowa. He now lives in Dubuque. Plapp selected the northeast quarter of section 24, but did not permanently settle until about two years later. He died on the homestead in January, 1885.

In 1848 Michael Welsh, a native of Ireland, came and entered land on section 11, improved a farm and there lived until he died.

Jacob Lintner came from Lake county, Illinois, and located on section 25. He was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in 1799. His wife was Frances Shaffner, also of the same county and state. In 1828 they settled in Richland county, Ohio, where they remained until 1844, when they settled in Lake county, Illinois. Mr. Lintner died on the old homestead in 1850. His widow successfully managed the farm until her death, March 23, 1883. They had eight children, only one of whom is now a resident of the township—Mrs. Ferderick Hoffman.

There were a number of arrivals in 1849, among whom were Henry Ramer, Christian Meyer, George Eberly, David Gerlach, Bernard Milnamow, Thomas Gormley, Malachi Henaughan, John Allen and Josiah Jacob. Ramer was from Pennsylvania. He settled on section 27 and died there. Meyer also settled on section 27. He now resides in Sandwich. Eberly was also from Pennsylvania. He located on section 26. He died here. His son George now lives on the same section. Gerlach chose for his home a portion of section 24. He is now dead, but has two sons living in the township. Samuel on the homestead and Anderson on section 14. Henaughan located on section 19. He is now dead. Two sons survive him, who yet reside in the township. Milnamow, Allen and Gormley all yet reside in the township. All are Irishmen.

Among other pioneers of the township were Levi and Moses Hill, Thomas Halloran, P. Horan, P. Dunn, L. Hennegan, John Ferrick, the Butlers and Dillons.

Pierce township has for its settlers many sturdy sons of "Erin," who have served their town and county well, many of whom have attained prominence outside of this town and county. The same is true of the Germans, who came here. They make most excellent citizens, have established public schools and churches, where their language is spoken. The Evangelical church service is now conducted in the English language.

Pierce township was first included in Somonauk precinct, subsequently in Orange precinct, then in Richland. Until 1853 the north half was attached to Squaw Grove, and the south half to Cortland township. In that year it was organized as a civil township.

The first school in the township was taught by William J. Bates, in 1850, on section 8. The schoolhouse was made of split poles. Mr. Bates taught twenty-one terms in that district. In relation to the present status of the public schools of the township, the following items are gleaned from the report of the county superintendent of public schools for the year ending June 30, 1884: There were four hundred and sixty persons in the township under twenty-one years of age, of whom two hundred and ninety-six were over six. Of this number two hundred and seventy-two were enrolled in the public schools. There were eight districts, each having a frame schoolhouse,

the total value of which was estimated at six thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars. Each district had school over one hundred and ten days during the year, in which twenty-four teachers were employed, receiving an average monthly salary of thirty-four dollars and forty-three cents, the highest being forty-five dollars and the lowest twenty-five dollars. The tax levy was two thousand, two hundred and twenty dollars.

Elder Wilcox was probably the first to preach Christ and Him crucified in the township. There were in 1885 two church organizations—the Evangelical Association and the Lutherans.

The first meetings of those holding the views of the Evangelical Association were held at the house of John Lesher, about 1849, near the county line. The people of Kane and De Kalb counties met together to worship in private houses on both sides of the line for some years. Revs. Hall, Rockuts and Weldy were the first preachers. John Shoop was the first class leader and Jacob Lintner exhorter. Among the first members were David Gerlach and wife; Benjamin Moss and wife; John Shoop and wife; George Eberly and wife; Jacob Lintner and wife; John Kuter and wife; J. F. Plapp and wife; John Bartmeis and wife; John Schwitzer and wife; Valentine Hummel and wife; Christopher Hummel and wife; John Lesher and Peter Hummel. About 1850 a church building was erected on the southwest quarter of section 24. It was replaced in the early '90s by one of the most spacious and beautiful churches now in the country districts of our county. The first church was dedicated by Bishop Escher of Chicago. The society owns a parsonage conveniently located near the church. There are now one hundred and fifty members connected with the society. Peter Hummel, Jacob Kunes and Oscar Ramer are the classleaders; Andrew Gerlach, Thomas Shoop, Fred Lentz and George Schule, stewards; Peter Hummel, Fred Lentz, George Ramer, George Schule and J. Kuter, trustees. Rev. Jacob K. Schultz is the present pastor. Services are held in German and English. A Sabbath school is connected with the church.

The first meetings of the Lutheran church were held at the schoolhouse in district No. 2, in 1870, and were conducted by Rev. John Andreas, from Somonauk. An organization was effected, embracing the families of Henry Rath, Peter Conse,

Charles Dellenbach, Joseph Dellenbach, Demst. George Motz, Frank Redelperger, August Conse, Henry Schmidt, Henry Anspach, Hartman Schule and William Nehring. The society met for worship in the schoolhouse until 1872, when a neat frame church building was erected on the north-east quarter of section 33, which, together with the furniture cost two thousand, four hundred dollars. There are now twenty families belonging to the society.

Pierreville postoffice was established in 1854, with Moses Hill as postmaster. His commission was dated February 21, 1854. The office was at his house, which was on the route from Sycamore to Cortland. Mail was received from each direction twice a week. In 1857 Mr. Hill resigned, after which time various persons held the office until 1879, when Mr. Hill was reappointed. He served until George Schule was appointed and the office was discontinued in 1892.

The first birth in the township was that of a child of John Leshner, in 1849. The second birth was that of Mary Jane Meyer, daughter of Christian Meyer, born October 6, 1850. She is now the wife of Valentine Hummel.

The first death was that of Jacob Lintner. He was first buried on his farm, but his remains were subsequently removed and interred in the cemetery of the Evangelical Association.

One hundred men were furnished by the township to aid in the war of the rebellion and eleven thousand dollars was raised.

The supervisors of Pierce township were: H. S. Champlin, C. M. Humiston, B. Milnamow, S. Denton, T. Gormley, N. C. Cottrell, G. W. Slater, C. M. Humiston, P. W. Gallagher, John Walsh, N. B. Sheldon, Charles A. Hubbard, James D. Gormley, A. G. Smith and J. D. Gormley, 1886-1907.

One of the places of interest in Pierce township is the Grove known as Grimm's woods. It has been the scenes of many picnic parties and for a period of sixteen years the schools of the township have formed a Picnic Association and hold their annual picnics at this place regularly. Miss Nellie Davidson, who taught school in this township for many years, organized the above association.

Pierce is the only township of De Kalb county that remains democratic, and but one during her whole history has she given a republican majority

for a presidential candidate. The only log house remaining in the township is on Mrs. Rhoda Wilson's farm, and it has been in constant use until the last year or two.

CORTLAND.

BY HON. DWIGHT CROSSETT, 1899.

The settlement of this township dates back to 1835, when George Gandy, Isaac Gandy, David Wood, Henry Smith, Alvin Dayton, Ralph Wyman, John Champlin, Peter Young, Elias Hartman, Russell Crossett, Hale Perry, John, James and Perry Elliott, the Springs, Norcutts, Kites, Lowries and Osgoods settled near the Ohio grove.

These farmers all coming from Ohio, gave the grove its name. Of those old settlers only one is now living, John Elliott, who lives in Ohio. Russell Crossett was the first person who was buried in Ohio Grove cemetery. In the year 1837 Mr. Henry H. Gandy came to join them, walking all the way from Ohio, to the home of Mr. Elliott in Ohio Grove. On his way into Michigan City, Indiana, he found three dollars and bought him a pair of boots, the first he ever had, and wore them to finish his journey. Liking the country, he sent for his wife, Mrs. Lucinda Gandy, who came here in the fall of 1837 with a brother of Mr. Gandy's, driving a four ox team and leading one horse. She is now living at the advanced age of ninety-two years. She is the oldest settler now living in the township of Cortland, and without a doubt, De Kalb county, and her son, Francis M. Gandy, who was born June 27, 1845, is the oldest settler living in the township, who was born here. They built a log house and made their chairs and tables from the trees. This farm, where Mrs. H. H. Gandy still resides, and the farm of Mrs. George M. Kenyon, are the only farms in the township that has not changed hands.

The early settlers knew something of the hardships of the old times, having to make their rude implements to start farming. The plow was all of wood except a cast iron point; the drags were made of trees, with wooden pointed teeth in them. These, together with a cradle and scythe, were the only implements. Zenos Churchill, one of the pioneers, devoted his time to making the wooden plows. The log houses in Ohio Grove and the

one built by the Roberts brothers in 1845, at Lost Grove, were about the only houses in the township at that time. These early settlers had to haul their wheat to Elgin to be made into flour. Their only means of marking the corn ground was by driving an ox, dragging a log chain across the field, later using a single shovel plow, then a corn marker, then our present check rower. H. H. Gandy hauled the lumber from Chicago to build his first barn, fifty years ago, which is yet in constant use.

Those were days of hardship to the pioneer wife, she having to pick the wool and make it into woolen clothes for the family, spinning and weaving the flax to make linen cloth, bleaching the rye to make bonnets and hats—indeed, all their clothes were home made, even to their shoes. Mrs. H. H. Gandy, who has lived in this township sixty-one years, well remembers the Indian camp not more than a mile from their home, and she tells that when Mr. Elliott came here in 1835 he often saw the Indian papoose in a box, nailed to a tree, this being their way of burial.

In those days there was no observance of Thanksgiving day and but few Christmas gatherings, their holiday gatherings being wool picking bees, quilting bees and corn husking bees. If any one was able to hire, the wages were from twenty-five to fifty cents per day. The only difference in money was, they used the silver sixpence and silver shilling. A good cow could be bought for ten dollars. Sixty-three years ago hogs were unknown in this township, Mr. Peter Young owning the first hog, and he did not have corn to fatten it, so he let Mr. George Gandy fatten it on shares. Only a few horses were in the township then. A few of the pioneers brought two or three with them, but used oxen almost entirely for farming.

Dwight Crossett, the school teacher and farmer, took up his abode in Cortland in early days, and as his recollections of forty years of residence are indicative of what has transpired there in the last half century, we give to our readers the pictures as worded from the gallery of his memory. He says: I arrived in Cortland township in October, 1854, finding it possessed by the Churchills, Cheasbros, Elliotts, Daytonos, Springs, Joslyns, Lovells, Kenyons, Meekers, Gandys, Goulds, Reeds, Clarks, Youngs, Palmers, Smiths, McAlpins, Wards, Hopkins, Burrs, Arnolds, Crossetts, Cham-

plins, Dows, Mattesons, Holdridges and others that I do not just call to mind. They were enjoying a veritable boom. They had gone through the long period of hauling their wheat to Chicago, some of them for twenty years or more, and getting home from their marketing with very little money, but now their tribulation was happily ended.

They had a market at their door, the railroad being built to Rochelle, and on account of the Crimean war wheat was worth a dollar and a half per bushel, and they could raise good crops of wheat. Land had quadrupled in value during the preceding year, money was plenty and good, everybody had dried "applesass" for breakfast, sugar in their tea, and they were the best feeling people on the face of the earth.

There were six schoolhouses in the township, the same little church near Ohio Grove that now stands, Cortland village being then in embryo, there being a small railroad, freight and office building there, a small, dashboard front store, in which Hod Champlin had a stock of general merchandise, with J. H. Rogers, the Sycamore veteran merchant, as general manager, and three or four other small buildings.

By the fall of 1856 Cortland had grown to be the best business point between Chicago and Rochelle. Two hotels had all they could attend to: there were five warehouses for handling grain, two large lumber yards that sold all the lumber consumed in five or six townships, Sycamore included. It was in fact a lively business town. The leading firms at that time were Champlin & Walrod, grain; Walrod & Boynton, general merchandise; Smith & Brown, general merchandise; A. L. Lovell did a very large lumber business; Tucker, boots and shoes; Woodly, shoe shop; T. Ricker, shoe making, with wagon and blacksmithing shops. The town also was headquarters for many carpenters and masons, Joe Adams, John Harkness, Abe Head, Harvey Jones, Adam Mather and many other carpenters lived here, while Parke Brothers were the chief masons.

The Ohio Grove church was then, as it has ever been, the central place for a large part of the people of the township to congregate. They had revival meetings there every winter, and it was during one of these meetings that the modern idea of worship was put forth—at least it is where I first heard it. Several good brothers and sisters had

tearfully told their experiences, and the young preachers in embryo had vied with each other in their speeches, when old Uncle John L. Cheasbro, the father of all the Cheasbros, arose in his place. He was a very large and wonderfully clean man, and was now dressed in a fine new suit of broad-cloth, had just finished a nice new house; in fact, had jumped in two years from a pinched condition to affluence, and this was his speech: "I promised the Lord a good many years ago that when I got able I'd serve Him." The gist of the remainder of the speech was, he felt the time had arrived and he stood ready and intended to carry out his part of the contract.

Champlin's Hall, built in the summer of 1856, witnessed many memorable scenes. When it was finished it was dedicated with a dance, and what a company! "Hod," as everybody called him, was the leading citizen, McCormick's general agent for a large territory, an all-round hustler, political boss, a good promiser, very hospitable, and had lots of friends all over the country, particularly in Sycamore, and they were all at his dedication dance. J. S. and J. C. Waterman, C. O. and J. H. Boynton, General Winters, Dr. Bryan, two or three Ellwoods, Harm Paine and almost all Sycamore who danced were there. There were enough brains and beauty at that dance to creditably grace the inauguration of the governor of the state. It was no dignified walk around. Gid Walcott fiddled and the company danced. The only thing I have seen in thirty years that compared with that dance was Josh Whitecomb's cotillion party in the "Old Homestead."

There was no daily paper then. The Chicago Democrat once a week and the De Kalb County Sentinel comprised the literary outfit of most houses, but religious discussion was rampant in every shoe shop, store, and on the street. People were long on doctrine in those days and had decided opinions on the question of universal salvation and everlasting damnation. The tension finally got so high that an arrangement was made to have an exhaustive discussion of the whole subject in Champlin's Hall by the leading champions of the two sides in this section of the country. The Universalists summoned Elder Sanborn, a Sycamore preacher, to uphold salvation. Eldred Coltrin, a powerful Freewill Baptist preacher from Blackberry, was chosen to refute the arguments of

this adroit and plausible emissary of Satan. The school, which was held in the hall with a daily attendance of seventy-five pupils was dismissed, a timekeeper and referee were agreed upon and the champions, each finally idolized by their supporters, went at it. Hod Champlin, old Uncle John Waterman, old Uncle Phin Joslyn, Nathan Peck and others giving aid and comfort to Sanborn; Deacon A. V. L. Smith, Dave Champlin, John Eaton, Edwin Burr and a score of others standing grim and determined by the heavy Baptist; nor did they lack for an audience. The hall was filled to suffocation morning, afternoon and evening for the larger part of a week, many coming ten or twelve miles, and still these champions kept hurling text and argument, hour and hour about, the audience excited to a high pitch throughout. Both sides won, and it could have been proven at any time twenty-five years after the discussion took place. I doubt if such a discussion was advertised for a month now whether it would be attended by a score of people.

In the summer of 1859 or 1860 a mass meeting was called to assemble in this old hall to give expression to the deep indignation felt by the community over the border ruffian outrages in Kansas. Dr. Dustin, D. B. James, General Winters, Chauncey Ellwood and pretty much every Sycamore orator vied with each other in denunciation, when the chairman called Dave Champlin, a freshly ordained Freewill Baptist preacher of Cortland. He was a man with a swinging style of gait and oratory, he saw his opportunity to discount the Sycamore talent and embraced it; he commenced his speech by saying in the most solemn and impressive manner: "Mr. Chairman, I feel that this is a time when every prayin' man oughter pray (then raising his arm above his head and bringing it down with all the emphasis possible), and every swearin' man oughter swear." This was a culmination that brought down the house in thunderous style, and I venture to say was the only thing uttered at the meeting that has gone into history.

One more old hall scene and we will consign the old room that was such an important part of Cortland to a receptacle of trumpery. In the summer of 1861 John Clark, an educated man, born in England, who had been railroad station agent and afterward bookkeeper for Champlin & Walrod, the father of Mrs. A. L. Smith, after mak-

ing a short speech in favor of unholding the government, stepped to the table and signed his name to the volunteer list, the first man in the township to perform the patriotic act. Anson Smith, Smith Courtwright, Theodore Loring, Ransom Burleigh and two or three others soon followed, all going into the Thirteenth Regiment.

In the fall of 1862 I was sought out by the politicians of the county, made a candidate and elected by the people to the office of superintendent of schools, a Douglas democrat being considered very nearly as good as a republican. The managers wanted to make a union ticket, and after a great deal of search to find a school master who was a democrat, Hod Champlin happened to think of me, and I was elected solely because I was a democrat, and I remember of no democrat who has been eligible to county office since. I received the records and papers from my predecessor, Nathan Greenwood, in a shoe box, which I took home and I think installed under the bed, room being scant inside my house. I will frankly say, if that office had been destroyed by fire at any time while in my possession I don't believe the educational standard would have been lowered more than one inch, while if a conflagration should consume the office now, after being elevated so many times, it would be like taking the educational bowels right out of the county.

But when one ridicules the schools of 1862 in De Kalb county they are making a great mistake. They were full of pupils, full of life and energy, taught by manly men and womanly women, capable and having the disposition to do good work. McGibeny and wife of Paw Paw, Gilbert Hough and Elizabeth Bark of Somonauk, the Dunbar girls of Afton, Hicks brothers of Kingston, Ed Safford, J. T. Becker, Mrs. J. T. Becker, Ephraim Shurtliff, Susan Harrington, Ed and Charles Waite, Isaac Jones, E. L. Mayo, the doctor, John Pratt, the attorney—these were among and a fair sample of the teachers who had charge of the schools at that time.

The most unique and picturesque character in the township was my nearest neighbor, Rudolphus Burr. He came from the state of New York along in the forties, was a man of good academic education, a very independent thinker, who associated little with his neighbors, thoroughly honest in word and action, and lived mostly on horseback.

Along in the sixties he sent in his bid for carrying the mail from Cortland to Sandwich, three round trips a week; he got the contract easily, as his bid was very low, and when he got rigged up for his enterprise the turnout was worth seeing. He had a brace of little yew-necked bay horses, an old democrat spring wagon with a home made cover, an overcoat made out of the hide of a brindle steer that had not been tanned, which made a fine contrast to his long white beard; but the mail had to go through storm and blizzard, and if, during the four years of his contract, it failed, it was after a heroic attempt to get through. He used to go to Cortland the night before the trip and get the mail bag, and leave his horses harnessed for an early start the next morning. One morning I heard him calling long before my time of getting up, and on asking him what the matter was he said his horse was in the well. I hurried to his barn and found one of his horses with the harness on in the bottom of the seventeen foot well. The old man could not wait to see the horse out of the well, but harnessed another horse and took the mail, leaving the neighbors to get the horse out if they could. That was the kind of service the good people of Pierceville, Squaw Grove and Freeland Corners got from government contractors then. The old man used to take his dinner with him and always took a bottle of smartweed tea to wash down the lunch, and he thoroughly believed the smartwood tea preserved him. Honest old man! Just think of a government contractor drinking smartwood tea as a beverage! One grandson, Wilbur P. Raymond, inherited his genius for the mail service, and is a very proficient mail clerk on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. He is now handling letters on the road between Caledonia and Spring Valley.

What of the main business of the people—farming—from 1854 to 1899? From 1854 to toward 1870 the system was raising grain and selling it at the railroad station: prices fell in 1856, a money panic in 1857 made them go still lower; still, on the whole, lots of money came into the hands of the farmers. What became of it? It is safe to say that not five per cent of it is in sight today, for after paying what Mr. Altgeld calls the fixed charges it was mostly spent in pine boards to make the buildings, which were then considered comfortable, but have since been discarded or turned to

inferior uses, in board fences long since broken up and decayed, in fruit and ornamental trees and expensive farm machinery, which was not taken care of. Looking back from this date the whole system of farming and homemaking seems to have been one great waste. Cattle and horse-raising, swine growing and dairying, have all had a good share of attention since 1870, till the business of the township has been for the past fifteen years, and now is, principally dairying and hog raising, the milk largely being made into butter at Delana's factories, the balance being shipped to Chicago.

Out of all the years something has evolved. Very small children have grown into teachers, preachers, members of congress, railroad managers, prominent business men and good citizens, filling places of trust and responsibility in this and other states. The record in this respect has been good. Daniel Boynton, who never went to school anywhere but in Cortland, went to Chicago as an errand boy in the office of a fast freight line, and was general manager of the Wisconsin Central Railway when he died ten years ago. Everybody knows the career of A. J. Hopkins. He was polished off a very little at a kind of bran bread institution over in Michigan, which may account for his vagaries, but his sterling qualities were absorbed from the soil of Cortland. Will McAlpin, quite a fellow in his line, a natural mathematician, was born, nourished and matured here. Professor A. N. Talbot of the State University is a sprout of the soil. Carlin Joslyn of Deer Lodge, Montana, a very successful business man, and his brother, a lawyer of Minneapolis; Clarence Burdick, long and popular passenger conductor on the Alton railroad; Dr. Postle, of Hinekey; Professor Lewis and Lawyer Rogers, of Sycamore; Lawyer Julius Matteson, of De Kalb, were all born and schooled in Cortland, besides the scores of boys in the commoner walks of life, who are a credit to their town.

A few more facts of interest concerning Cortland's history before we close. The first log schoolhouse in the township was in the Ohio Grove, with Harry Joslyn as teacher, he receiving about twelve dollars per month and boarding around the district. Mr. Joslyn is now living in Sycamore.

The first postoffice in the township was established in the Ohio Grove in the year 1841, Mr. Samuel Spring being postmaster, receiving two

dollars and twenty-two cents that year. In 1847 Homer Roberts became postmaster, receiving seven dollars and eleven cents. In 1849 he received fourteen dollars and fifty-nine cents, and in 1851 seventeen dollars and nine cents. In this same year another postoffice was established, called Lost Grove postoffice, on Luce's corners, with Chauncey Luce as postmaster, receiving twenty dollars and seventeen cents. This postoffice was continued until 1855, when Cortland station had its first postoffice, paying thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

The village settlement was not begun until 1853, when the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was built through this part of the county. It was then called the Dixon Air Line. Prior to the opening of this road the name of the township was Richland, then Pampas, and in the year 1868 the legislature changed the name of the township from Pampas to correspond with that of the town, namely, to Cortland.

Mr. Marceus Hall erected the first house, using it as a boarding house. It still remains, being now the Haley and Murphy houses. Mr. Horace Champlin built a warehouse, standing where our feed mill now stands. Business was exceedingly good now that the railroad was built, and there were sixteen grain buyers at one time in Cortland. Farmers from Belvidere and Shabbona Grove hauled their grain here, thinking this a great advantage, for before this their market place was Chicago. An amusing incident is told by one old farmer, who, coming into Cortland with a load of grain, found that at least forty loads were in line, waiting their turn to unload. He saw one farmer, in haste to unload, pull out from the middle of the line and drive directly to the warehouse. This was all done quietly, and two of the men jumped from the front wagons, and just as quietly turned his horses around, and soon he was at the foot of the line.

It was in one room in this warehouse that the first school in the village was kept, with Helen Crosse and Fanny Thrasher as teachers. Soon a log schoolhouse was built near the south corporation line. Soon after this a frame one was built on the north side of town, where Mrs. John Woodley's house now stands. That same building is now Mr. T. W. Jordan's general merchandise

store. Church services were held in the old log schoolhouse until June, 1864, when our present Methodist church was completed. Our graded school building was built in the year 1868. The log schoolhouse does service now as a barn on what was known as Mr. De Witt Joslyn's farm.

A hotel was built by Mr. Ludwison and managed by the Raymond brothers. A brewery was built, as were also several general merchandise stores, Horace Champlin and James Waterman being the pioneers in this trade in 1854.

When the Sycamore and Cortland road was completed all travel from the northern portions of the county went to the county seat. This was built in 1861. At first it was only a car drawn by horses, but it is now a fine four-mile railroad in good condition. Soon after this a large flouring mill was built by Lovell, Smith & Croof, the town giving a bonus of two thousand dollars. The first justice of the peace was Mr. Amos Brown, now a resident of De Kalb. The first person buried in the Cortland cemetery was Mrs. Cynthia Bates, mother of Mr. William J. Bates, who was one of the early settlers of Cortland, residing here over fifty years. Mrs. Gershom Holdridge and Mrs. Wayne Holdridge have lived in Cortland over fifty years. At that time not a house was in the township of Pierce.

The record of Cortland in the war for the union is honorable in the extreme, one hundred and thirty-four having enlisted from the township, and sixteen of that number laid down their lives for their country: Ruthven Russell, Alonzo Russell, Robert Close, W. Stark, Charles Plapper, Spafford Deford, John Young, Charles F. Bannister, Charles V. Peck, Oliver Wilson, Emory Marshall, George H. Gould, T. D. Packard, W. H. Rose and Morris R. Wilson. The township raised twelve thousand, one hundred and three dollars for war purposes.

The early days of the town were the most prosperous, for its proximity to Sycamore and De Kalb, the county seat and factory center, impeded its progress, and Cortland today is much the same as it was twenty years ago. The trades are represented by one butcher shop, one creamery receiving seven thousand pounds of milk a day, two blacksmith shops, one shoe shop, one barber shop, a feed mill, two general merchandise stores, coal

and lumberyards and three restaurants. Two churches, one Methodist and one of the Latter Day Saints, grace the town. It has a fine public school building of three rooms and for several years W. W. Coultas has been the efficient principal. The village has encouraging prospects of being a station on the proposed Geneva Lake, Sycamore & Southern Electric railway. It has a population of four hundred inhabitants.

Cortland's early days were her best days, but no better people lived then than now, and the little town of four hundred inhabitants contains many congenial people, whose quiet and uneventful way of living brings more enjoyment than is the lot of those in more hustling places.

A small stable covered with slough grass, with the tilled fields in all shapes, following the dry ground, looking as though the farmer was trying to draw a map with his plow—this prospect has been transformed into square corn fields flanked with square fields of clover and grass and adorned with substantial houses and barns, the houses literally filled with newspapers and other literature. Instead of discussing universal salvation and everlasting damnation, it's "what shall be done with the Philippine islands?" The change in Cortland township is truly wonderful.

Supervisors from Cortland township: David F. Finley, 1850-52; Austin Hayden, 1853; David F. Finley, 1854; Horace S. Champlin, 1855-8; Alonzo L. Lovell, 1859-61; P. S. Coolidge, 1862; Jacob R. Crossett, 1863-65; Edwin Gilson, 1866; John Wright, 1867-8; A. V. L. Smith, 1871-2; Dwight Crossett, 1873-4; William Raymond, 1875-77; Dwight Crossett, 1878-81; Theodore Balis, 1882-9; Thomas Holland, 1889-1902; Byron Williams, 1902-06; John Francisco, 1907.

The village of Cortland was incorporated in 1866. The president of the board of trustees, by virtue of his office, is also a member of the board of supervisors. Those who have served are the following: T. T. Peck, John King, B. McGough, Jabez Gwinup, John King, Nathan Peck, John T. Woodley, George W. Savery, John T. Woodley, John King, William Bates and Thomas Jordan. This township was first called Richmond. It was changed to Pampas by J. R. Crossett, an early county school commissioner, from the resemblance of its prairies to the pampas of South America.

SYCAMORE.

The story of the township in which the county seat is located is generally in a large measure the history of the county. Sycamore was not settled first, but probably third, Squaw Grove and Somonauk settlements preceding it by a few claims. The first settler of Sycamore township was probably Lysander Darling. He located on the farm now owned by Charles Davy on the Genoa and Sycamore road. Another early settler here was a Mr. Charters, a frontiersman, who located in the grove in the northeast part of the town, and from him the name of Charters Grove was taken. Peter Lamoy, a man of splendid ability, was one of those of a class now almost extinct, who roamed upon the frontiers of civilization, and he made his home here for a time. The story of Peter Lamis and of his selling liquor to the Indians is given in the reminiscences of Jesse Kellogg. Marshall Stark settled here in 1835, and in 1836 served as one of the first county jurors from Kane county. Others who followed in the year 1835 were Jesse C. Kellogg, Edward F. White, Carlos Lattin, who had settled temporarily in the south part of the state, removing to De Kalb county this year, and took possession of a claim, including the west side of the present site of what is now Sycamore. He built the first house in what is now Sycamore, of logs, on Main street, on the present site of the Sycamore National Bank. This was his home for ten years, and in 1847 he erected a brick house on High street, which he occupied for ten years, and in the later '50s his residence was a large frame house on the corner of Somonauk and High streets, where his daughter, Mrs. F. E. Stevens, now resides.

Those who came the next year were Christian Sharer, a wealthy New Yorker, who in company with Evans Wharry, Clark White and Mark Daniels, under the firm name of C. Sharer & Company, claimed two square miles of land, running from Marshall Stark's land on the north to the south line of the township. At this time the township had not been laid out nor the county surveyed, but they struck out the supposed lines with ox teams and plow. This company dammed the Kishwaukee river, built a mill, enclosed with a high, heavy rail fence a tract sixty rods wide and two miles long, whose west line was on what is now

Somonauk street, and prepared to build a town. This was in the days of inflated paper currency and "boomed towns" were laid out in every part of the Mississippi valley. The old town north of the creek consisted of two or three log cabins. In one Esquire Eli G. Jewell kept a blacksmith and wagon shop and J. C. and Charles Waterman a store. In 1837, after the county seat contest, which is given in the reminiscences of Evans Wharry, were settled and the present court house site was located, the town was removed from north of the river to the present site and laid out by Evans Wharry and James Waterman. The latter was a surveyor. An early resident of the village was Captain Eli Barnes, who built the first frame house in the town, which was known for years as the City Hotel and stood on the site of the Sycamore Library. It was later purchased by F. B. Townsend and removed across the street, repaired and still is occupied as a hotel. The second frame house in the town had been removed from the Hamlin farm and was occupied by Dr. Barrett, the first physician of the place. It stood until 1855, where D. B. James subsequently built a handsome residence, and was then burned down on suspicion that it had been used for the sale of liquor. The old court house was built in 1839 nearly opposite the present structure and in 1840 the little village consisted of a dozen houses scattered over considerable land without fences and with but one well.

Captain Barnes' hotel was one of the best hostleries west of Chicago and for years was called the Mansion House. Dr. Norbro removed to St. Charles in 1837 and Mr. Charters left about the same time and at present it is not known where Lysander Darling located after leaving Sycamore. Edward White had located his claim on land now owned by A. F. Park and for a time that was one of the places of interest in the county. The first religious exercises of the town were held in the home of Mark Daniels and the Methodist society which was the nucleus of the present Methodist organization in this city was formed. They held services for years at the home of Edward White, who was the first Methodist class leader of the town. The first log school house was built in 1837 on the farm afterwards owned by Dr. James Harrington, and here during the summer of that year Miss Mary Wood taught the first school in the township.



OLD LOG HOUSE OF EPHRAIM HALL.



FIRST ENGINE THAT RAN INTO SYCAMORE, 1859.

Jesse C. Kellogg, who became prominent in county affairs, taught the winter term of 1837-8 and religious exercises from this time forward were held in the schoolhouse. The first child born in the township was Caroline White, who was born August 31, 1836; the first boy was Marcus Walrod, born in 1838. The first wedding was that of Daniel Lamb and Julia Maxfield, March 16, 1838, and the first death that of Mrs. Lorinda (Wood) French, May 29, 1837. Mark Daniels was the first postmaster in the town, receiving his appointment in 1837, the salary being sixteen dollars and eighty-eight cents.

After the organization of the county the first Fourth of July celebration in our history took place at the fine new log house of Ephraim Hall. At this time Mr. Hall's residence was no doubt one of the very best in the county. A picture of this building, which still stands, will be found in this history, and an account of the celebration is given in the county history proper.

Mr. Lattin was not married until 1839, so he and Marshall Stark kept "old bach" together. "Carlos" never liked housework, and after eating a meal the two would try a game of old sledge to see who would be kitchen maid, and as Marshall proved the shrewdest player, poor Carlos generally had to wash the dishes, much to his discomfort. So passed the days, and in their declining years they loved to live them over and over again, notwithstanding all the privations endured, and although their last days were spent in plenty and amid all the luxuries of life, their happiest days were the struggling days of their pioneer life.

Another old settler in the north part of the town was Edward Jackman, whose son Kendall later removed to Genoa and still lives at an advanced old age, and is prominent in Genoa's political and social life. The Clark Wright farm now owned by F. B. Townsend was first selected as the proper site for a county seat, a change afterward being brought about by disagreement between Dr. Henry Madden and Evans Wharry, so that to Evans Wharry particularly we are indebted for the selection of the present site of our court house.

In 1839 Sycamore had grown to be a village of a dozen houses, but most of its inhabitants boarded in the Mansion House, a portion of which was also used as a store. Those who came in 1838 and 1839, who afterwards were prominently identified

with the interests of the town and county, were Joseph Sixbury, Timothy Wells, Sylvanus Holcomb, Clark Wright, E. D. Robinson, E. P. Young, Deacon Harry Martin.

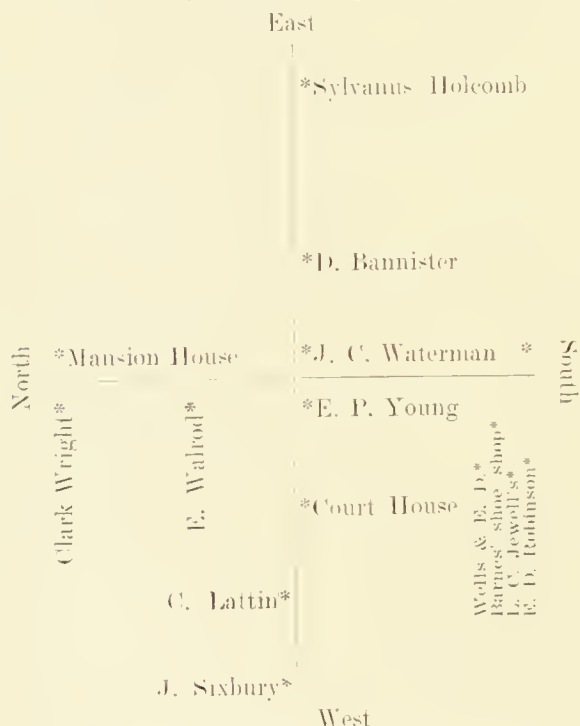
The Walrods came to this town in 1839, but had settled previously at Union Grove on land which is now in De Kalb township. Those who came and settled outside of the village were Ralph Wyman, Amos Storey, Benjamin Evans and Elihu Wright. After locating the county seat Eli G. Jewell was required to sell at auction certain lands of the one hundred and sixty acres of land which had been donated to the county. Twenty lots were sold at from fifteen to twenty dollars, the size being twenty by thirty feet, and the first session of the court was held here in 1839. After the first court house was built the first school taught in the village by Dr. Bills in the second story of the court house, and it was occupied for several years and the first public school house was built here in 1853.

The Congregational society was organized here in 1840 and held meetings in the court house. Mr. Charters built his log house on land now owned by Elijah Garvin. Eli G. Jewell located first on the farm now owned by James Divine, and the exact site of Dr. Norbo's house is now known. Other stores were opened here in the early '40s and Sycamore became quite a business center. In 1842 Sycamore had doubled the number of houses of 1839 and had three wells, but much sickness prevailed on account of the surface water, which many were compelled to drink from the shallow wells provided at that time. One of the pioneers who still lives at an advanced age remembers that during her first visit here nearly half of the people were sick from fever and ague. The life of the town centered around the Mansion House, and many social events patronized for many miles around occurred there. In the early '40s two cemeteries were laid out, one known as the Methodist cemetery on the site of the Methodist parsonage on Somonauk street and the other located on East State street. These were occupied until about 1865, when the bodies occupying these old cemeteries were taken up and removed to beautiful Elmwood cemetery, southeast of town.

During the '40s the early band of pioneers were reinforced by the Mayos, Hosea Willard, George Weeden, James Harrington, J. C. Waterman, C. O.

Boynton, J. R. Hamlin, George Holcomb, Edwin P. Rose, Dr. O. M. Bryan, Dr. Page, Judge D. B. James and others, who put their shoulders to the wheel and gave new life to the little village. In the '50s came Daniel Pierce, General Dustin, George P. Wild, J. H. Rogers, Dr. W. W. Bryant, Moses Dean, James Kellum, E. F. Dutton, Father Lowell, R. L. Divine, Harmon Paine, Horatio James. The Ellwood family, Reuben and Chauncey, came first in 1837, remaining well into the '40s, when they left their interests here for a while and returned to New York, returning early in the '50s. They were accompanied by their parents, their brothers, Alonzo and J. E. The additions of the '50s were strong in the new life and vigor, and with the capital they brought with them helped the village over many rough places.

SYCAMORE IN 1840.



On a beautiful Sabbath morning in the year 1836, in the month of June, might have been seen a few humble worshipers, gathering at the home of one Mark Daniels, who lived about one mile north of this city on the farm now owned by Philo Van Galder, nearly opposite the residence of Fred Van Galder in Sycamore township. There were then only three Methodist families in the community—the Whites, the Daniels and the Walrods. Two of these brethren, longing

to hear again a gospel sermon and worship to God, went to Kingston and found a man—Levi Lee—a local preacher, who came and preached, it being the first service held in this place at this time. His text was, "Have faith in God." Mr. Lee was owner of Lee's mill and one of the first county commissioners and a prominent and influential citizen of that early time. At that time there were missionaries, William Royal and Samuel Pillsbury, sent out to look over the ground and plan the work of the church. These men organized the first class, composed of the following named persons: Edward White, who was appointed class leader; Mary White, his wife; Mark Daniels and wife; Peter Walrod and wife, making six in all. In the following September there was held the first quarterly meeting service, Stephen R. Beggs taking charge. At that meeting occurred the first baptismal service, being that of Caroline White, infant daughter of Brother and Sister White. In a few months a log school house was built, in which was held the regular church service, which occurred once in four weeks. This log school house was built on the farm now owned by Lewis Lloyd. By this time Sycamore was included in the circuit, which extended to Rockford on the north, Mount Morris on the west, Somonauk on the south, and St. Charles on the east. The first parsonage was built about 1810 on Brother White's farm, four miles north of town on the farm now owned by Captain A. F. Park. At that time some of the pastors of the church were Stephen R. Beggs, who lived at Plainfield, Illinois, dying at the advanced age of ninety years, Revs. Wiley, Frink, Decker, Lattin. Blessed, indeed, was the work of the Lord in the hearts of these devoted soldiers of the cross, and bishop, presiding elder and pastor together enjoyed the hospitality of the old log cabin and the schoolhouse with the same pleasure as the palace of the present day. Then it was common to entertain sixteen in a home of only two rooms when attending the quarterly meeting service, and great blessings attended their meetings. In 1845 preaching appointment was removed from the schoolhouse to the old courthouse in Sycamore, a frame building situated on State street, opposite the present courthouse building. At this time, although Sycamore was a town of few inhabitants, intoxicants were sold in hotels and many people were very

wicked. Dr. Luke Hitchcock was presiding elder and S. R. Beggs pastor. These men were earnest shepherds of the people and felt deeply the need of a revival of religion. They began the work and the holy spirit came in saving power to the people. Many people flocked from miles around to hear the word of light by those who were saved of the Lord. Among those brought to Christ at that revival of religion were our beloved Brother Sixbury and wife, Brother Carlos Lattin and wife, Brothers David and Daniel Walrod and wives and others. These men were afterward among the most useful and efficient class leaders in the church, and some of them are now in Heaven. This was the beginning of better and more prosperous days in Methodism. In 1847 a new church edifice thirty-seven by forty feet was built upon the present church site, the land being given by Brother Carlos Lattin. This church still stands and is used as a part of a livery barn by Helson & Walrod. Many blessed revivals attended the work of the ministry and church, and as the years passed by, one marked with special power occurred in the year 1855, under the pastorate of Revs. Tascar and Higgins, when the church was crowded nightly for weeks and more than a hundred souls entered into the service of the Lord, some of whom today are in the ministry of the church. Pastors in the years following were Revs. Comb, Searl, Brown and Thayer. In the year 1850 the first parsonage was sold and a new one was built, which still remains on the lot adjoining the church edifice and in later years the pastor's present home was built on beautiful Somonauk street. After two or more decades of years from the date of the building of the first church and the society had been greatly blessed and prospered, the present church edifice was erected. As I recall those few incidents of the early days of the history of the church, my thoughts turn to those beloved elders, pastors, leaders and stewards of the church who lived among us as citizens but were loyal to the Lord their King, and who now reign with Him in Glory. Let us cherish their memory, emulate with them good works and win with them the crown.

When the Methodist church was completed in 1847 it was the first church edifice in the city and perhaps the second one built in the county. Little can we now realize how much the building of this church meant by way of personal sacrifice to its

members. One member subscribed five hundred dollars, others sums varying from that amount down to fifty, while the outside public who were anxious to see a church built here did considerable. One member of the church at the present time possesses more property than the whole Methodist congregation in the early '40s.

In 1840 the Methodist conference for this section of the state was held at Mount Morris by Bishop Scott and some of the presiding elders following the trail from Chicago stopped for breakfast at the residence of Brother Edward White. They traveled on horseback, and, compared with means of travel at this time, great inconvenience was suffered by those pioneers of the church.

The second church edifice built in this town was the First Congregational church, located on land given by Captain Barnes, on the southwest corner of Main and Exchange streets. This building was commenced at an earlier date than the Methodist church and was not completed until 1850. At a meeting of the members of the Congregational church called in 1848 they resolved to make an estimate of all the personal property of the several members and to assess the property by two outside parties. This assessment was made by Carlos Lattin of the Methodist society and Stephen Townsend of the Wesleyan Methodist society of Mayfield. In making this assessment they deducted the amounts owed by the several members from the total valuation, and the tax levied from this assessment was a tenth of their entire property. The assessment made is now in possession of Emily Wood, of Sycamore, and it gives the members the property valuation as follows, describing all kinds of property, real and personal: David West, thirteen hundred and ten dollars; Harry Martin, six hundred and fifty-six dollars; Jesse Kellogg, nineteen hundred and twenty-nine dollars; Ellsworth Rose, two hundred and fifty dollars; James N. Hammond, eleven hundred and seventy-eight dollars; Charles J. Robinson, eight hundred dollars; John F. Snow, thirty-five hundred and ninety-one dollars; C. M. Brown, eight hundred dollars; Alexander Crawford, eighteen hundred and eighty-four dollars; Aaron West, nine hundred and ninety-two dollars; Clark Wright, twenty-three hundred and ninety-four dollars; Ashael Stow, two hundred dollars. In this way fifteen hundred and ninety-five dollars was

raised by the congregation, while those outside the church contributed liberally, thus after six years of struggle, toil and sacrifice, the first Congregational society had an ample house of worship.

The third church organized was the Universalist. They first met in 1845 and held meetings in the first court house. The church grew larger and in 1854 built a brick house of worship on Main street, in the house now owned by Mr. Striker. The next society organized was in 1855, and in 1857 the first St. Peter's Episcopal church was built on land donated by James S. Waterman. In 1879 the present stone structure and rectory was built, the church being donated by James S. Waterman. The Baptist church first held services in Franklin and South Grove townships and little more than a half century ago moved to Sycamore. Their present elegant modern structure was erected nine years ago.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1859. The first meetings were held in the old school house in 1858. Rev. E. Carlson was the first preacher and organizer of the church. They later erected a frame church at a cost of about sixteen hundred dollars. Swedish emigrants, however, were coming in large numbers and settling in Ohio Grove, and in the east part of Mayfield and the west parts of Sycamore township, while a large number of their nationality became residents of the city of Sycamore. In 1870 Christine Nilson, the sweet singer of Sweden, because of relatives living here, came to Sycamore and sang, so that the people of her country struggling in a foreign land might have a church building adequate to the needs of the large and growing congregation. The concert was held in the Methodist church, tickets were five dollars each, and the house was crowded. Later in the evening she sang in Wilkin's Hall to the people of her own nationality and in her native language. The proceeds of this entertainment gave them sufficient funds to build a large wooden church, which was used until 1896, when the magnificent stone edifice at the corner of Somonauk and Charles streets was dedicated.

The first Catholic church was built in Sycamore in 1860, and about four years ago the present magnificent structure was erected. This parish extends over a large area and has a membership of over six hundred. A Wesleyan Methodist church

was built in the early '70s. A Free Methodist church was built in 1878. The German Lutheran society purchased the old Congregational church and the latter denomination built their beautiful edifice on Somonauk and High streets. The Swedish Baptist church was built in 1892.

Sycamore has in a measure been an intellectual center for many years, and after the James block was erected in 1858 they began to maintain a lecture course, which was kept up at different intervals for many years. The first year of the course Horace Greeley, Bayard Taylor and Charles Sumner delivered lectures in the new building.

The merchants of Sycamore in the early history of the town were compelled to send to Chicago for their supplies. Upon the completion of the Great Western road they brought their supplies from Cortland overland. This consumed much time and was very expensive. In 1859 the Sycamore & Cortland road was built, at a cost of about seventy-five thousand dollars, which was paid by the citizens of Sycamore and vicinity, and it was not until the early '60s that engines began to be used over this road in the transportation of freight. For many years the goods were placed on cars and hauled from Cortland to Sycamore by horses. The people in those earlier days traded in Sycamore for miles around. The trade extended to the west and north for a distance of nearly twenty-five miles, and on the east half way to St. Charles. It extended in a southerly direction half way to Sandwich.

In 1869 the Marsh Harvester Manufacturing Company was organized and established here and their extensive plant for years employed hundreds of men. The R. Ellwood Manufacturing Company was organized in 1875. The village of Sycamore was incorporated in 1858. For ten years the village government existed, when the people organized under a civil government. A special charter was procured and approved by the governor, March 4, 1869, Reuben Ellwood being elected first mayor. The Wilkins block was erected in 1864, and for a time was considered the best business block in the county. This was destroyed by fire in 1902 and on that site now stands the Daniel Pierce building.

In the winter of 1842-3 E. L. Mayo continued the school work of this village and was succeeded by Sheldon Crossett in 1843-4. School was held generally in the court house, but often in private



THE BLOCKADE AT SYCAMORE DURING GREAT SNOW
STORM OF 1881.

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residences, and in 1846-7 Charles Robinson taught school in the old Deacon Martin house on the south side of West State street. He was succeeded at this place by Mr. Roswell Dow, and he received the magnificent sum of fifteen dollars a month. The directors, Joseph Sixbury and Sparock Wellington, for the next term offered him twelve dollars a month, assuring him that he should not have over thirty pupils. Mr. Dow agreed to teach the school for twelve dollars a month, provided that he should have pay in proportion for all over thirty. School opened and the number of pupils steadily increased until the roll showed an attendance of sixty-four. In 1848-9 Mr. Dow organized a select school in the old court house building, afterwards in the Sons' of Temperance hall, and later in the Universalist church. The school was held for several years in a house standing at the southeast corner of Main and Ottawa streets.

In the winter of 1853-4 Hannah Dean taught school in a house now occupied by Mrs. Ruel Davis, but in 1853 steps were taken for the erection of a school house, the first in the village.

A lot was secured on the northeast corner of California and Exchange streets, Hannah Dean was the first principal in the new schoolhouse. The population of the village increased and a four-room structure was erected in 1859 on the site of the old building. In 1863 the schoolhouse was burned and the directors erected a school building during the summer and fall of that year at a cost of fifteen thousand, five hundred dollars. It was constructed of wood, had eight large rooms, the requisite cloak rooms, recitation rooms, apparatus room, the superintendent's office and a large assembly hall. For years this was the best school building in this part of the state. The attendance rapidly increased, tuition pupils attending for miles around. By 1876 the attendance had so increased that a room in the basement of the Methodist church was used as a primary schoolroom. In 1887 a two-room building was erected in the west part of town. In 1880 another ward school was built on the southeast side of the town, and an addition was built to the central school. In 1898 a new ward school was built in the south part of the town and the present high school building was erected north of the central school building. The high school course was extended to a period of four years and the pupils

graduating from this institution were admitted to universities without examinations. Mrs. Abbie L. Waterman, by her will, gave for the foundation of a school for girls the family residence on Somonauk street, together with sixty acres of land, on which suitable buildings for the institution's purpose were erected in 1889. She also gave as an endowment a well stocked farm of five hundred acres adjoining the school, Waterman Block, consisting of the three best located stores and office building in Sycamore, and valuable Chicago property. Rev. B. F. Fleetwood was appointed rector upon its organization and is at present still at the head of the institution.

During the year 1907 Sycamore has added to her industrial institutions the Hardware Supply Factory, Borden's Condensed Milk Factory and the Turner Brass Works, and is at present growing in population and wealth. The Sycamore Preserve Works was established in 1881 and its capacity has been continually increased, until at present it is one of the largest institutions of the kind in northern Illinois.

F. C. Patten Manufacturing Company now occupies the old R. Ellwood Manufacturing plant and the Marsh Harvester Building and employs a large number of men.

Sycamore being the county seat, has during her career had as residents men of ability and influence. The majority of the De Kalb county bar resides here, and in earlier days the financiers of the county found Sycamore a great convenience as a business center. Among the earlier business men were James, Charles, John C. and John A. Waterman, J. H. Rogers, G. P. Wild, John Harkness, Reuben Ellwood, member of congress in 1880-84; Chauncey, Alonzo and Ed. Ellwood, Daniel Pierce, Moses Dean and Harmon Paine. H. H. Mason and C. O. Boynton came here at an early day and established a brokerage firm and were men of wealth and splendid business capacity. Of the men in political life who attained to more than local prominence were Jesse Kellogg, John R. Hamlin, Marshall Stark, Dr. James Harrington, J. K. Stiles, and the Ellwoods. Those who achieved distinction as military men and attained the rank of brevet brigadier general were Daniel Dustin, E. F. Dutton, Charles Waite, F. W. Partridge, who formerly resided in Sandwich but a resident of Sycamore at the time of receiving

his rank, John L. Beveridge, who was an early resident of Sycamore, but removed to Evanston in 1854 and entered the war from that place, became a brevet brigadier general and was afterward governor of the state of Illinois. Charles W. Stotland, who was conducting an abstract office at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war, organized a company of artillery, and rose to the rank of full brigadier and in 1866 received the rank of brevet major general. He was educated at a military academy in Sweden and at once became a valuable officer and at the close of the war was chief of the artillery of the Army of the Tennessee.

Those who attained prominence in the legal profession will be treated of in a separate article entitled the Bench and Bar, and those who were foremost in the medical profession in a chapter entitled Medicine and Surgery.

Those who have been appointed as consuls to foreign countries were Captain Hood and General F. W. Partridge, the latter serving for several years as minister to Siam. Sycamore gave three hundred and seven men for the suppression of the rebellion. Out of this number about sixty lost their lives and a large number returned maimed and crippled.

The supervisors of the township have been Dr. James Harrington from its organization in 1850 to 1856. He was succeeded by E. L. Mayo and Mayo was succeeded by Daniel B. James, Dr. Harrington again serving in 1859, 1860 and 1861; Roswell Dow in 1862, 1863 and 1864; Samuel Alden two years; Henry Wood one year; N. S. Cottrell one year; Henry Wood one year; John B. Smith two years; E. B. Shurtleff two years; Marshall Stark from 1878-85; H. C. Whittemore, who is serving at present, has held the position for twenty-two years. Those who have held the position of assistant supervisor are E. L. Mayo, C. M. Brown, Alonzo Ellwood, C. O. Boynton, Charles Kellum, Luther Lowell, Reuben Ellwood, Moses Dean, Captain R. A. Smith, W. W. Marsh, Henry C. Whittemore, Byron F. Wyman, Edwin Waite and F. B. Townsend.

GENOA.

Genoa township lies in the extreme northeastern part of the county, Kane county forming its east-

ern boundary and McHenry its northern. Genoa belongs to the original Polish survey and that with the two townships lying west and north of the base line was the first land to be surveyed in the county. The town is watered by the Kishwaukee on the west side and Coon creek on the east side. The first white inhabitant of the town was Thomas Madison, a native of Ohio. This was in 1836, and during this year he was followed by H. N. Perkins, Samuel Corey, Thomas Munnehan and Henry Durham, and to these men Thomas Madison sold his claim of two sections of land for twenty-eight hundred dollars. Mr. Madison, being a natural frontiersman, went farther west. The cabin of Thomas Madison was on the site of Perkins Hotel. The first store kept in Genoa was opened by Henry Durham in the Madison cabin. He was a shrewd, sharp, energetic citizen and lived in Genoa for nearly thirty years and died there, having accumulated considerable fortune by trade, by hotel keeping and land speculation. The inhabitants mentioned were soon followed by Daniel H. Whittemore, Henry Preston, E. P. Gleason, Samuel Stevens, Jeremiah and Putney Brown, E. S. Gregory, Ephraim Hall, A. M. Hollenbeak and Dr. F. M. Page, the latter the first practicing physician in the town. In the spring of 1838 Genoa was quite a populous center and was larger than any other village in the county. During the spring of this year H. N. Perkins' house was entered by a part of the banditti, who robbed him of three hundred dollars. He had good evidence that it was taken by the Brodies of Brodies Grove and their accomplices, who were understood to be confederated with Daniel H. Whittemore and E. P. Gleason, of Genoa, but no prosecution was made, nor was the money recovered.

During this year James S. and Charles Waterman opened a stock of goods and carried on a very successful business for some time. Daniel Ball opened the third store and Mr. Amsden the fourth. A very large business was transacted by some of these dealers, one person stated that the Watermans reported a sale of ninety thousand dollars per year. Joseph Maltby opened the first blacksmith shop here about 1840. Mr. Preston was the first wagon maker and E. S. Gregory and Jeremiah Brown were the first shoemakers. S. O. Pike, who settled in Sycamore during the latter years of his life, claims to have built the first wagon in

the county at his home in Genoa township in 1847.

In 1837 when the commissioners were examining a site for the county seat they decided that Genoa was too far from the center, but Genoa was a valuable aid to Sycamore in the contest of Sycamore, being the nearest town to that point. In 1838 a Fourth of July celebration was held in Genoa, which was the second one held in the county, of which we have any record. George H. Hill, afterward county judge, delivered an oration to an audience of over a thousand people. They came to this celebration from Rockford, Aurora and St. Charles and from all the surrounding country, and it must be remembered that at this time Genoa was as promising a town and had a population equal to the other towns named. Belvidere at the time contained only two houses. Judge Hill was at this time a man of less than thirty years, was possessed with great natural ability, had a better education than boys generally at that period, and was a speaker of considerable power and many are those present who have testified to the ability of Judge Hill on this occasion.

Two men of Genoa by this time had acquired considerable notoriety. One was Daniel T. Whittemore, and the other E. P. Gleason, both now known to be members of the banditti and associates of the Brodies and other outlaws who infested the country at that time. After the Perkins robbery both men were under suspicion and Daniel Whittemore soon left the country, disposing of his claim to E. P. Gleason, and when last heard from was residing in California. Gleason in his subsequent career kept up the reputation which he had established from the beginning. While boarding at Perkins' log tavern soon after his arrival a carpet sack was found in his possession well filled with counterfeit money and the fact that he had plenty of money on hand and was a man of considerable property at that time was easily accounted for. He was a man of fine appearance, agreeable manners, fair in his dealings with his neighbors and generally liked, and consequently had a host of friends who were ever ready to take his part. In the ordinary affairs of life he never tried to pass counterfeit money, but he manufactured it and wholesaled it to his confederates. In 1839 one of his associates, a traveling confederate, was arrested in Chicago and during his confinement confessed his guilt, implicat-

ing one of the chiefs of the gang. Gleason was arrested, but although the testimony of this witness had been promised, when the trial came on he could not be procured and Gleason was liberated.

Not long after a message was again sent from Chicago saying that if our officers would again arrest Gleason the evidence against him should be forthcoming. Three or four deputies were now commissioned to go to Genoa and effect his arrest. They reached his place at midnight and after watching until dawn had the satisfaction of seeing him come to his door, when they approached and captured him. But Gleason hospitably insisted that his captors should stop and get breakfast before they went away and they consented. In the meantime he took them out in his garden to show them his fine crop of corn, of which he was justly proud. In an instant he had disappeared in the tall corn and for several years after was not seen in the country.

Several years after, when the evidence had again become unattainable, Gleason came back and started business again. He had a store, sawmill and fine farm, all in full operation, and had married a respectable young woman of the neighborhood. A few years after he became ill and a traveling doctor named Smith, who boarded in his family and was reported to be attached to his wife, attended him. He grew worse without any evident cause. After eating one day of some porridge prepared by his wife and the doctor he complained that it did not taste just right, but ate heartily and soon after died in convulsions and delirium. Not long after his burial the Doctor and Mrs. Gleason were arrested on a charge of murdering him by poison. The body was exhumed and the contents of the stomach examined and a special term held for their trial, but the evidence of guilt was insufficient and they were discharged. The Doctor and Mrs. Gleason soon afterward married, moved to La Salle county, where the Doctor died under circumstances that led to the suspicion that he had been poisoned. His wife soon after died very suddenly. Such was the miserable end of one who was undoubtedly a leader in the crime that had disturbed the early settlers of this county. He escaped the punishment of his crime against the law only to meet a more terrible fate. An old settler who recently visited here remembers seeing a cabin on what is now known as Fishtrap

about 1840, across in Mayfield township. There was found no regular path leading to the cabin and it is supposed they came by different routes so as to leave no tracks of their going and coming. Many are satisfied that much of the counterfeit money found in possession of Gleason was made at this point and it was known by his neighbors that he spent many nights away from home, returning before daybreak.

The first religious services were held in the house of H. N. Perkins, services being conducted by Rev. Ora Walker in the winter of 1837-8. Rev. Mr. Gaddis was the second preacher in the township.

In 1837 a mail route was established from St. Charles through Genoa and a postoffice was opened by Horatio M. Perkins. This office Mr. Perkins held for forty-seven consecutive years, resigning in 1884, when his grandson, H. A. Perkins, was appointed. Genoa received its name from Thomas Madison, who named it Genoa in honor of his native town in New York. In 1848 Genoa still had as large trade as any other town in the county. It had two well built taverns along the stage line from Elgin to Galena. These hotels did an excellent business. Aside from that they were great social centers. Balls were frequently held there and the young men and young ladies here came from miles around and danced until the wee small hours of the morning. Not only were these events of social interest but they proved profitable, for Mr. Perkins reports having taken in as high as two hundred and twenty-five dollars in one night. In 1854 the Genoa Anti-Horse Thief Association was organized, the process of law being too slow for practical purposes, so the good people of Genoa abandoned the red tape forms and the people started out on a plan to protect themselves. So successful were they in this enterprise that after its organization but one horse ever came up missing and that was found after a long search and an expenditure of two hundred dollars.

The first school was held in 1838 and was taught by Mary Ann Hill. The site of the first institution of learning was about three-quarters of a mile south of the present village. The Methodist services were held in the schoolhouse until 1854, when the Genoa Methodist church was erected, which at that time was the finest church edifice in the county. In 1867 the New church was erect-

ed near the north line of the town on land donated by Daniel Buck. The original subscription list is in our possession and it shows how anxious these pioneers were for the spread of the gospel. Daniel Buck contributed a thousand dollars aside from the site, while others gave sums that seem to us almost incredible when considering the small amount of property, from which these sums were taken.

In 1850 the village of Genoa was platted, but had not attained much size and prominence until the building of the railroad in 1876. Since this time Genoa has had a rapid growth and at present has a population of two thousand. On the east side of the town in the settlement started by Padgett Hodgeboom and George Moore a village was erected along the Milwaukee road called New Lebanon, which has a postoffice, store, elevator and butter factory and makes an excellent shipping station for the people on this side of the town. A large number of Germans have settled here and have built an excellent German Lutheran church in Genoa and maintain a parochial school. Among the leading Germans who have been successful in the building up of this community and securing for themselves a competency in this life are John Becker, John Lambke, Chris and John Ault, August Japp, Joseph Duneyan, H. Kreuger and M. Housline. In the latter '50s a large number of Pennsylvanians settled in the northeast part of the town. Among the number were the Kitchens, Corsans, Eichlers, Kitchens and Spencers. In 1877 the Genoa graded school was built and the school was organized by David S. Gibbs, the first principal. For six years this institution was the only graded school in the north part of the county, pupils attending from McHenry and Kane counties and for a distance of ten or fifteen miles around. Professor Gibbs was raised in Franklin township near Blood's Point, was a schoolteacher in his early days and afterward a soldier in the Civil war. His work was of a lasting character and he and his wife, Julia, have left an impression on young hearts that will last when their monuments shall have crumbled into dust.

Genoa furnished the Union army with one hundred and nine men, and at the time of the first enrollment for a draft had already sent out sixty-eight per cent of her arms bearing population. Of those who lost their lives in the war were:



FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE IN GENOA.

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J. H. Chase, who died at Kansas City, Missouri, June 11, 1865; R. M. Gillett, Alexandria, Virginia, April 9, 1862; Ellis Buck, Washington, D. C., April 28, 1864; A. H. Bruzell who was lost off steamboat Olive, below St. Louis, on the Mississippi, June 28, 1865; Augustus Martin, at Genoa, February 13, 1863; Sergeant J. H. Depue, March 21, 1864; J. S. Bailey at Chicago, Illinois, October 1, 1862; J. H. Burroughs, at New Albany, Indiana, December 24, 1862.

The supervisors of the town are: Henry Durham, 1850; G. F. King, 1851; I. W. Garvin, 1852; A. M. Hollenbeck, 1853-4; I. W. Garvin, 1855; Jesse Doud, 1856; Daniel Buck, 1857; John Heth, 1861-2; J. L. Brown, 1863; Daniel Buck, 1864-5; Henry N. Perkins, 1866-9; A. H. Pond, 1870-3; John Heth, 1874; Jeremiah L. Brown, 1875; John Heth, 1876; Henry N. Perkins, 1877-80; A. H. Pond, 1881-3; Kendall Jackman, 1884; D. S. Brown; J. E. Stott; J. Siglin, and F. Duval.

DE KALB COUNTY IN WAR.

When the war with Mexico broke out in 1845, De Kalb county was then very sparsely settled, having a population of less than three thousand. Illinois furnished six regiments of troops and De Kalb county more than a score of soldiers. A company of soldiers from Belvidere, headed by Captain William Shepherd marched from that city to Sycamore and encamped for the night. As they came marching into the little village they were headed by a fife and drum corps. At that period martial music was not frequently heard on the frontier, and it created considerable excitement. The boys built bonfires, made speeches and played the martial music until late in the night. This so stirred the American blood of 1776 and 1812 that in the morning the force was considerably increased. With this additional re-inforcement they marched on to Dixon and from there to the river, where they took ship for Alton and were enrolled with the Second Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The soldiers from De Kalb county in this company are given in the Adjutant's Report of Belvidere, and no mention is made of the fact that part of the company were residents of De Kalb county, but several are known who have resided here both before and after the Mexican war. Among the number were George Dennis and Peter Murray of Mayfield, and Leroy Benson, of Kingston township and per-

haps Francis Russell, whose residence is in De Kalb county. The same is true of the soldiers of the Mexican war from which county who enlisted in the First Illinois Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. Among the number are Alonzo Laporte, of Paw Paw; Peleg Sweet, later a resident of Victor; and Theron Potter, later a resident of Sandwich. Alonzo Laporte still resides in West Paw Paw. George Dennis is a resident of Iowa. The company belonging to the Second Illinois suffered heavy loss, losing more than half their number. They are buried at Monterey, Jalapa, City of Mexico, Vera Cruz and Pueblo, more dying from disease contracted in that tropical climate of Mexico than from the bullets of the enemy.

Edwin H. Fay, who still lives in Hinckley, went from this county into the Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry; William Cone into the First Illinois Volunteer Infantry and David Tawn enlisted from Paw Paw into the same regiment.

The period in our county's history that reached the high tide of patriotism, self-sacrifice and heroism was that from 1861 to 1865. The emigrants from eastern homes had by this time become well and comfortably domiciled in their new homes, had attached to the new west and were reaching out for opportunities of education and refinement which comes after years of toil and hardship. The real temper of love of country in the American people had not been put to the severest test since the days of 1776, unless we take into consideration the war of 1812 (and that one-sided, short, decisive, but brilliant struggle with our weak sister republic—Mexico—which in its inception does not reflect great credit on the nation's moral tone, for it was waged to extend an institution, already condemned by the civilized nations of the world) no real trial, such as was occasioned by the Civil war had come. Foreign nations firmly believed that a clash of arms between sections of our country would cause our national fabric to fall and had openly prophesied such a catastrophe. The real wealth and inexhaustible resources of our country were not appreciated and the most optimistic American, had he been told in 1861 that the struggle then in its inception, would mean the expenditure of over five billion dollars of national, state, county and individual wealth, but would have been paralyzed with such an apparently hopeless prospect.

Every step of this struggle led into unknown and untried policies of finance and legislation. Private expenditures, luxuries for the sick and wounded, bounties for the soldier, and all of those things done from the humanitarian standpoint to alleviate the suffering and sorrows that were rolled upon this nation in its days of travail can never be known. Two million men for the flotilla and the field, and the thousands essential for the maintenance of this mighty host in arms were drawn from the occupations of peace and productiveness, and those left at home must continue the work of those in public service and in addition support those armies, navies and all things else that were necessary to the maintenance of an indissoluble nation.

The county had been shaken to its foundations by the great political contest of 1860 and people were apparently hopelessly divided when the contest came a few months later, but everything moved with rapidity. Threats of secession were now carried to a reality. Our national life was in jeopardy. Political divisions began to subside. Finally the flag of our fathers was fired upon. Then the great love of country, which in many seemed to lie dormant, was aroused. Stephen A. Douglas, who had apparently trifled with dangers during a brilliant political career, now came out strongly for the suppression of rebellion. His Sunday night conference with President Lincoln, his recommendations and promised loyal support, stimulated the martyred president to determined activity, and a brighter day dawned upon the administration which from the beginning had been enveloped in deep gloom. The Douglas democracy responded to the patriotic spirit of its great leader and they rallied to the support of the crowning act of a brilliant, national career and his position in 1861, the support of Lincoln's administration cannot be fully estimated. His death at only forty-eight years of age in this great national crisis was a truly national calamity. The firing on Fort Sumter awakened the country from the delusion that secession was simply a threat to curb the growing sentiment against slavery in the north and satiate political revenge. The call to arms came, the flag unfurled over public buildings and seemed to produce an effect that was electrical.

The best young men came forth to do service. Some institutions of learning found it impos-

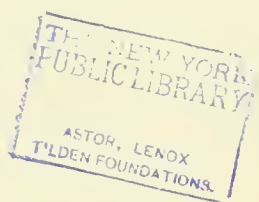
sible to continue their school work. The instructor became an officer and led his men to the scene of conflict. Within three days from the first call for troops De Kalb county had men at Cairo ready for duty. Professor A. J. Blanchard, then principal of an academy in Vermont, organized a company and was soon at Washington for defense of the capital. The Sycamore high school closed a month before the end of the school year because so many of the boys had enlisted. The north became a vast camp of preparation, the military spirit was high and the people fondly hoped for immediate termination of the conflict.

The township taxes levied and raised, together with personal expenditures, amounted to a quarter of a million dollars, while our total wealth was not a sixth of what it is now, and our population a little more than half of what it is today. Out of our little more than sixteen thousand people we sent nearly 3,000 to the field. The draft was resorted to in a few townships. Revenue was collected on many articles, drugs, notes, mortgages and many other necessities of life, but the burdens in many cases were imposed by popular vote and most cheerfully borne; and as is the case generally in such a crisis the "money shark" was loudest in his complaints and too often disloyal. The most precious sacrifice, however, was in the lives and health of her quota of gallant boys.

When the call for seventy-five thousand volunteers appeared April 15, great excitement prevailed throughout this section of the country, as well as other parts of the Union. Shortly after this came the attack on the Eighth Massachusetts, while passing through Baltimore, and the first blood of the war on both sides was shed. Instead of seventy-five thousand troops being received in response to the call, three hundred thousand volunteers offered themselves for the service of their country and they came marching forth to the tune of "John Brown's Body." During the ensuing weeks there were tender partings of sons from parents and sweethearts. Though the terms of enlistment were commonly short it was still believed on both sides that the war would be a matter of not more than one hundred days or so. If either party had foreseen four or five years of continuous and terrific fighting between armies aggregating two million men, and with losses altogether near seven hundred thousand, the emotions of those parting would have been



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.



more poignant still, but in these first weeks there was displayed a kind of sentiment which could only belong to the early stages of the war. There had as yet been no gaps made in the family circles of the nation; there were no wrongs to avenge, no sufferings to requite; the harsher aspect of the struggle had not yet come. There was only the exultation of fighting for one's country, the pathos of saying good-by, the hope of glory, the glow of facing untried dangers. The boys left their classes in the colleges, and in the public schools, the farmers, mechanics and artisans left their work, clerks laid down their bargains on the counter, the merchant raised a company or regiment and put himself at its head. Gentlemen of leisure found at last opportunity for action, which they had missed all their lives without knowing what ailed them; ne'er-do-wells and black sheep started to the front with the determination to prove that there was stuff in them after all. They all went into camp, green, loose, awkward. The men were independent, free and easy; the officers men of education and refinement, unused to the exigencies of military discipline, asked their rank and file (with many of whom perhaps they had been acquainted in the walks of peace) to "please step this way," "kindly present arms," and so on; but such softened words wore away before long, and when the first three months again came back to their native villages they were hardly recognizable, for the gawky citizens who had gone forth so lately. Their figures were wiry and erect, their lean faces were tanned by the suns of Virginia. They walked in pairs or threes, with a long, springy, measured step of war; they were now disciplined soldiers who had shot and been shot at, had faced death, had obeyed orders, had made a part of battles. The difference was wonderful and it never wore away. Many who marched forth returned no more forever; those who came back were changed; there were empty places in almost every household as the years went by; and the family group around the hearth, if it were still full, never looked the same as before; There was another spirit, another feeling in it. Everywhere you saw the badge of mourning; women, old and young in black gowns, with crepe veils; it was a sight so common that one ceased to notice it. And the talk was all campaigns, battles, generals, captains, regiments, charges, re-

treats, victories, defeats. The war correspondents of that day were few but the newspapers were absorbing reading nevertheless and they had news to tell. There were the black head lines; the columns of terse narrative; the lists of dead and wounded—but these soon had to be given up save for the names of leading officers; what should a newspaper do with the loss of forty or fifty thousand which some of the great battles brought? Short or long, those lists of dead, wounded and missing, were as trying to the women's hearts at home as was the charge that caused them to the soldiers who faced the guns. Yes, far more trying, for the charge was made in hot blood and there was excitement with glory to win and only one's own death to face; but the lists were read at home; cold and trembling fingers held the paper; the eyes were painfully strained; the lips parted; the face pale, and the heart stood still or leaped by turns. There was no excitement to sustain the wife and mother; no glory to gain, and the death, if it came, came not to her but to him she loved best. No adequate history could ever be written of the women of the Civil war, but it is strange, indeed, that no great sculptor or architect has been commissioned to erect some mighty monument to commemorate forever in enduring marble or bronze her heroism, her sacrifices and her achievements."

How do the excitements of our earlier settlement, its claim wars, its county seat wrangles, its contest with the banditti, its war upon grave robbers, its political and social excitements, all pale and lose their interest when compared with the story of the grand heroism displayed by her sons upon a hundred fields of battle.

In the four years of the Civil war is comprised more of our county's real history, more true heroism, more adventure, more romance, more gallantry, valor, everything that dignifies and ennobles the characters of this people than all the remaining portions of its career. What gallant and honorable service the soldier boys of De Kalb county performed for their country. Not one of the great battles of the long and bloody war was fought in which the sons of De Kalb did not bear an honorable part.

De Kalb county boys opened the first battle in the seven days' fight on the Virginia peninsula and were the first to attack Lee's rebel hosts at

Gettysburg. Some loaded their guns for the first time, while under the fire of Fort Donelson. They swept with the great Sherman on the grand march to the sea. They were the heroes of the day on the first assault on Vicksburg. They bore a most honorable part in its final capture. They saved by gallant charge the defeat of Banks on the Red river. They were first at the capture of Mobile. In the campaigns in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and in the east, indeed wherever a rebel army was to be found, there were men of De Kalb county to meet them in the deadly conflict.

De Kalb county furnished one brevet major general in the person of Charles Stolbrand, five brevet brigadier generals in the persons of Daniel Dustin, Charles Waite, Everell F. Dutton, F. W. Partridge and Thomas W. Humphrey. They furnished seven colonels and lieutenant colonels, about double that amount of majors and over forty captains.

When the first company of soldiers was raised by Z. B. Mayo the ladies of Sycamore purchased and made the uniforms for the soldiers. They were not skilled in army regulation suits, but made a very presentable company. The work of the women of De Kalb county deserves most honorable mention. Aid societies were organized in every township of the county and furnished hospital supplies, clothing and food for the soldiers. They purchased and presented flags to many of the organizations that went from this county and the spirit of true heroism was as strong in them as in the boys on the field. Those were days of great sorrow. Those present when those companies of the One Hundred and Fifth marched from this county will never forget the sad partings of the boys with their families. During the war we read accounts like the following: "Died at his home in Mayfield of illness contracted in the war, Turner Wing, aged eighteen years and eight months." "Killed at the battle of Shiloh, one of the gallant officers of the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Regiment, Captain E. C. Knapp, aged twenty-nine years." "Killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862, John Densmore Dole, of the Thirty-fourth Infantry, aged twenty-one years." "Joseph Petrie at Corinth, aged seventeen years." Thus we can get a definite idea of the age of the soldiers who constituted the army of the Union during the Civil war. In passing through the great

national cemeteries of the southland we find the age of the average soldier a little more than twenty, and after a day spent in the great national cemetery at Chattanooga, where seventeen thousand soldiers lie buried, we noticed but one who had attained the age of forty years.

At meetings of the board of supervisors of De Kalb county, at town meetings and, in fact, in nearly all of the public gatherings, questions pertaining to the war were discussed and measures devised for the termination of the rebellion. It has been our aim to give a complete list of all the soldiers who went to the war from this county. Where full companies were organized in this county for the different regiments we find little difficulty in securing names, but many men from this county enlisted in regiments raised in other parts of the state, especially Chicago, so that it would be an extremely difficult task to give the list complete.

The political affairs of both town and county pertain largely to matters growing out of problems concerning the war. Special town meetings, special meetings of the board of supervisors are of frequent occurrence. One meeting of the supervisors appropriated \$2,000.00 to families deprived of their support because of father, husband or son, upon whom a widowed mother depended for support, had gone to the front. The men who served in public capacities, whether in county or township affairs, deserve unstinted praise for the loyal support of every feature of service that strengthened the national cause; and had every county north of Mason's and Dixon's line been as loyal and patriotic as De Kalb county the war would not have cost one-third as much of blood and treasure as was occasioned by this cruel war.

TENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

COMPANY II.

SERGEANTS.

Daniel R. Ballou, Sandwich, promoted first lieutenant.

Franklin Munson, Sandwich, promoted first lieutenant.

Hubert Carwer, Sandwich, mustered out August, 28, '64.

Edward Hoag, Sandwich, died February 6, '62.
Charles Kenrill Sandwich, mustered out August 28, '64.

CORPORALS

M. R. Van Nostrand, Sandwich, re-enlisted as veteran.

George Woodward, Sandwich, promoted first lieutenant.

John Culver, Sandwich, mustered out August 28, '64.

Cornelius Haggerty, Sandwich, died August 31, '62.

PRIVATES.

Brucham, William, Sandwich, mustered out August 28, '64.

Baldwin, John, Sandwich, discharged March 9, '62.

Baldwin, Kipps, Sandwich, re-enlisted as veteran.

Banfield, John, Sandwich, re-enlisted as veteran.

Baker, Thornton, Sandwich, discharged May 26, '62.

Colgrove, Franklin, Sandwich, re-enlisted as veteran.

Corke, Thomas, Sandwich, re-enlisted as veteran.

Canham, William, Sandwich, mustered out August 28, '64.

Davis, Washington, Sandwich, re-enlisted as veteran.

Drujar, William, Sandwich, died February 25, '64.

Estabrook, Edwui, Sandwich, re-enlisted as veteran.

Froget, Henry, Sandwich, discharged November 20, '63.

Fuhr, Adam, Sandwich, mustered out August 28, '64.

Faxon, Samuel, Sandwich, re-enlisted as veteran.

Gilbert, Franklin, Sandwich, discharged March 12, '62.

Godfrey, Charles, Sandwich, mustered out August 28, '64.

Hamlin, Charles, Sandwich, mustered out August 28, '64.

Hamlin, William H., Sandwich, mustered out August 28, '64.

Hinkins, Andrew, Sandwich, mustered out August 28, '64.

Hart, Henry, Sandwich, mustered out August 28, '64.

Hammer, Francis, Sandwich, discharged March 11, '62.

Ise, Henry, Sandwich, re-enlisted as veteran.

Judd, Albert, Sandwich, mustered out August 28, '64.

Lacey, Michael, Sandwich, re-enlisted as veteran.

Miller, George C., Sandwich, re-enlisted as veteran.

Miller, James, Sandwich, mustered out August 28, '64.

Miller, William, Sandwich, mustered out August 28, '64.

Mullin, Nathaniel, Sandwich, re-enlisted as veteran.

Rose, Andrew, Sandwich, mustered out June 15, '65.

Sanders, Milton, Sandwich, re-enlisted as veteran.

Snyder, Augustus, Sandwich, died March 4, '64.

Stall, John, Sandwich, mustered out August 28, '64.

Stipp, Herman, Sandwich, died November 6, '62.

Wait, Lorenzo, Sandwich, re-enlisted as veteran.

Whitney, Edward, Sandwich, deserted November 27, '61.

VETERANS.

Baldwin, Kipps, Sandwich, died July 20, '64, from wounds.

Banfield, John, Sandwich, mustered out July 4, '65, as corporal.

Colgrove, Franklin, Sandwich, discharged June 23, '65, for disability.

Corke, Thomas, Sandwich, transferred to non-commissioned staff.

Davis, Washington, Sandwich, mustered out July 4, '65, as corporal.

Estabrook, Edwin, Sandwich, mustered out July 4, '65, as corporal.

Faxon, Samuel, Sandwich, mustered out July 4, '65, as sergeant.

Hammer, Francis, Sandwich, mustered out July 4, '65.

Lacey, Michael, Sandwich, mustered out July 4, '65, as sergeant.

Miller, James, Sandwich, mustered out July 4, '65, as sergeant.

Nonslat, Eugene, Sandwich, mustered out July 4, '65, as sergeant.

Rose, Andrew, Sandwich, wounded.

Stipp, Herman, Sandwich, mustered out July 4, '65, as sergeant.

Van Nostrand, M. R., Sandwich, transferred to non-commissioned staff.

Wait, Lorenzo, Sandwich, transferred to non-commissioned staff.

RECRUITS.

Coster, Nicholas, Sandwich, mustered out September 5, '64.

Davis, Henry, Sandwich, died May 8, '62.

Dobbin, David, Sandwich, mustered out September 27, '64.

Estabrook Adelbert, Sandwich, mustered out July 4, '65.

Gletty, George, Sandwich, mustered out December 28, '64.

Gletty, Jacob, Sandwich, died January 29, '62.

Hough, George A., Sandwich, discharged January 19, '63.

Holden, William, Sandwich, mustered out December 28, '64.

Hoefner, Antonio, Sandwich, transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade.

Latham, Thomas A., Sandwich, mustered out December 28, '64.

Morrison, Thomas, Sandwich, transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade.

Seaton, Leonard B., Somonauk, mustered out July 4, '65.

Trouslatt, Eugene, Sandwich, re-enlisted as veteran.

The Tenth Illinois Infantry was one of the six regiments called for by the governor, formed April 16, 1861. The regiment was first engaged in the siege of New Madrid, lost their captain, Lindsey H. Carr, and two men killed of the Sandwich company. They were next engaged at Island No. 10, took part in the movements of Pope's army on the advance on Corinth, had a brisk fight, forced a passage through four miles of swamp, losing several men; garrisoned Fort Negley for a time and was then assigned to the

Army of the Cumberland in General Thomas Corps. They were at the siege of Knoxville and were in the army furnishing relief to General Burnside. They re-enlisted as veterans in 1864 and moved with Sherman's army toward Atlanta. Had a stubborn fight at Buzzard's Roost and Resaca, and were present at the fall of Atlanta; participated in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain and were then attached to the army under Thomas, following Hood northward. They again joined the army under Sherman, fought at the battle of Bentonville, and were with the army at Raleigh when the war closed. On the 4th of June they proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, and were mustered out of service on the 4th of July, 1865, and received final discharge and payment July 11, 1865.

THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

CAPTAINS.

E. F. Dutton.

R. A. Smith.

F. W. Partridge.

Z. B. Mayo.

T. B. Loring.

A. J. Brinkerhoff.

George H. Carpenter.

Richard A. Smith.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

George A. Daboll.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Henry T. Porter.

SERGEANTS, COMPANY E.

E. W. Dewey, Sandwich, deserted January 1, '63.

B. W. Clifford, Plano, promoted second lieutenant.

Zenas S. Harrison, Sandwich, discharged November 3, '61, for disability.

William Wallace, Sandwich, promoted second lieutenant.

CORPORALS.

James M. Dobbin, Freeland, died January 12, '63, of wounds.

William E. Underwood, Sandwich, mustered out January 8, '65, as sergeant.

MUSICIANS.

E. T. Bowers, Somonauk, mustered out June 18, '64.

S. W. West, Somonauk, mustered out June 18, '64.

PRIVATES.

Ankle, Henry, Somonauk, mustered out June 18, '64.

Bashew, Joseph M., Sandwich, died January 21, '63, of wounds.

Bish, Lewis, Squaw Grove, mustered out June 18, '64, as corporal.

Brainard, Jacob, Squaw Grove, mustered out June 18, '64.

Brookins, James, Squaw Grove, mustered out June 18, '64.

Doolittle, Marcus B., Sandwich, died March 7, '63.

Fitch, Albert C., Somonauk, mustered out June 18, '64.

Hermis, Lewis, Sandwich, prisoner, mustered out June 10, '65.

Joles, William, Sandwich, mustered out June 18, '64.

Judge, Michael, Somonauk, mustered out June 18, '64.

Kelly, James, Somonauk, mustered out June 18, '64.

Konth, Michael, Somonauk, deserted July 4, '61.

Liter, Nicholas, Squaw Grove, mustered out June 18, '64.

Miller, Nicholas, Squaw Grove, mustered out June 18, '64, as corporal; was a prisoner.

Mullin, Andrew, Sandwich, killed at Chickasaw Bayou, December 29, '62.

Mattison, Joseph D., Sandwich, mustered out June 18, '64.

Nicholas, Thomas, Somonauk, died August 16, '63.

Orr, Alfred B., Somonauk, discharged September 8, '63, for disability.

Pahner, Camillas L., Squaw Grove, died June 16, '63.

Patch, William B., Clinton, deserted March 10, '62.

Pierce, Benjamin, De Kalb, died January 7, '62.

Potter, Thomas B., Somonauk, killed at Chickasaw Bayou, December 29, '62.

Stewart, Daniel, Sandwich, mustered out June 18, '64.

Van Velzer, Lucien L., De Kalb, deserted April 24, '62.

Wilcox, Otis, Sandwich, deserted July 4, '61.

RECRUITS.

Alger, William H., Somonauk, transferred to Company I, Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

Mullin, John, Sandwich, prisoner, mustered out May 30, '65, as corporal.

Trapp, Frederick, Somonauk, died March 7, '63.

COMPANY F.

SERGEANTS.

John S. Harroon, Sycamore, absent; not mustered in.

Azro A. Buek, Sycamore, promoted captain.

Lorenzo H. Whitney, Sycamore, discharged September 10, '61.

Enos Churchill, Cortland, mustered out June 18, '64.

Porter D. Hall, Cortland, absent, wounded since November, '63.

CORPORALS.

Byron F. Wyman, Sycamore, mustered out June 18, '64, as first sergeant.

Ransom F. Burleigh, Sycamore, mustered out June 18, '64, as sergeant.

William S. Smith, Sycamore, died September 19, '64.

Edward W. Olney, Sycamore, mustered out June 18, '64, as sergeant.

Thomas Hogan, Sycamore, died May 25, '63, of wounds.

Wesley D. Russell, Sycamore, died June 26, '63.

PRIVATEs.

- Allen, William, Sycamore, mustered out June 18, '64.
- Atwood, Morris, Sycamore, discharged September 9, '63, for disability.
- Babcock, Isaiah, Sycamore, mustered out June, '64.
- Bradley, Daniel, Sycamore, prisoner, mustered out May 8, '65.
- Bryant, Samuel T., Sycamore, mustered out June 18, '64.
- Burgess, Lewis, Cortland, discharged January 1, '62.
- Barton, Anthony, Sycamore, mustered out June 18, '64.
- Barnes, Daniel A. A. B., Sycamore, mustered out June 18, '64.
- Carr, George, Sycamore, prisoner, mustered out June 6, '65.
- Campbell, George, Sycamore, prisoner, mustered out June, '65.
- Caswell, Charles H., Sycamore, mustered out June 18, '64.
- Clarke, John, Cortland, discharged December 10, '61.
- Clewson, Leonard S., Sycamore, mustered out June 18, '64.
- Google, John, Sycamore, deserted August 18, '61.
- Courtwright, Cyrenus S., Cortland, mustered out June 18, '64.
- Crosby, Charles R., Sycamore, mustered out June 18, '64.
- Culver, Harlan, Cortland, discharged January 1, '62.
- Deily, Jacob S., Sycamore, wounded since December 29, '62.
- Depue, Nicholas, Sycamore, mustered out June 18, '64, as corporal.
- Dolan, Thomas, Sycamore, discharged July 1, '62.
- Fidermont, Samuel, Sycamore, mustered out June 18, '64.
- Gandy, Wayne, Cortland, discharged May 4, '63, for disability.
- Goodrich, George, Cortland, died February 16, '63.
- Greene, Andrew J., Sycamore, died October 2, '62.
- Harrison, Charles, Sycamore, mustered out July 25, '64.
- Hartman, Philo D., Sycamore, mustered out June 18, '64.
- Hevenor, Reuben M., Malta, mustered out June 18, '64.
- Hill, John, Malta, deserted April 28, '63.
- Houghton, Alonzo, Sycamore, mustered out July 25, '64.
- Keppell, Isaac, Kingston, died May 17, '62.
- Kerr, William C., Sycamore, died January 5, '63, of wounds.
- Loring, Theodore, Cortland, promoted lieutenant.
- Losce, Joshua, De Kalb, prisoner, mustered out June 6, '65.
- McLaughlin, Thomas, Sycamore, deserted February 28, '63.
- Milligan, Robert, Sycamore, deserted April 28, '63.
- Mulligan, Albert, Sycamore, mustered out June 18, '64.
- Myers, Frederick C., Sycamore, veteran, prisoner, mustered out June, '65.
- Nagreen, Joseph, Sycamore, absent, sick since October 21, '63.
- Nichols, John W., Sycamore, mustered out May 30, '65, as sergeant.
- Norris, Sylvester W., Sycamore, mustered out June 18, '64.
- Oleson, Hans, Cortland, died November 2, '63, of wounds.
- Orr, Thomas J., Sycamore, mustered out June 18, '64.
- Orritt, John, Malta, discharged November, '62, for disability.
- Partridge, Zelotes B., Sycamore, discharged May 6, '63.
- Peck, Charles V., Sycamore, killed at Ringgold, November 27, '63.
- Phelps, William A., Sycamore, mustered out June 18, '64.
- Potter, Seneca, Sycamore, discharged July 25, '62, for disability.
- Ramer, Henry, Pierce, mustered out June 18, '64.
- Robbins, Alfred, Sycamore, discharged October 28, '62.
- Russell, Gustavus F., Cortland, mustered out June 18, '64.

Siglin, Jacob, Sycamore, discharged September 12, '61.

Secord, Francis, Sycamore, sick since October 1, '63.

Smith, Henry, Pierce, killed at Ringgold, November 27, '62.

Smith, James M., Sycamore, deserted May 31, '62.

Smith, Oliver W., Sycamore, mustered out June 18, '64.

Spiking, John H., Sycamore, mustered out June, '64.

Stafford, Seymour, Sycamore, transferred to Invalid Corps.

Stark, W. H. Cortland, died December 15, '61.

Thompson, Julius, De Kalb, mustered out June, '64.

Waldron, John, Sycamore, discharged December, '62, for disability.

West, Asa P., Sycamore, discharged June 6, '63, for wounds.

Willis, Moses B., Sycamore, discharged August 11, '62.

Wing, Vintner B., Sycamore, died September, '62, of wounds.

Young, John, Sycamore, died January 13, '64, of wounds.

VETERANS.

Harrington, Nelson H., Sycamore, corporal, transferred to Fifty-sixth Infantry.

Houghton, Alonzo, Sycamore, transferred to Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

Myers, Frederick, Sycamore, transferred to Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

Orvis, Charles W., Sycamore, transferred to Fifty-sixth Illinois, prisoner, mustered out June, '65.

RECRUITS.

Adams, John, Sycamore, mustered out June 18, '65, as corporal.

Burbank, Elbert, Sycamore, mustered out June 18, '64.

Burbank, Horace C., Sycamore, transferred to Invalid Corps, September, '63.

Berogan, John, Pierce.

Brown, George, Cortland, prisoner, mustered out June 6, '65.

Freeman, William, Sycamore, deserted July 31, '61.

Gould, Benjamin L., Cortland, discharged January, '63, for disability.

Harrington, Nelson R., Sycamore, re-enlisted as veteran.

Kingsley, Albert F., Sycamore, promoted corporal.

Lawrence, John M., Cortland.

Nichols, Stephen, Sycamore, discharged February, '63, for disability.

Orvis, Charles W., Sycamore, re-enlisted as veteran.

Patten, David H., Sycamore, mustered out June 18, '64.

Russell, Alphonso, Cortland, killed December 29, '63, at Chickasaw Bayou.

Sprague, Edward F., Sycamore, transferred to Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

Upon the 4th of May the president made a new call for forty-two thousand more men to serve three years and Illinois was given the privilege of furnishing six regiments of them. Then began such a scrambling for the privilege of forming a part of these regiments as was probably never seen before in any country. Places were sought in these regiments with as much avidity as civil offices are now struggled for. All manner of schemes, combinations and stratagems were used to affect the minds of the authorities so as to gain the boon of a place in these regiments.

A convention of claimants for this honor in this congressional district was held at Geneva and everyone who had any influence or acquaintance with any person in authority was urged to attend and secure a recognition for these companies. The convention accomplished nothing, but soon after an order was procured for the creation of one regiment, the Thirteenth Illinois, in this second congressional district. Of its ten companies, one from Sycamore and one from Sandwich were fortunate enough to secure a place and a right to serve their country. Most of the companies had been filled up to the number of one hundred privates, besides the officers, when an order came from the war depart-

ment, still bent on diminishing the force, to reduce the company to eighty-four privates.

This was a sore disappointment to those who were excluded. In some of the companies the men drew lots to determine who should remain and in others by some kind of authority the married men of the company were forced to fall out of the ranks and stay at home, the single men only being accorded the privilege of remaining. It is also a noteworthy fact that many men purchased the right of those who had been fortunate enough to be accepted, paying from twenty to fifty dollars for the privilege of taking their places.

The Sycamore company had for several weeks been drilling daily under charge of Z. B. Mayo, a decrepit old soldier, who had seen service in the Mexican war, and many will recollect how, being without arms, they daily went through the manual in the streets of Sycamore with broomsticks and hoe handles.

When the permission was really gained to join the regiment the people of the place, anxious to do something for these men, assembled in the courthouse and the ladies busily employed themselves and their sewing machines in making uniforms. The citizens were ignorant of any army regulations of clothing, but gray was thought to be a desirable color and the boys were equipped in full suits of gray, the gifts of the ladies and gentlemen of the place. With a vague idea that each company required a banner a beautiful silk flag was prepared and presented to our company by one of the young ladies before an immense crowd gathered to witness the novel scene.

On the 9th of May, 1861, the Thirteenth Regiment was organized at Camp Dement, Dixon, and on the 24th it was mustered into service. It is said to have been the first regiment to organize under the president's call for three years' men and the first to enter the United States service. The regiment remained at Dixon for a few weeks engaged in improving its drill and discipline and here lost its first man, Sergeant Berry, a young gentleman of fine promise, who was shot by one of the sentinels. The regiment was soon ordered to Caseyville, Illinois, and in July moved forward to Rolla, Missouri, an important strategic point, the termination of a railroad and the depot of supplies. It was the first regiment to cross the Mississippi river and move into the hostile region of

Missouri. While at this point Captain Z. B. Mayo resigned his captaincy and was succeeded by First Lieutenant E. F. Dutton.

Engaged in this duty until October 25th, the regiment was then ordered forward to join the army which was forming under Fremont at Springfield, in southwestern Missouri. The troops were still comparatively unused to long marches, yet they were urged forward with great rapidity, marching on the second day thirty-four miles and reaching Springfield, a distance of one hundred miles, in four days. General Fremont, learning the speed on which it had come to his assistance, named it his "Flying Infantry" and noting its superior discipline assigned it the highest post of honor and danger in his army.

A young man, Henry Holt, bugler of Major Power's Cavalry, attached to the Thirteenth Regiment, was complaining of feeling rather ill when the quartermaster, Captain Henderson, who had a passion for aughtlike fun, proposed to bury the musician and in the spirit of merriment seized a spade and after measuring the complainer dug a grave of his exact proportions. The bugler laughed, as did his companions, at the humor of the officer and soon after went away to discharge some duty with which he had been entrusted. About nine o'clock the same evening Holt was sitting with seven or eight of his company about a camp fire within a few feet of the grave when someone pointed to it and remarked in a tone of badinage: "Come, Harry, get ready for your funeral." The youth looked over his shoulder at the gloomy cavity in the earth, put his hand to his head and fell from his stool. His companions laughed at the little piece of acting, as they supposed it, and were surprised that he did not rise from the earth. They went to him, asking, "Are you asleep, Harry?" He made no answer and yet his eyes were open. They shook him in vain. His friends grew alarmed. One placed his hand upon Harry's heart. It was still. He was dead. He had perished of a stroke of apoplexy and was buried at midnight in the grave made for him in jest by a merry hearted friend. And so the droll jest was drowned in the hollow sound of the earth upon a rude coffin and solemnly waking the stillness of the night-morn amid the solitude of a broad prairie of the southwest.

On the 14th of March, 1862, it passed over the battle field of Wilson's Creek and on the 17th camped on the battle ground of Pea Ridge. The ground was strewn with shot, shell and other remains of the conflict. The odor of the decaying bodies was still extremely offensive. In one spot the bodies of seventy hostile Indians lay festering in corruption. There was such a bitter feeling toward the savages who had scalped and plundered our men that they were refused interment.

On the 18th the regiment joined Curtis' army, but next day moved back again some ten miles, Price being reported within twenty miles with fifty thousand men. But Price's army was too badly shattered by its late terrible conflict to dare to attack us. The Thirteenth lay encamped till the 8th of April and then commenced a long, tedious and laborious movement across the country to Helena, Arkansas. No one who was engaged upon that terrible march can ever forget its painful weariness, the cold, the hunger, the drenching, chilling rains, the dangers from flooded rivers, the perils from hovering guerillas and armed bands of the enemy, the destitution from scanty rations and at times from thirst. Terrible sufferings were caused during the latter part of the march by this cause. The weather had become intensely warm, streams were very rare, the rebel inhabitants filled up and destroyed their wells upon their approach and the troops of the Thirteenth were often without water for a day at a time. Men could be seen struggling along in the intense heat, their tongues swollen and hanging out of their mouths. Yet guards of United States troops were sent forward every day to guard every rebel's house that was passed and prevent foraging upon the inhabitants. The march lasted for more than three months and it was not till the last of July that the army reached the Mississippi at Helena and again was furnished with the necessities of existence from the stores of the United States.

On the 22d of December the regiment with an immense fleet moved down the Mississippi and on the 26th, under convoy of the gunboats, moved up the Yazoo river to the attack on the city in the east. On the morning of the 27th the whole army was drawn up, the Thirteenth, in Steele's division on the left. During the afternoon the rebel pickets were driven in and the regiment went into camp for the night in a furious rainstorm. In the morn-

ing the regiment was engaged in skirmishing and during the afternoon a dashing charge was made upon a rebel battery by the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Illinois under General Wyman. He had placed himself at the head of the Thirteenth and the regiment was moving on the battery and had arrived at a small bayou, silenced the rebel guns upon the opposite side and lay down and began firing on the sharpshooters who swarmed in the woods. As General Wyman rose up to move among his men he was struck by a rebel bullet in the right breast and mortally wounded. The fall of the General was a terrible shock to the regiment. Several officers rushed to his assistance, but he cried: "For God's sake leave me and attend to the men." The regiment remained there some time and were subsequently moved to another part of the field. At this time Porter D. West and Isaiah Babcock of Company F were severely wounded. That night the men lay on their arms in line of battle, destitute of blankets, although the water was freezing. On the 29th occurred the grand desperate charge upon the rebel works on Chickasaw Bayou, in which the regiment lost one-third of its number.

About nine o'clock a line was formed for an assault upon the batteries. They stood on eminences, in horseshoe form and in the terrible abyss into which shot and shell from three sides were pouring the regiment was formed for a charge. There were three brigades and the Thirteenth was in the brigade under command of General Frank P. Blair. Most of this brigade was composed of new troops, so that the veterans of the Thirteenth were required to lead the charge. Into all this terrible storm of shot and shell the Thirteenth marched without faltering. They captured two lines of rebel rifle pits and when they reached the third line very few remained of this brigade but a scattered remnant of the Thirteenth. They were now within thirty rods of the fortifications. Of the six hundred men who started, one hundred and seventy-seven were either killed, wounded or captured. Of sixty-three men of Company F, twenty-two were killed, wounded and missing. Captain R. A. Smith, who had gallantly led his company to their third rifle pit, lost his arm while in the advance, but bound it up and continued with the troops until the charge was over. But the Thirteenth were the heroes of the day. They fought with magnificent bravery, reckless of all danger.

No sooner were their lines formed than they fell before the pitiless storm of shot and shell like grass before the scythe of the mower, yet they held their position like Spartans, although exposed to this terrible fire from batteries against which their own fire was harmless. The colors of the regiment were left upon the field of battle and afterwards sent as a trophy to Richmond. They lay there till the final capture of the city, when they were found by one of the first Union troops who entered and were thrown to the breeze—the first Union flag that had been seen in that rebel capital since the fall of Sumter.

From Jackson the regiment moved upon Vicksburg and engaged in the siege of that place until its final fall on July 4, 1863. In the trenches in the deadly assault in the dangers and sufferings of that long siege the Thirteenth bore its full share, and Vicksburg was also inscribed upon its banners and its list of triumphs. For a few weeks the regiment was rested, encamped upon Black river in the rear of Vicksburg. There George Carr and Samuel Bryant were captured by the enemy and for many long months endured the horrors of captivity in rebel prisons. Then under the great Sherman it moved on to Chattanooga. Arriving at Bridgeport, on the Tennessee river, Colonel Gorgas turned over the command to Lieutenant Colonel Partridge and departed on recruiting service, appearing no more with the regiment until after its active campaigns had ceased.

In Lookout Mountain the regiment was placed in the command of Fighting Joe Hooper and participated in the memorable capture of Lookout Mountain, and on the 25th in the still greater victory of Mission Ridge, where the Thirteenth captured more prisoners of the Eighteenth Alabama Regiment than it had men of its own and carried off in triumph from the field of battle the flag of that regiment.

The Thirteenth upon that bloody day at Chickamauga was the first to engage the enemy and the last to leave the field. It was sent forward over an open plain to seize an important position. Of their service on this occasion General Osterhaus officially says: "The Thirteenth Illinois executed the order in magnificent style. They charged through a hailstorm of balls and gained the position assigned them, held it, although the enemy poured a murderous fire into their brave men, both

from the gorge above and the hill upon the right." The rebels rallied and made a desperate charge upon its position, but the charge was repelled with heroic courage. General Hooker says: "The position was heroically taken and held by that brave regiment, it all the time maintaining its position with resolution and obstinacy. It has never been my fortune to serve with more zealous and devoted soldiers." No small praise, this, from the most famous fighting general of the war.

Many instances of individual heroism upon this occasion might be related. Patrick Riley, the color bearer, while carrying the flag across the open plain was struck in the breast and fell to the ground, the flag bespattered with blood, but he still held it firm and erect until his successor was obliged to wrench it from his dying grasp and pass on. The regiment gained undying fame by its valor at this fight, but it was at a fearful cost. It lost in dead and wounded one-seventh of the entire loss of the desperate battle, but the victory was won and Cleburne driven from his position.

Among its dead was Major D. R. Bushnell and of its wounded were Colonel Partridge, Captain Walter Blanchard and Captain James M. Beardsley. Major Bushnell was a citizen of Sterling, one of the noblest and manliest of all our citizen soldiers. His loss was sadly deplored. Captain Blanchard, who subsequently died of his wounds, was an aged man, a judge of Du Page county court and president of the Naperville Bank. He had two sons in the army, but endured all the hardships of the service with a heroism that nothing could overcome.

On the 11th of April, when the time of the regiment would have expired in a week, it was posted at Madison Square in Alabama. The rebel Roddy's command, outnumbering it five to one, came upon it disguised in the blue uniforms of our own army and completely surprised and surrounded it. The regiment at that time had only three hundred and fifty men fit for duty. The rebels had three pieces of artillery and fifteen hundred cavalry and infantry. After two hours' hard fighting against these odds the regiment was obliged to abandon the station, fighting its way through its foes, losing sixty-six men prisoners in their hands. The enemy's loss as reported by flag of truce was sixty killed, wounded and missing.

In the summer of 1864, worn down with hazards and hardships of three years of very active service, having traveled through seven southern states, marched more than three thousand miles, fought twenty pitched battles and innumerable skirmishes, the scarred and war-worn veterans of the Thirteenth Illinois came back to their homes and were received with a welcome such as their heroism deserved.

A large number of the regiment re-enlisted and were consolidated with the Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, being there known as Company I, and for another year they fought the rebellion till its close. Of the remainder of the regiment full one-half subsequently re-enlisted in other regiments and again took the field. The regiment entered the service with one thousand and ten men. It received fifty-five recruits, but when mustered out its whole force was five hundred. It had lost from the various casualties of war five hundred and sixty-five men.

TWENTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Benoit, Charles, Somonauk.
Gibson, Peter, Somonauk.
Hartley, Robert M., Sandwich.
Holland, James, Somonauk.
Marble, Thornton, Somonauk.
Rolf, Andis, Somonauk.
Schilling, Thomas, Somonauk.

TWENTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Bastian, Lewis, Somonauk.
Heucke, Robert.
Herring, Henry.
Hess, George J.
Niedam, Conrad, Somonauk.
Schultz, Rudolph.

THIRTIETH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Biggerstaff, Charles, Franklin.
Brandon, Thomas F.
Campbell, Thomas, Kingston.
Clark, Aaron H., Kingston.
Cleaver, Charles W., Kingston.
Corkill, James, Kingston.
Gibbs, David, Franklin.

Griffin, John J., Mayfield.
Hancock, Samuel P., Kingston.
Hepling, John.
Hollister, Joseph, Kingston.
Jecklin, Phillip, Kingston.
Jonty, George, Kingston.
Miller, Andrew J., Kingston.
Wooster, Matthew, Kingston.

THIRTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Campbell, Javis, Kingston.
Bootz, Joseph, Kingston.
Wright, John, Kingston.

THIRTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Anderton, Benjamin, Franklin.
Calhoun, John A.
Clark, Alanson.
Cowser, David M.
Fuller, John M.
Fuller, Nathan.
Fuller, Samuel.
Jones, George.
Kiplinger, Lewis.
Palmer, John R., Franklin.
Sturgis, James B., Franklin.
Vanwinkle, Atherton, Franklin.
White, John H., Franklin.
Wolgamot, Hiram.

THIRTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Bollis, Daniel W., Franklin.
Brewer, Eugene, Paw Paw.
Conn, Spencer, Paw Paw.
Crumb, Columbus W., Franklin.
Dole, John Densmore, Paw Paw.
Eaton, Charles M.
Eaton, Orris D., Paw Paw.
Hunt, Robert J., Paw Paw.
Hunt, Charles W.
Jeffs, Henry A., Franklin.
Robbins, Daniel F., Clinton.
Stevens, Andrew R., Franklin.
Talbot, James, Paw Paw.
Tiffetts, Josiah O., Paw Paw.
Wells, Abner R., Paw Paw.
Young, Daniel C., Paw Paw.

THIRTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Green, John, Somonauk.
 Lipsky, Alexander.
 Metabach, Henry J.
 Tomlin, Alfred, Sandwich.
 Wilson, Arthur W., Clinton.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Garland, Manley, Kingston.

THIRTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Helm, W. N., Shabbona.

FORTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.
COMPANY K.

CAPTAINS.

Jesse D. Butts, De Kalb, resigned April 8, '62.
 Joseph W. Foster, De Kalb, honorably discharged May 15, '65.
 Robert Rainey.
 Joseph Hudson.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Joseph W. Foster, De Kalb, promoted.
 James N. McClellan, South Grove, term expired February 20, '65.
 Jeremiah G. Beard, Somonauk, mustered out as sergeant December 16, '65.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Gilbert S. Barnes, Kingston, died October 24, '61.
 James N. McClellan, South Grove, promoted.
 Abram O. Garlock, Kingston.
 James Briden.

SERGEANTS.

James N. McClellan, South Grove, promoted second lieutenant.
 Shuin W. King, De Kalb, killed at Chickamauga September 20, '63.

James H. Dupee, Sycamore, re-enlisted as veteran.

Perry Rowan, Franklin, killed at Stone River December 31, '62.

CORPORALS.

Moses L. Benies, De Kalb, mustered out September 16, '64, as private.

Charles H. Stuart, Kingston, mustered out September 16, '64.

Robert Lenox, De Kalb, discharged November 15, '63, for disability.

John Lundall, De Kalb, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps March 15, '65.

Lyman H. Needham, De Kalb, died in Andersonville prison September 1, '64.

Orlando M. Benson, killed at Stone River December 31, '62.

Henry B. Gurler, De Kalb, discharged November 11, '62, for disability.

Stephen Olney, Kingston, discharged February 14, '63, for disability.

MUSICIANS.

Ethan Allen, Sycamore, discharged March 26, '62, for disability.

Ephraim H. Hornbeek, Mayfield, deserted November 7, '61.

PRIVATEs.

Austin, Amasa C.

Arst, Frank, Kingston, died at Chattanooga March 13, '63.

Alba, George, Pampas, deserted July 3, '62.

Aurner, William R., Kingston, mustered out September 16, '64.

Bates, Stephen H., Kingston, discharged May 12, '62, for disability.

Barber, Daniel, De Kalb, mustered out September 16, '64.

Brainard, Anson, Kingston, died at St. Louis December 11, '64.

Benies, Aaron B., De Kalb, mustered out September 16, '64.

Brown, James W., De Kalb, mustered out September 18, '64.

Brigham, Artimus, Somonauk, re-enlisted as veteran.

Brigham, Jeremiah G., Somonauk, re-enlisted as veteran.

Collier, John, Kingston, died at Evansville, Indiana, June 11, '62.

Connaughton, Thomas, Kingston, deserted June 11, '62.

Connaughton, Roger, Kingston, deserted June 11, '62.

Conner, Alanson, Malta, discharged January 19, '63, for disability.

Campbell, David, Milan, missing after the battle of Chickamauga.

Decker, William H., Kingston, died at Farmington May 29, '62.

Dairs, William, Kingston, died at Tipton, Missouri, December 4, '61.

De LaTour, George W., Milan, transferred to Company B.

Edmonds, John D., Milan, killed at Chickamauga September 20, '63.

Edmunds, Edward B., Milan, re-enlisted as veteran.

Fish, Mortimer A., Sandwich, mustered out September 16, '64.

Fish, Enos, De Kalb, died at Smithton, Missouri, January 11, '62.

Fish, Chester, De Kalb, transferred to Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry September 5, '61.

Fowler, Jay, De Kalb, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 22, '64.

Frost, George R., Clinton, transferred to Sappers and Miners August 29, '61.

Garlock, William E., De Kalb, discharged April 26, '64, as sergeant, wounded.

Green, Israel J., Sandwich, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps February 10, '64.

Gorham, Edward, South Grove, re-enlisted as veteran.

Hanson, Peter, South Grove, mustered out September 16, '64.

Hannegar, Nathaniel, De Kalb, mustered out October 17, '64.

Hendrickson, Oscar, De Kalb, re-enlisted as veteran.

Hodges, John H., mustered out September 16, '64.

Kimball, Lorenzo, De Kalb, discharged November 25, '62, to enlist in Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

Kennady, Melvin, Squaw Grove, missing after battle of Chickamauga.

Lemley, Peter, Kingston, mustered out September 16, '64.

Martin, Daniel G., Afton, discharged January 16, '64.

McCan, John F., Cortland, mustered out May 12, '65.

McGlin, Edward, Afton, deserted June 11, '62.

Miller, August, Afton, transferred to Sappers and Miners August 29, '61.

Mott, William, Sycamore, discharged July 5, '64, for disability.

Perry, Henry, Sycamore, discharged July 8, '62, for disability.

Perry, William N., Sycamore, died at St. Louis, Missouri, May 23, '62.

Perry, Hale, Sycamore, died at Nashville, Tennessee, November 10, '62.

Peterson, John, De Kalb, died at Smithton, Missouri, January 6, '62.

Patterson, John W., De Kalb, mustered out September 16, '64.

Redding, John, De Kalb, mustered out September 16, '64.

Roleson, Lewis, Kingston, transferred to Sappers and Miners August 29, '61.

Russell, Robert W., Genoa, discharged December 26, '62, to enlist in Sixteenth U. S.

Rogers, Richard S., South Grove, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps July 15, '64.

Rostrop, J. Peters, De Kalb, re-enlisted as veteran.

Stroup, Julius, De Kalb, discharged November 25, '62, to enlist in Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

Stephenson, Francis, De Kalb, mustered out September 16, '64.

Snell, Benjamin, Mayfield, deserted. 23, '61.

Sams, Henry, Mayfield, re-enlisted as veteran.

Shannon, Gilbert, South Grove, mustered out September 16, '64.

Stout, Aaron, De Kalb, discharged January 13, '62, for disability.

Tibbetts, Aaron G., Kingston, discharged July 12, '62, for disability.

Tyler, William P., De Kalb, died at Tipton, Missouri, December 31, '61.

Taylor, Joseph, Mayfield, re-enlisted as veteran.

Vanarsdale, Elias M., Mayfield.

Vandeburgh, Addison, Mayfield, discharged February 11, '62, for disability.

Van Ness, Oscar, Afton, discharged January 26, '62, to enlist in Sixteenth U. S. A.

Walrod, Charles, Afton, discharged March 24, '62, for disability.

Wright, Benjamin, De Kalb, mustered out September 28, '64.

Wright, George H., De Kalb, re-enlisted as veteran.

Wright, William, De Kalb, mustered out September 16, '64.

Wittmore, Anson W., De Kalb, discharged March 26, '62, for disability.

Wilson, Charles S., Somonauk, mustered out September 16, '64.

Yarwood, N. B., Kingston, discharged December 26, '62, to enlist in Sixteenth U. S. A.

VETERANS.

Beard, Jeremiah G., De Kalb, mustered out December 16, '65, as first sergeant.

Brigham, Artemus, Victor, mustered out December 16, '65, as sergeant.

Depue, James H., Sycamore, first sergeant, died at home March 22, '64.

Edmonds, Edmond B., De Kalb, mustered out December 16, '65, as corporal.

Nichols, Charles, De Kalb, mustered out December 16, '65, as corporal, wounded.

Sams, Henry, De Kalb, mustered out December 16, '65.

Taylor, Joseph, Mayfield, mustered out September 16, '65, wounded.

Wright, George H., De Kalb, mustered out December 16, '65, as sergeant, wounded.

The Forty-second Illinois Infantry was organized at Chicago, one company being from De Kalb county, and was first commanded by J. L. Butts. saw service at Island No. 10, joined the army under Pope and moved to Fort Pillow, saw the siege of Corinth, engaged in the battle of Farmington and led the advance in pursuit of Beauregard's army. Also engaged in the battle of Columbia, Tennessee, sustaining heavy loss: was engaged in the battle of Stone River and again suffered a loss of over two hundred men: was in the battle of Chickamauga, losing one hundred and fifty men: was engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge, losing forty-five men: re-enlisted as veterans in 1864, entered the Atlanta campaign: was engaged at

Resaca, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta; was in the army under Thomas and was engaged at Spring Hill and Franklin, again sustaining a loss of one hundred and fifty men: was in the battle before Nashville, utterly defeating Hood's army; was mustered out December 16, 1865.

FORTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Montgomery, Robert, Franklin.

Pearson, Elfred, Franklin.

Rich, James, Franklin.

FORTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Aiken, William, Kingston.

Branch, William.

Foss, Charles E., Franklin.

Hall, Charles A., Franklin.

Ruhlston, Hugh A., Cortland.

FORTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Butterfield, Gilford L., Paw Paw.

Clark, Daniel, Paw Paw.

Crocker, Freeman F., Paw Paw.

Dow, John W., Paw Paw.

Hicks, Willard J., Kingston.

Mely, James.

Smith, John, De Kalb.

Tearney, Edward, Clinton.

Terry, U. J., Paw Paw.

FORTY-EIGHT ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Simonds, Henry.

FIFTY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY. COMPANY C.

OFFICERS—CAPTAINS.

John S. Brown, South Grove, resigned February 18, '62.

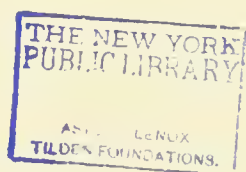
E. W. Knapp, Sycamore, killed at Shiloh.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Edward M. Knapp, Sycamore, promoted.



COL. T. W. HUMPHREY.



Erskin M. Hoyt, Sycamore, resigned July 15, '62.

Oscar W. Phelps, Sycamore, resigned January 12, '63.

Albert C. Perry, Sycamore, promoted major.

Alexander B. Ross, Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Erskin M. Hoyt, Sycamore, promoted.

Oscar W. Phelps, Sycamore, promoted.

Albert C. Perry, Sycamore, promoted.

John Purcell, South Grove, mustered out as sergeant, July 6, '65.

ENLISTED MEN.

SERGEANTS.

Lewis A. Jones, Sycamore, re-enlisted as veteran.

Alonzo J. Foster, De Kalb.

Ralph Vanhouten, De Kalb.

Jerry C. Marvin, Sycamore.

Alonzo E. Carr, Genoa.

CORPORALS.

William H. Simmons, Sycamore.

Michael Courser, Sycamore.

Frederick J. Craft, Sycamore, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Leonard J. Stults, De Kalb.

Albert C. Perry, Sycamore, promoted sergeant and second lieutenant.

Alexander B. Ross, Sycamore, re-enlisted as veteran.

William Fountain, De Kalb, discharged November 19, '64, term expired.

Charles White, Sycamore, discharged November 19, '64.

MUSICIANS.

C. R. Hoadley, drummer.

Goram B. Smith, De Kalb county (Company H.)

PRIVATEs.

Abom, Robert S., Sycamore, deserted December 12, '63; deranged.

Adams, John Q., Sandwich.

Ames, Sherman, South Grove.

Arnold, Bloomer, Sandwich.

Arnold, James, South Grove, re-enlisted as veteran.

Austin, James, Squaw Grove.

Baine, John.

Baker, James O.

Bartholomew, Charles, Somonauk.

Bellinger, George, Sandwich.

Bemander, Charles, Sycamore.

Black, Alva M., South Grove.

Bowley, William, Huntley.

Bowman, Edward, South Grove, re-enlisted as veteran.

Boylan, Thomas, South Grove, re-enlisted as veteran.

Brisbin, Philander, South Grove, re-enlisted as veteran.

Brown, John J., De Kalb.

Burns, Michael, Sycamore, discharged November 19, '64; term expired.

Campbell, Henry, Sycamore.

Carbra, William.

Carver, Henry, Sycamore.

Catlin, J. A., Squaw Grove.

Cheasbro, Joseph M., Sycamore, re-enlisted as veteran.

Cheits, George.

Chien, John, South Grove, deserted December 10, '61.

Clemmense, Eli, Sycamore, re-enlisted as veteran.

Clemmense, James, Sycamore, re-enlisted as veteran.

Cochran, Eugene O.

Counts, Henry.

Davenport, William, De Kalb, re-enlisted as veteran.

Deane, David, South Grove.

Deyoe, William P., South Grove.

Dickson, Sheriden, Sycamore, re-enlisted as veteran.

Gage, Hiram, Sycamore.

Gamage, Alden B., Malta, re-enlisted as veteran.

Garey, James, De Kalb, re-enlisted as veteran.

Gibbins, George, Sycamore.

Gieger, George, South Grove, re-enlisted as veteran.

Goran, Smith B., De Kalb county.

Gould, Luther C., Sycamore.
 Grout, Henry P., Sycamore.
 Hall, Reuben G., Sycamore.
 Hall, William A., Sycamore.
 Halwaick, Sidney W., Malta, re-enlisted as veteran.

Hoaglen, Michael, South Grove, discharged November 19, '64; term expired.

Hobin, Austin.

Kanterberger, John.

Kittle, James, Sycamore.

McCarty, Allen, South Grove, discharged November 19, '64; term expired.

McCurdy, Charles W., Sandwich.

Maranville, Irving, De Kalb.

Milen, Patrick, South Chicago, discharged at Geneva, Illinois.

Morehouse, Charles, Malta.

Motson, Norman, Squaw Grove.

Mudge, Austin, Sandwich.

Mullen, Martin, South Grove, transferred to Company E January 1, '62.

Odell, Truman C., Sycamore.

Parke, Isaac.

Pattie, Oliver.

Penney, Frederick, South Grove.

Percell, John, South Grove, re-enlisted as veteran.

Petrie, James, Sycamore.

Petrie, Joseph, Sycamore.

Phelps, Oscar W., Sycamore, promoted sergeant, then second lieutenant.

Pierce, Charles J., Genoa, discharged November 19, '64; term expired.

Ramsey, Fred W.

Rhoades, Henry, DeKalb, re-enlisted as veteran.

Rogers, Albert, Sycamore, discharged November 19, '64; term expired.

Rowley, Harrison.

Rowley, William C.

Sawles, Charles.

Scally, James, South Grove, transferred to Company E, January 1, '62.

Seeley, Oscar, Pampas.

Smith, John, South Grove, discharged December 16, '61.

Stanley, Charles M., Sycamore, re-enlisted as veteran.

Taylor, Daniel, DeKalb, re-enlisted.

Taylor, Philander, DeKalb.

Taylor, William, DeKalb.

Thomas, Leroy E., South Grove, discharged November 19, '64; term expired.

Thompson, Harrison.

Thompson, William.

Vanhouten, Bradford, DeKalb.

Vauhouten, Bradley, DeKalb.

Vaughan, Delevan H.

Vaughan, Delos E.

Walker, George, Sycamore.

Wareville, Irving.

Williams, Chester E.

Wills, Stephen A., De Kalb county.

Winchester, Samuel E., Squaw Grove.

Zaelkie, Gustave.

VETERANS.

Arnold, James, Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65.

Brisbin, Philander, Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65.

Bowman, Edward, Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65.

Boylan, Thomas, Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65, as corporal.

Cheasbro, Joseph M., Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65, as sergeant.

Clemmens, Eli, Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65.

Clemmens, James, Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65; absent without leave.

Davenport, William, Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65.

Dickson, Sheriden, Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65.

Gamage, Alden B., Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65, as sergeant.

Gary, James, Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65.

Geiger, George, Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65, as corporal.

Hall, William, Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65.

Hatch, Daniel P., Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65.

Hill, John, Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65; was prisoner.

Halwick, Sydney W., Sycamore, killed on skirmish line August 20, '64.

Jones, Lewis A., Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65, as corporal.

Lawless, Charles, Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65, as corporal.

Purcell, John, Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65, as first sergeant.

Rhoads, Henry, Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65.

Ross, Alexander B., Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65, as first lieutenant.

Stanley, Charles M., Sycamore, mustered out July 15, '65; was prisoner.

Taylor, Daniel, Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65.

Whitehead, Malvin B., Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65.

RECRUITS.

Black, David T., Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65.

Campbell, Andrew J., Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65.

Congdon, William, Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65.

Cunningham, Michael, Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65.

Hall, Reuben G., Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65.

Hampton, Benjamin M., Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65.

Morgan, John R., Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65.

Nagle, William, Sycamore, mustered out July 6, '65.

The Fifty-second Illinois Infantry was organized at Geneva, Kane county, Illinois, by Colonel Isaac G. Wilson. Henry Stark, of Sycamore, was major, as was also Albert C. Perry, of Sycamore. They went into quarters at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri. They embarked for Fort Donelson, arrived the 18th of February, and were sent with prisoners to Chicago. March 13th left for the Army of the Tennessee and were assigned to the Third Brigade under Colonel Sweeney. The regiment took a prominent part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, and lost one hundred and seventy men in killed, wounded and missing. Major Stark commanded the first day and Captain Brown on the second; was at the battle of

Corinth and again sustained heavy loss; saw service at Iuka, and at Pulaski, Tennessee, did provost duty. In May, 1864, they entered upon the Atlanta campaign. The regiment participated in the battles of Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and took part in the battles before Atlanta. They were with Sherman on the march to the sea and in the campaign of the Carolinas, participating in the battle of Bentonville, and were at Raleigh when the war was brought to a close.

FIFTY-THIRD ILLINOIS REGIMENT.

Avery, Alonzo E., Paw Paw.

Borin, John T., Clinton.

Boston, James, Somonauk.

Burkhardt, Nicholas, Clinton.

Chapman, Orris, Paw Paw.

Claud, Prosper, Somonauk.

Cox, Peter, Clinton.

Davenport, William, Clinton.

Dine, John W., Clinton.

Duncan, Harrison, Clinton.

Eaton, Clark, Paw Paw.

Ellis, Dennison, Paw Paw.

Firkins, William, Paw Paw.

Gandy, John E., Clinton.

Griffin, James A., Clinton.

Halleck, Frank P., Paw Paw.

Haskell, Orson, Paw Paw.

Haskell, Orville, Paw Paw.

Kidd, Albert J., Paw Paw.

Mitchell, Zachariah, Somonauk.

Owen, Morgan, Clinton.

Potter, John, Somonauk.

Sullivan, John, Somonauk.

Williams, Horatio, Somonauk.

Woods, David M., Clinton.

FIFTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Atwood, Amos C., DeKalb.

Averill, John Q., Mayfield.

Branfield, Francis, Milan.

Bridge, Edward, Malta.

Connaughton, Roger, DeKalb.

Connaughton, Thomas, DeKalb.

Crooker, Charles A., Paw Paw.

Cross, Dewitt C., De Kalb.

Downing, Reuben, DeKalb.
 Farwell, George G., Mayfield.
 Foley, George, DeKalb.
 Gammon, J., Malta.
 Graves, Joseph F., DeKalb.
 Huntington, E. D., Malta.
 Keyes, William A., DeKalb.
 Lawson, Lawrence, DeKalb.
 Lindsay, Charles, Malta.
 Lindsay, Oliver, Mayfield.
 Muzzey, Caleb W., DeKalb.
 McCarthy, Alexander, Mayfield, died.
 Patterson, Joseph, Mayfield, died.
 Piper, Joseph, Mayfield, died.
 Piper, Samuel, Mayfield, died.
 Ploquett, Henry, Malta.
 Robinson, William, Milan.
 Smith, Ashael C., Mayfield.
 Stevenson, William, Mayfield, died.
 Tuitt, Walter, Malta.
 Walrod, Horace, Mayfield.
 Welch, Edward, Malta.
 Wells, Charles C., Milan.
 Wing, Turner, Mayfield.
 Wooley, A. M., Mayfield.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Balch, William, Somonauk.
 Carr, Robert, Somonauk.
 Cushman, Wesley, Squaw Grove.
 Eddy, Charles H., Squaw Grove.
 Ferguson, John, Somonauk.
 Smith, James R., Somonauk.
 Whitmore, James, Somonauk.
 Rose, Alphonso, Sycamore.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

OFFICERS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Isaac Rutishauser, Somonauk, honorably discharged January 27, '65.

COMPANY B.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Job Moxom, DeKalb, wounded, resigned March 2, '63.

COMPANY C.

CAPTAIN.

George W. Kittell, Shabbona, mustered out; time expired.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Sanford W. Smith, Shabbona, resigned May 10, '62.

Henry Smith, Shabbona, transferred as consolidated.

COMPANY E.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Karl A. Rutishauser, Somonauk, died of wounds St. Louis, May 18, '62.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Joseph Stauffer, Somonauk, resigned May 21, '62.

ENLISTED MEN.

COMPANY A.

RECRUITS.

Losle, William, Cortland, sergeant, killed at Shiloh, April 6, '62.

Packard, Dwight, Cortland, killed at Shiloh, April 6, '62.

Packard, W. O., Cortland, discharged for disability.

COMPANY C.

SERGEANTS.

Henry Smith, Shabbona, promoted second lieutenant.

Charles O. Wheaton, Shabbona, discharged for wounds received at Shiloh.

Josiah C. Wright, Shabbona, discharged April 10, '63, for disability.

James M. Round, Shabbona, died July 29, '62.

Franklin O. Stephens, Shabbona, discharged June 17, '62, for disability.

CORPORALS.

Cyrus A. Nelson, Shabbona, re-enlisted as veteran.

Levi W. Park, Shabbona, deserted January 31, '65.

William F. Williams, Shabbona, died June 13, '62, of wounds.

Lyman Grover, Shabbona, re-enlisted as veteran.

PRIVATEs.

Armstrong, Porter, Cortland.

Baker, John L., Shabbona, discharged for disability.

Blair, Labon, Shabbona, re-enlisted as veteran.

Ball, Daniel F., Shabbona, deserted at Camp Douglas, Illinois.

Club, Charles, Shabbona.

Cook, Henry H., Shabbona, transferred January 4, '64, to Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery.

Curtis, Elijah, Shabbona, mustered out February 7, '65, as sergeant.

Cornish, John W., Shabbona, transferred February 1, '64, to Battery H, Missouri Light Artillery.

Davis, Harvey M., Shabbona.

Davis, Joseph, Shabbona, re-enlisted as veteran.

Damnth, George, Jr., Shabbona, re-enlisted as veteran.

DeWolf, William, Shabbona.

Downs, Joe, Shabbona.

Flick, George, Shabbona, deserted at Camp Douglas, Illinois.

Filkins, Nelson, Shabbona, died at St. Louis, May 21, '62.

Gates, Charles, Shabbona.

Goodell, Henry C., Shabbona, discharged as a minor.

Grover, Lyman, Shabbona.

Grover, James, Shabbona.

Hamlin, John A., Shabbona, discharged May 20, '62.

Hamlin, Horace A., Shabbona.

Hamm, George, Shabbona.

Hinds, William W., Shabbona, deserted July 1, '62.

Harris, Orange P., Afton.

Horton, William, Shabbona, re-enlisted as veteran.

Hunt, Theodore H., Shabbona, discharged for disability.

Johnson, Charles, Shabbona, discharged August 25, '62, for disability.

Kelly, James, Shabbona, re-enlisted as veteran.

Kennicott, Daniel, Shabbona.

Kettle, John L., Shabbona.

Lumbkins, Josiah, Shabbona, deserted.

Muzzy, John A., Shabbona, died at Brownsville, Mississippi, March 6, '64.

Morris, John, Shabbona, mustered out December 17, '64.

Moxom, Job, DeKalb.

Nichols, Byron, Shabbona, died at Paducah, Kentucky, January 1, '64.

Norton, Francis, Shabbona.

Palm, Dennis G., Shabbona.

Perkins, George, Shabbona, re-enlisted as a veteran.

Price, Richard C., Shabbona, deserted.

Paisley, Sylvester, DeKalb.

Paisley, William, DeKalb.

Rose, William H., Shabbona.

Rutishauser, Isaac, Somonauk.

Ruddy, Anthony, Shabbona, deserted December 1, '62.

Scott, Miles D., Shabbona, deserted.

Simpson, William, Shabbona, transferred February 14, '64, to Battery K, First Missouri Light Artillery.

Simpson, Elmer G., Shabbona.

Shehan, Timothy, Shabbona, re-enlisted as veteran.

Smith, Joseph, Shabbona.

Todd, Owen, Shabbona, detached in First Missouri Light Artillery.

Tompkins, John, Shabbona, deserted.

Town, Daniel, Shabbona.

Town, Russell, Shabbona.

Unwin, William, Shabbona, deserted July 20, 1862.

Van Deventer, Erwin, Shabbona, captured at Shilo, April 6, '62.

Van Voltenburg, John, Shabbona, mustered out February 7, '65.

Wigton, Charles C., Shabbona.

Williams, John, Shabbona.

Williamson, William, Shabbona, transferred

January 4, '64, to Battery H, First Missouri Artillery.

Witherspoon, Edmund, Shabbona, mustered out

Witherspoon, Frederick, Shabbona, discharged February 7, '65, as a minor.

Whitbeck, James, Shabbona, re-enlisted as veteran.

Woodward, William, Shabbona, deserted July 20, '62.

Weston, Edson H., discharged June 20, '62, for disability.

Nelson, Cyrus A., Shabbona, sergeant transferred to Company C, as consolidated.

Clapsaddle, Henry L., Shabbona, transferred to Company C as consolidated.

Dugan, James, Shabbona, discharged November 7, '63, for disability.

Lilly, Charles, Shabbona, discharged June 17, '62, for disability.

Martin, Daniel, Shabbona, discharged January 20, '62; minor.

Price, George N., Shabbona, mustered out February 7, '65.

Rowe, William H., Shabbona, transferred to Company C as consolidated.

Wright, Eugene, Shabbona.

COMPANY D.

Brigham, John, Somonauk, mustered out February 7, '65.

Nielly, Simon, Somonauk, killed at Shilo, April 6, '62.

COMPANY E.

SERGEANTS.

Duft, Henry, Somonauk, died at Macon, Georgia, October 15, '62, while prisoner.

Haibach, Philip, Somonauk, deserted from Camp Butler, Illinois.

CORPORALS.

Savasin, Joseph, Somonauk, deserted February 15, '63.

Wehrle, Friedrich, Somonauk, discharged for disability.

Miller, Henry, Somonauk, died at Macon, Georgia, September 24, '62, a prisoner.

Seidel, Rudolph, Somonauk, deserted June 20, '62.

Seiler, Gustavus, Somonauk, mustered out February 7, '65.

PRIVATES.

Anders, Charles, Somonauk, discharged for disability.

Bice, Joseph, Somonauk.

Biehlmann, Samuel, Somonauk, mustered out February 7, '65.

Bootz, Joseph, Somonauk, mustered out February 7, '65.

Conway, Denis, Somonauk, died at Camp Butler, Illinois.

Dooley, William, Somonauk, discharged December 2, '62, for disability.

Duft, Henry, Somonauk.

Gerold, John, Somonauk, discharged January 1, '64, to re-enlist in First Missouri Artillery.

Graf, Samuel, Somonauk, mustered out February 7, '65.

Goodrich, Christopher, Somonauk, discharged for disability.

Haskin, James, Somonauk, discharged for disability.

Hecker, Anton, Somonauk, discharged for disability.

Henry, William, Somonauk, discharged for disability.

Krisman, Louis, Somonauk, deserted October 15, '62.

Lavasin, Joseph, Somonauk.

Miller, Henry, Somonauk.

Rutishauser, Carl, Somonauk.

Seidel, Rudolph, Somonauk.

Siler, Gustavus, Somonauk.

Stauffer, George, Somonauk.

Steinbiss, Frederick, Somonauk, deserted February 15, '63.

Thompson, William, Somonauk, mustered out February 7, '65.

Wehrle, Friedrich, Somonauk.

RECRUITS.

Beck, Louis, Somonauk, died at Camp Butler,

Illinois, May 5, '63.

Bradley, Edward, Somonauk, died in rebel prison.

Frank, Philip, Somonauk, re-enlisted as veteran.

COMPANY G.

PRIVATES.

Albright, Adelmair, Cortland, deserted June '62.

Artlip, Edward, Cortland, deserted January 25, '63.

Artlip, John, Cortland, discharged July 5, '62, for disability.

Bennett, Joseph, De Kalb.

Croft, James, Somonauk, deserted May 1, '62.

Chamberlain, Ebenezer L., Somonauk, discharged June 2, '62, disability.

Erkhort, Daniel, Cortland, deserted February 6, '62.

Grey, Stephen, Pierceville, deserted September 1, '62.

Griffith, Horace, De Kalb.

Haish, Christian, Somonauk.

Hays, John, De Kalb.

Hogan, William, Clinton, transferred to Company I, January 5, '62.

Hooker, Lewis A., De Kalb.

Johnson, Stephen, Pierceville, discharged January '62, for promotion as hospital steward, U. S. A.

Johnson, Sylvester M., Squaw Grove, transferred to Company B as consolidated.

Labrant, Charles, Pierceville, died at St. Louis May 12, '62, from wounds.

Labrant, Jonathan, Pierceville, mustered out February 7, '65, as corporal.

Ott, John P., Genoa.

Paisley, Sylvester, Genoa.

Parker, John C., Genoa.

Ramer, Philip, Pierceville, discharged October 13, '62, for disability.

Raymond, Henry E., Cortland, discharged November 14, '62, for disability.

Smith, Moses, Pierceville, discharged January 8, '63, disability.

Walker, William P. J., Clinton, mustered out February 7, '65: was prisoner.

Wells, Royal, Pierceville, re-enlisted as veteran.

Williams, Henry, Somonauk.

COMPANY H.

Schwartz, Michael, Clinton, deserted April 6, '62.

Schefnerr, Alonzo, Clinton, mustered out April 17, '65.

COMPANY I.

Chamberlain, Daniel, Somonauk, transferred to Company G, January 5, '65.

Fargo, William P., De Kalb, transferred to Company G, January 5, '62.

Griffith, Horace, De Kalb, transferred to Company G, January 5, '62.

Hooker, Lewis H., De Kalb, transferred to Company G, January 5, '62.

Parker, John C., De Kalb, transferred to Company G, January 5, '62.

Paisley, Sylvester, De Kalb, transferred to Company G, January 5, '62.

Turner, Henry, De Kalb, transferred to Company G, January 5, '62.

Walrod, Charles, De Kalb, transferred to Company G, January 5, '62.

RECRUITS TO THE FIFTY-EIGHTH.

Davis, Harvey M., Shabbona.

Dewolf, William W., Shabbona.

Gates, Charles, Shabbona.

Grover, Lyman, Shabbona.

Ham, George, Shabbona.

Hamlin, Horace A., Shabbona.

Hennes, John H., Franklin.

Horton, William, Shabbona.

Kennicott, Daniel, Shabbona.

Kettle, John N., Shabbona.

McFalls, Berl D., Franklin.

McNabb, David, Franklin.

Norton, Francis, Shabbona.

Palm, Dennis G., Shabbona.

Perkins, George, Shabbona.

Rowe, William H., Shabbona.

Simpson, Elmer D., Shabbona.

Smith, Joseph, Shabbona.

Town, Daniel, Shabbona.

Town, Russell, Shabbona.

Whitbeck, James, Shabbona.

Williams, John, Shabbona.

Wright, Eugene, Shabbona.

The Fifty-eighth was recruited at Camp Douglas, Chicago, February 18, 1862: was immediately furnished with arms and started from Cairo about midnight with orders to proceed up the Ohio to Smithland, Kentucky, thence up the Cumberland to Fort Donelson: was assigned to the Second Division under General C. F. Smith: from Fort Donelson proceeded up the river to Pittsburg Landing, proceeded to change arms, secure transportation and in every way completed the organization. On Monday, the 1st of April, they were awakened by heavy firing from the front, fought the first day at Shiloh, the regiment standing alone, resisting charge after charge made by the determined foe. To prevent being flanked the order was given to fall back to the brow of the hill in the rear. Arriving there they found the enemy in the rear on all sides and the regiment exposed to a continuous fire. Orders were given to go forward and cut its way out, which could have been done with less loss than was suffered afterwards in the southern prison. Many of them were captured a few minutes before six o'clock the first day. The loss in this engagement was frightful, amounting in killed, wounded and prisoners, more than four hundred and fifty men, more than three-fourths taken prisoners were wounded and only two hundred and eighteen were left to surrender. The regiment holding its position so long was undoubtedly in great measure the salvation of the army. Suffering all the hardships and privation which the rebels knew so well how to inflict upon their helpless victims the prisoners, or what was left of them, one hundred and thirty men, were paroled and allowed to go north. The few men left in camp were strengthened by men returning from the hospital and sent as recruits and participated with credit in the skirmishes and battles consequent to the siege of Corinth: was engaged in the battle of Iuka, was sent to Camp Butler for the purpose of recruiting and guarding rebel prisoners. They afterward garrisoned Mound City, Illinois, and Paducah, Kentucky. They were engaged in the battle of Pleasant Hill under General Banks, where they signally defeated the enemy. They charged the enemy on the second day, poured upon them an enfilading fire, which at once turned their flank. Following up this charge the Fifty-eighth captured one hundred and fifty prisoners and re-

captured a battery, belonging to the United States First Artillery, which had been taken from General Banks' troops. In this engagement the loss was heavy. The utmost gallantry was shown by both officers and men and to the Fifty-eighth is due the credit of having given the first check to the foe, having taken five-sixths of the prisoners captured during the engagement. This regiment was mustered out at Montgomery, Alabama, April 6, 1866, and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

SIXTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

PRIVATE.

Van Amberg, James, Sycamore.
 Atwood, Hosea W., Sycamore.
 Coles, William T., Sycamore.
 Cook, Wesley H., Sycamore.
 Fannio, John, Sycamore.
 Griff, Joseph, Malta.
 Holderness, George G., Malta.
 London, Abraham L., Sycamore.
 London, Lewis, Sycamore.
 Lyons, Benjamin, Sycamore.
 Muzzey, Benjamin, De Kalb.
 Knapp, Alvirus, Sycamore.
 Petrie, John R., Sycamore.
 Putnam, Christopher W., Sycamore.
 Robbins, Francis, De Kalb.
 Sepp, Charles, Sycamore.
 Sepp, George B., Sycamore.
 Winans, Edward R., Sycamore.

The Sixty-fifth Regiment was known as the Scotch Regiment and was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois, in the spring of 1862 by Colonel Daniel Cameron. This regiment was ordered to Martinsburg, Virginia, and brigaded with the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York in Artillery M, Second Illinois Artillery under Colonel Miles. When Colonel Miles surrendered at Harper's Ferry, the Sixty-fifth were made prisoners by the enemy. On the succeeding day the regiment was paroled and sent to Chicago, where it remained until April, 1863, when, being exchanged, it moved to the Army of the Eastern Kentucky, served during the campaign in East Tennessee, taking part in battles from November 25-29 in defense of Knoxville. The

enemy under Longstreet was repulsed with great loss. After a severe winter and campaign, the Sixty-fifth re-enlisted as a veteran organization. They then joined General Sherman's Army and engaged in the battle of Kenesaw and Lost Mountains. On the 19th of June the advance was checked by a deep and almost impassable creek, the enemy disputing the passage of the only bridge with the artillery.

Volunteers being called for about fifty men of the Sixty-fifth Illinois stepped forward and charged across the bridge, driving the enemy back and holding the position until the remainder of the regiment crossed. They participated in the battle of Jonesboro and pursued Hood's army from Atlanta to Rome, Kingston, Resaca, Altoona and Gaylesville. The Scotch regiment was engaged in the battle of Franklin and suffered severe loss but more than two hundred dead and wounded rebels covered the ground in front of the Sixty-fifth Illinois. This regiment captured the colors of the Fifteenth Mississippi Infantry. During the night it fell back to Nashville. December 15 and 16 the regiment participated in the battle of Nashville, afterwards pursued Hood's army to Clifton, Tennessee, where the regiment remained until January 15, 1865. They then took boat from Clifton, Tennessee, to Cincinnati, thence by rail to Washington and Annapolis and embarked for Wilmington, North Carolina, landed at Federal Point, February 7, and engaged in heavy skirmishing there, crossed the Cape Fear river and flanked the enemy out of Fort Anderson. On the 20th it fought the enemy at Smithtown Creek, capturing three pieces of artillery and three hundred and fifty men. The regiment then marched to Goldsboro, North Carolina, where it remained until the surrender of Johnston's army. On July 13, 1865, the regiment was mustered out and arrived in Chicago the latter part of the month, receiving final payment and discharge July 26, 1865.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Allen, Alonzo E., Franklin.
Harvey, Asa M., Franklin.
Neiver, George W., Franklin.
O'Neil, Aaron, O.
Timothy, Charles D., Franklin.
Vanorsdale, Emanuel, Franklin.

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Smith, Legrand, Somonauk.
Warner, Henry H., Victor.
Potter, Nelson, Victor.
Dale, Arthur, Victor.

NINETY-SECOND ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Shepherd, David N., Malta.
Kelly, Patrick, Malta.

NINETY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

OFFICERS.

Thomas W. Humphrey, Franklin.

PRIVATES.

Arbuckle, Benson B., Kingston.
Bell, George M., Kingston.
Brainerd, Eli, Kingston.
Garland, W. H., Franklin.
Gleason, Charles H., Kingston.
Heckman, John, Kingston.
Hudson, Hiram, Kingston.
Lankton, Abry, Kingston.
Morrison, John, Franklin.
Mullen, Charles C., Genoa.
Perry, William P., Kingston.
Potter, Henry L., Kingston.
Randall, Melvin A., Franklin.
Robb, Washington, Kingston.
Robbins, James S., Kingston.
Russell, Sylvester S., Kingston.
Saum, William M., Kingston.
Walter, William H., Genoa.
Ward, Joseph H., Franklin.
Wilkie, David, Kingston.
Hardy, Sanford, Genoa.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH.

Sketch of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, from its Organization in the Fall of 1862 Until its Final Discharge from the United States Service in 1865.

In response to the call of President Lincoln for six hundred thousand more men to aid in putting

down armed rebellion against the National Government, the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Illinois Infantry Volunteers, was formed, embracing ten companies, of which six were composed of volunteers from De Kalb and four from Du Page counties respectively.

We have given the record of this regiment more complete because the only full account of the record made by this gallant body of De Kalb county boys has been given by H. L. Boies in his History of DeKalb County.

There are regimental histories of the other regiments which are before us, so it is with pleasure that we acknowledge our dependence upon Mr. Boies' history for this account of the 105th Illinois Volunteers..

The men were enlisted in July and August, 1862, and went into camp at Dixon, Illinois, on the 29th day of the latter month, where they rendezvoused until the preliminaries incident to effective organization were gone through with. All the line officers were elected by the unanimous vote of the respective companies and each of the field and staff officers received every vote in the entire regiment.

The regiment was mustered into service September 2, 1862, with nine hundred and fifty-four men. Colonel Daniel Dustin having been by its wisdom and with enthusiasm elected and welcomed as its commanding officer. The colonel entered the service in August, 1861, in the Eighth Illinois cavalry, as captain of Company L, which was raised in De Kalb county. He had been promoted major and served with his regiment in the campaign on the peninsular.

For lieutenant-colonel and major the One Hundred and Fifth selected Henry F. Vallette of Du Page county, and Everell F. Dutton, of De Kalb, the latter having been first lieutenant of Company F in the Thirteenth Illinois Infantry, volunteers, which company also recruited in De Kalb county in April, 1861. He had been promoted captain of his company in August, 1861, and was with the Thirteenth in all the severe marches through Missouri and into Arkansas under General Curtis. Lieutenant-Colonel Vallette had not before been in the service. Lieutenant-Colonel Vallette and Major Dutton are in stature something over five and six feet respectively; the former of light frame, the latter large and command-

ing. Both are active in their movements, the major being particularly noted for those qualities characteristic of the dashing soldier.

The regiment was mustered in by Captain Barri, of the regular army, at Dixon, as before indicated. Companies A, C, E, G, H and K being recruited from De Kalb county and companies B, D, F and I from Du Page. The following were the officers mustered at the time of organization:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel	Daniel Dustin
Lieutenant colonel	Henry F. Vallette
Major	Everell F. Dutton
Adjutant	William N. Phillips
Quartermaster	Timothy Wells
Surgeon	Horace S. Potter
Assistant surgeon	Alfred Waterman
Chaplain	Levi P. Crawford

COMPANY A.

Captain	Henry D. Brown
First lieutenant	George B. Heath
Second lieutenant	Robert D. Lord

COMPANY B.

Captain	Theodore S. Rogers
First lieutenant	Lucius B. Church
Second lieutenant	Willard Scott, Jr.

COMPANY C.

Captain	Alexander L. Warner
First lieutenant	George W. Field
Second lieutenant	Henry B. Mason

COMPANY D.

Captain	Amos C. Graves
First lieutenant	William H. Jeffries
Second lieutenant	Luther L. Peaslee

COMPANY E.

Captain	Thomas S. Ferry
First lieutenant	Marvin V. Allen
Second lieutenant	Albert C. Overton

COMPANY F.

Captain	Seth F. Daniels
First lieutenant	Samuel Adams
Second lieutenant	Porter Warner

COMPANY G.

Captain	John B. Nash
First lieutenant	Richard R. Woodruff
Second lieutenant	John M. Smith

COMPANY H.

Captain	Eli Hunt
First lieutenant	James S. Forsythe
Second lieutenant	Charles G. Culver-

COMPANY I.

Captain Enos Jones
 First lieutenant William O. Locke
 Second lieutenant Augustus H. Fischer

COMPANY K.

Captain Horace Austin
 First lieutenant Nathan S. Greenwood
 Second lieutenant Almon F. Parke

The men were here inducted into the A. B. C. of the service by the officers, according to "tactics," taking the first position of the soldier and going through the first exercises of squad drill.

About the time the boys began to experience the sensations peculiar to raw recruits, just entering on a change of life and diet, the regiment was ordered to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where, from the 8th to the last of September, it was busily engaged in securing clothing, camp and garrison equipage. While at Camp Douglas the regiment was numerously visited by its friends, who came to see how the boys looked "in camp," and to exchange a few more words of parting.

The regiment was presented with a beautiful stand of colors, by Hons. T. B. Bryan and H. C. Childs, of DuPage, upon whose folds were inscribed, in golden letters, "Strike together"—words destined to become actualized in the conduct of the men before the enemy.

On the 30th of September, 1862, under orders from the governor of Illinois, the regiment left Chicago for Louisville, arriving there October 2d. At Jeffersonville, Indiana, the men were armed with the "Austrian rifled musket," an inferior weapon. Reporting to General Dumont, the regiment was attached to a division then under his command and to a brigade under the command of Brigadier General W. T. Ward.

At this point the trials and hardships of active soldiering began, as the boys of the new regiment were immediately called upon to execute a forced march to Shelbyville, Ky., carrying knapsacks heavily stuffed, four days rations in haversacks, musket in hand, and sixty rounds of ammunition. Leaving Louisville on the day following their arrival at that point, the regiment arrived at Shelbyville on the 4th of October, having marched about thirty-six miles in twenty-four hours. For green troops who had never marched a day or an hour before, this was a hard beginning. Although only the first, it was the last march of some of the

men. Left Shelbyville on the 8th and entered Frankfort at 4. a. m. on the 9th. The movement was made with the entire division.

The 105th (and the division) remained at Frankfort seventeen days, during which time it was engaged in guard and picket duty, with occasional slight skirmishing with the enemy, performing drill duty daily, and executing a counter raid upon John Morgan and his command, marching to Lawrenceburg and returning to Frankfort, a distance of about twenty-eight miles in about twenty hours.

Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky, was an interesting point to the soldiers who were so fortunate as to rest there. It is situated on the east bank of the Kentucky river, sixty miles above its entrance into the Ohio. The site of the town is a deep valley, surrounded by precipitous hills. The river flows in deep limestone banks, the quarries of which yield a fine stone or marble of which many of the houses are built. It contains a State-house, Court-house and other official buildings, with many handsome private dwellings and a population of some three or four thousand. In the beautiful cemetery, near the city, are the graves of many of Kentucky's prominent dead; many soldiers of the Mexican war, and the tomb of Daniel Boone, the old pioneer.

Here the regiment became thinned out somewhat by diseases peculiar to camp life. Many had to be left behind when the regiment moved on for Bowling Green, which it did, together with the division, on the 26th of October, arriving at that point November 4th. The boys still unused to military duty, and poorly prepared to endure a forced march of so great length, were, nevertheless, rushed through on foot—as from Louisville to Shelbyville, with heavy loads—a distance of 154 miles, in ten days. The weather was warm and the roads dusty during the latter part of the march, which added greatly to its trials. Think of a column of troops, already jaded, with exhausted and chafed bodies, literally enveloped in dust, so that one man could not see three ranks ahead of him, much less distinguish one comrade from another!

The night before they started upon this march a furious snow-storm visited Frankfort and neighborhood, making the pulling down of tents and the packing of camp equipage in the morning, a cold

and cheerless task. The troops left Frankfort in three inches of snow, but with confidence in their ability to endure any hardships after undergoing the severities of the forced march from Louisville to Shelbyville. Leaving Frankfort on the 26th, as before mentioned, the command moved about twenty miles and camped at Salt river. On the 27th, passed through a small place called "Dogwalk." On the 28th, passed through Johnsonville, and Chaplin Hill, camping at Sugar Grove. Passed through Bloomfield and Bardstown on the 29th, camping one mile beyond the latter place. Reached New Haven on the 30th, and on the 31st passed near Hodgkinsville, and the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. November 1st, reached Bacon Creek station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, leaving the sick and sore to be sent forward by rail. November 2d, passed through Mumfordsville and crossed Green river, camping at Horse Cave. The Cave was numerously visited by the soldiers and pronounced a very interesting natural curiosity. It lies deep down in the bowels of the earth, with a round entrance like the mouth of Jonah's Whale. In its interior is a stream—a deep, small, silent vein of pure water, coursing beyond the vision of the seers of Horse Cave village. On the 3d, passed near the famous Mammoth Cave, camping within a day's march of Bowling Green. Arrived at Bowling Green on the 4th, camping at Lost River, several miles southwest of the town. A small stream, losing itself in the broad mouth of another of Kentucky's underground passages, was the scene of this encampment.

As already indicated, this was a hard march. The officers and men endured it with commendable patience, arriving at their destination exhausted and footsore.

Here the regiment remained one week, drilling daily. On the 9th, the division was reviewed by Major General Rosecrans. Riding up to the 105th during the review, the General, after being saluted, said: "Men of the 105th, when you go into battle, fire deliberately and aim low. Remember, that if each of you hits a man you will kill and cripple a great many. It is a short lesson, and I hope you will remember it."

The boys enjoyed the brief rest at this point, and under direction of their good Colonel and faithful officers, rapidly improved in the school of the soldier.

Here we had an opportunity of entering and exploring Lost River Cave. One day a party, equipped with candles and matches, penetrated far into the interior, crawling through circular openings to its series of chambers, or tracing the meandering passage which holds in everlasting embrace the little river that is "Lost." The chambers near the entrance to the Cave are oblong, with arched ceilings, and barely admitting a man in upright posture. They are empty and unornamented. But the passage in which the stream flows is broad, and high enough to admit the tallest man, the ceiling in dome-like form, rising in many places so high as to render its outlines scarcely visible without the aid of strong lights. For two hundred yards the party picked their way, now and then climbing over rocky places, and on bare ground treading the narrow shore. The sound of voices vibrated with thrilling effect in the deep recesses of the dark cavern.

The pleasant encampment at Lost River ended on the morning of November 11th, the division having been ordered to Scottsville, the county seat of Allen county, a small town of about two hundred inhabitants. The regiment arrived on the evening of the 12th, and camped near the town. Until the 25th, the regiment remained at this point, engaged in drill and guard duty. Here the troops were required to turn out at 5 o'clock in the morning and stand at arms until sunrise. This was a precautionary practice.

The boys by this time spent nearly all the money they had received on entering the service, and were compelled to use postage stamps as currency. In trading with the most ignorant of the natives about Scottsville, they passed old stamps and labels for money. For instance, a "one cent" pain killer label, from a bottle of Perry Davis' or anybody else's specific, would pass quite readily for a "one dollar." Thus many secured the luxuries of the country thereabouts, such as pies, cakes, eggs, or anything else eatable.

While here, the 105th, together with a section of a battery, executed a sort of mock battle, the former manoeuvring and charging before the latter while firing blank cartridges. The battle was spirited, and admirably conducted by Colonel Dustin and the commanding officers of the battery.

The first changes among commissioned officers

occurred November and December, 1862, as follows:

Captain Horace Austin, Company K, of DeKalb, resigned November 26th, First Lieutenant Nathan S. Greenwood, of Clinton, succeeding as captain.

Adjutant William N. Phillips, of Wayne, DuPage, resigned December 2nd; Sergeant Major David D. Chandler, of DeKalb, succeeding as adjutant.

Chaplain Levi P. Crawford, of Sandwich, DeKalb, resigned December 24th; Daniel Chapin, succeeding as chaplain.

Second Lieutenant Robert D. Lord, of Geneva, Company A, resigned December 11th; Sergeant William R. Thomas, of Sycamore, succeeding as Second Lieutenant.

First Lieutenant Richard R. Woodruff, Company G, of Sycamore, resigned December 24th; Second Lieutenant John M. Smith, of Burlington, Kane County, succeeding as first lieutenant.

Captain Eli L. Hunt, Company K, of Sandwich, resigned December 17th; First Lieutenant James S. Forsythe, of Somonauk, succeeding as captain.

Captain Enos Jones, Company I, of Milton, DuPage, resigned December 17th; First Lieutenant William O. Locke, of Addison, succeeding as captain.

In the above instances, promotions were made according to rank in the filling of vacancies.

On the 25th moved to Gallatin, Tennessee, arriving on the 26th. Gallatin is a pleasant place, of about two thousand inhabitants, the county seat of Sumner county, on the Louisville and Nashville, twenty-five miles north.

The brigade to which the regiment was attached embraced the following regiments: 70th Indiana, 105th, 102d, 129th Illinois and 79th Ohio. About the 10th of December, the brigade was ordered into winter quarters at Gallatin, except the 105th, which on the 11th moved to South Tunnel, six miles north of Gallatin, relieving an entire brigade of Ohio troops, under command of General Steadman. Here the regiment remained until the 1st of February, 1863, except Company A, Captain Brown, which was stationed during the winter at a railway bridge half way between the tunnel and Gallatin, during which time constant scouting duty was performed. Much sickness prevailed, and many deaths occurred. The camp was located on

high, but soft ground, near the mouth of the tunnel—really on the side of a mountain, whose lofty summit overlooked the camp and railway station to the north. This position was the scene of much suffering, and varied and wearisome duties. The regimental Surgeon H. S. Potter, and Assistant Surgeon George W. Boggs, though among the best medical officers of the department, could hardly stem the tide of disease, which seemed to sweep through the camp at times with the fatality of an epidemic. The chief Surgeon himself narrowly escaped death by disease.

First Assistant Surgeon Alfred Waterman had been assigned to the smallpox hospital, at Bowling Green, immediately after the arrival of the regiment at that point. This was the scene of his own severe illness, as well as important service. Remained there until about the 18th of February, 1863, when he returned to the regiment, then at Gallatin. He escaped the horrors of South Tunnel, but not the horrors of Bowling Green, which seemed to be all hospital and nothing else. The regiment lost a few men there.

Right here let us remark concerning the chief surgeon of the 105th, and the assistant surgeons, that in the exigencies of every situation they were found to be men of sterling integrity and large capacity. Surgeon Potter was a gentleman of fine sensibilities, and on all occasions manifested a willingness to go to the end of his powers of endurance in order that nothing it was possible for him to do might be left undone.

First Assistant Surgeon Waterman, an officer of stronger physical powers and great activity, afterward became chief surgeon, filling up the measure of his duties in whatever sphere he was called to act.

Second assistant surgeon—afterward first assistant—George W. Boggs, a young officer of decided skill, filled his position in the most creditable manner.

Grim death bore away from that mountain height at South Tunnel many a gallant soldier, and some friends visiting the regiment from homes in the North, arrived after their boys had been buried. Henry S. Kingsley, an honorable and talented young member of Company F, Captain Daniels' company, died of typhoid fever. His father, Rev. Mr. Kingsley, hearing of his sickness, came all the way from Cook county, Ill., to Galla-

tin, Tenn., only to learn that his boy was dead and buried some hours before his arrival.

The regiment was ordered back to Gallatin, February 1, 1863, where it remained with the brigade until the last of May. On the 14th day of March, Companies, D, F, H and G were detailed as provost guard, and performed that duty creditably, making friends of the citizens of Gallatin by their steady habits and good behavior.

Up to this period—May, 1863—the regiment had lost 205 men, died and discharged on account of disability. But for the exposure and the severe marches it had undergone, the larger portion of those who died and those discharged, would have been numbered among the effective force of the organization.

During the six months stop at Gallatin and the Tunnel, ending the 1st of June, 1863, the regiment performed a great amount of hard labor, constructing earthworks, scouting, clearing the country of bushwhackers, gathering forage, horses, etc., and capturing rebels. Major Dutton had charge of all the scouts—fifty from each regiment of the post—riding night and day for weeks through the country, at one time (May 19), making quite a capture of prisoners on the south side of the Cumberland River, attended with a skirmish, during which a Lieutenant Record, of the 70th Indiana, was wounded. At another time the Major captured, and brought in, seventy-eight bales of cotton, from across the river, fifty horses and mules, and several rebels.

The Gallatin printing office was placed in charge of Private Ogden Whitlock of Company F, 105th, by Major Scarritt, provost marshal under General Paine, post commander. Private Whitlock acted as post printer, turning out a large amount of Government printing in the shape of job work, and together with Sergeant J. E. Harroun, of the 102d Illinois, as senior editor, and Privates Bell and Patrick, of the 102d, and Company A, 105th, respectively, published a well-filled and well-edited six column weekly paper called the *Courier*, which enjoyed a circulation of 1,200, having many northern exchanges, and receiving complimentary notices from such papers as the *Indianapolis Daily Journal, Gazette, Weekly Chicago Covenant, Sycamore Republican, Wheaton Illinoian, Nashville Tenn., Daily Union, Elgin, Ill., Gazette, Salem, O., Republican, Alledo, Ill., Record* and many other

prints; also a sarcastic notice from the *Louisville Journal*.

We have not yet mentioned the fact of the dissolution of Gen. Dumont's division to which the regiment was assigned at Louisville. On the 7th day of December, 1862, the 39th brigade, which was in the division, and commanded by Colonel Moore, of the 104th Illinois Volunteers, was captured at Hartsville, Tenn. This event seemed to disgrace, or at least, was disastrous to the division, as immediately thereafter, one brigade—the 40th—was assigned to General Reynolds, and Ward's brigade assigned to General E. A. Paine, commander of the post at Gallatin.

Lieutenant Colonel Vallette filled the position of provost marshal for some time at Gallatin, and Captain A. C. Graves of Company D, had charge of provost guard.

Many of the officers and men received leave of absence from that point, visiting their homes and returning to the regiment, bearing letters and packages to those who remained with the command.

Second Lieutenant Wm. R. Thomas, promoted from first sergeant, Company A, was assigned to the position of A. A. G., on Staff of General W. T. Ward, commanding the brigade, then called the 8th, a position which he filled with credit to himself, reflecting honor on the 105th. He was afterward confirmed as a staff officer by authority of the president of the United States, which position he retained during the remainder of his term of service.

First Lieutenant L. B. Church, promoted from second lieutenant Company B, afterwards promoted to captain—was detailed on the staff of General Ward as A. D. C., and subsequently on the staff of General Paine, as A. D. C., which position he assumed to the entire satisfaction of the commanding officers in particular and the command in general. Lieutenant Church was an officer and gentleman of more than usual popularity, on account of his uniform conviviality and his wonderful talent for singing. He has charmed the senses of thousands in and out of the army by his magic voice. To the 105th he was a tower of strength; as a natural born singer, he possessed in ample measure the power to soothe and thrill with concordant sounds the spirits of its every member. Stand him on a barrel in the

streets of Gallatin or in any of the camps, and he would bring every regiment and every detachment within the radius of a mile inside the circle of his song vibrations. "The Sword of Bunker Hill," "Red, White and Blue," "Old Shady," and other popular airs were rendered with great energy and effect.

The 105th was distinguished for its musical characters—perhaps more than any other regiment in the whole department. Colonel Dustin, Lieutenant Colonel Vallette, Major Dutton, Assistant Surgeon Waterman, and Lieutenant Heath, of Company A, were singers also. They participated in the exercises of a grand concert given at Gallatin by a combination of singers and musicians of the 8th brigade, on the evening of April 22, 1863. The entertainment was a splendid affair, and had to be repeated the second evening following. The *Gallatin Courier* in making an extended notice of the concert of the 22d, said: "The entertainment was a highly successful one in all respects, and will be remembered as one of the brightest incidents in the army, long after the scenes through which we are passing have flown." Among the line officers and enlisted men there were also many singers, and good musicians.

The Regimental Band, with Drum-Major Morrel Fuller and Fife-Major Walter Van Velzer at its head, became justly noted in the army for clever manipulations on the drum and fife. Being expert performers on the violin also, these gentlemen added its charms to the list of "regimental blessings." By means of industrious application during their term of service, they advanced to a stage of development which gave them decided character as individuals and made the regiment proud of them as its principal musicians. The entire company of musicians attained to a high degree of efficiency, the band as a whole being excelled by none, and above the average in all respects of most regimental bands in the army.

Private Luther L. Hiatt, Company F, the prescription clerk in the regimental hospital, a most exemplary young soldier, and a veritable musician, frequently furnished a guitar accompaniment to the violins and fifes, the whole making up an excellent combination, fully deserving the title of the "105th Illinois String Band."

The old 105th owes much of its character and

popularity, as a whole, to the rare musical power of those above indicated.

Under the able management of Colonel Dustin, the regiment rapidly attained to a degree of efficiency in drill and discipline. In the manual of arms the 105th already began to excel, and in the drill grounds the men were readily wielded in the school of battalion. The colonel early taught the rules of health in his advisory speeches to the regiment, and fully set forth the duty and great advantages of education in all things pertaining to the service. Few regiments perhaps were organized with such entire unanimity of feeling as existed in the 105th, and that continued to prevail from this time to the end of the war.

About the time the regiment returned to Gallatin from the Tunnel, Surgeon Potter was detailed to act as brigade surgeon, First Assistant Surgeon Waterman shortly afterward taking his place in the regiment as acting chief surgeon.

While at Gallatin and the Tunnel the following additional changes occurred among commissioned officers.

Captain Alexander L. Warner, Company C, of Sycamore, resigned February 17, 1863, First Lieutenant George W. Field, Sycamore, succeeding as captain. Captain Field afterward resigned July 11, 1863, First Lieutenant Charles G. Culver, of Company H, being promoted to the captaincy of Company C. Captain Thomas S. Terry, Company E, of Shabbona, resigned March 16, First Lieutenant Marvin V. Allen, Shabbona, succeeding as captain. Second Lieutenant Porter Warner, Company F, York, DuPage, resigned April 17, First Sergeant Wm. M. Tirtlot succeeding as Second Lieutenant.

On the 9th of April, 1863, while acting as Provost guard, Private Isaac Elsie, Company C, Captain A. C. Graves, was accidentally shot dead by a pistol in the hands of a comrade. This was one of the saddest occurrences that happened to the provost guards at Gallatin.

The regiment was paid off about the middle of April, at which time the boys were ready to fully appreciate those fine greenbacks, having not so favorable an opportunity of passing old pain-killer labels and postage stamps as at Scottsville.

Captain J. S. Forsythe, Company H, added a Mr. Samuel Taylor, citizen of Sumner county, Tenn., to his gallant family of boys, being prob-

ably the only regular enlistment in the regiment "from a quarter least expected" during its campaigning in the enemy's country.

Colored inhabitants in the country about Gallatin—then called "contrabands" by the soldiers, came in daily to the Post, many of whom were employed in the hospitals, and on the streets and alleys, cleansing the town. Colonel B. J. Sweet, commanding at Fort Thomas, near the railway depot, employed a number at the fort; and when too many accumulated they were shipped to the front and set to work there.

There were periods of gloom among the people generally while the brigade was lying at Gallatin, the military situation East and West being unsatisfactory, and reported dissatisfaction in the North gave rise to the painful reflection that a "fire in the rear" was about to be threatened. But to fighting men the prospect had no terrors, as they were anxious to finish disloyalty in front or rear, never counting the cost. It was this spirit, gaining ascendancy among the troops of the West, which finally manifested itself in the bold movement that resulted, together with the master strokes in the East, in the complete triumph of the national arms. Notwithstanding the dark times, more or less intensified since the starting out of the 105th in 1862, the spirit of the troops, although depressed, never despaired, and the first of May, 1863, brought new victories East and West, when depression gave way to revivifying hope. This was the beginning of the end.

Among the happiest of mortals were the poor, humble "contrabands." Apparently oblivious to the effects which made the heart of the soldier sad, they enjoyed their sports, their dances, their outdoor gambols. They rejoiced in perpetual youth; neither looking forward nor backward, but living in the hour—ready for any fate. Verily, the very eloquence of life abode in the bosom of the blacks.

The garrison at Gallatin was subject to alarms from John Morgan's raiders, occasionally, when the army wagons would be quickly interlocked in the streets, forming a barricade. But John never came near enough to see these formidable obstructions. An offended Tennessee poetess, and a hater of the Provost Marshal—Major Searritt, really a wonderfully austere man—made the following allusion to these alarms, in a parody on "Maryland, My Maryland":

"The Yankees they get scared at night,
Blockade the streets with all their might;
Would'st know the cause—old S——t's tight.
Gallatin! My Gallatin."

On the 1st of June, 1863, the regiment and brigade were transferred from Gallatin to Lavergne, by railroad, to a point about twenty miles southeast of Nashville, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Here the regiment was engaged in guarding and drilling. Early one dark morning the camp was alarmed, and the 105th sprang to their guns at the call of Colonel Dustin, whose voice sounded out clearly through the darkness. "One hundred and fifth! fall in! quick!" But the alarm proved false, and the troops were ordered to their quarters.

Some tedious drill exercises were gone through with here daily, closing in the evening with dress parade.

The regiment, after stopping at Lavergne one month, was ordered to Murfreesboro, but returned to Lavergne the last of July, and from thence to the city of Nashville, on the 19th day of August, relieving a brigade of troops under command of General Morgan. Here the 105th was placed in charge of Fort Negley, being quartered inside the works. The regiment was on constant duty here until its final departure from Nashville, guarding the city and Fort Negley, and being under a system of daily drill.

Destined to remain at Nashville about six months (arriving there, as above stated, August 19, 1863, and remaining until February 24, 1864,) the regiment had time to perfect itself in drill, and make many acquaintances in the city. It was its good fortune to exchange the inferior Austrian musket, with which it had been armed, for the Springfield rifled musket, a nicer and more serviceable weapon.

The brigade was attached to the Eleventh Army Corps, Major-General O. O. Howard, commanding, while at Nashville.

Many officers and men were detailed from the regiment for special duty. Major Dutton was detailed by order from Washington, on the Board to examine applicants for positions as officers in colored regiments, remaining on that Board from October or November, 1863, until the opening of the Atlanta Campaign, May, 1864. As an evidence that the 105th were well drilled, some thirty-



CAPT. R. A. SMITH.



SERG. DEXTER WESSON.



CAPT. H. C. WHITTEMORE.



A. S. KINSLOE.



JOHN BECKER.



E. P. SAFFORD.



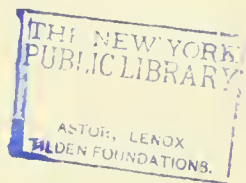
JOHN CULVER.



REV. N. W. HERMANS.



ELIJAH CURTIS.



three of its members passed a satisfactory examination, and most of them were commissioned and did good service as officers in colored regiments.

Lieutenant-Colonel Vallette was detailed on court-martial for some time; also Captain A. C. Graves, Company D, and Captain John B. Nash, Company G. Captain S. F. Daniels had previously been detailed as Acting Commissary of Subsistence at brigade headquarters. Acting Surgeon A. Waterman was detailed in a small-pox hospital.

Many enlisted men were detailed as clerks at the different headquarters in the department, filling important places.

The following changes occurred among commissioned officers: First Lieutenant Henry B. Mason, of Sycamore, Co. C, resigned September 6, 1863, Second Lieutenant John W. Burst, of Franklin, succeeding as First Lieutenant. Second Lieutenant Hiram S. Harrington, of Franklin, Co. G, resigned August 2, 1863, while the regiment was stationed at Lavergne, and died soon after his return home, Sergeant James S. Hasburgh being brevetted Second Lieutenant June 7th.

While at Nashville the regiment was numerously visited by its friends from the north, several of the officers' wives, and the wives of some of the enlisted men being among the guests of the regiment. While visiting at this point in company with her mother, a little daughter of Chief Surgeon (Acting Brigade Surgeon) H. S. Potter, died. Colonel Dustin and staff, the line officers and many soldiers of the 105th, together with a regular escort, attended the funeral, accompanying the remains to the cemetery and depositing them in a vault. She was a child of some twelve summers, of almost angelic brightness, the pride of a father's and mother's heart. Said she, shortly before the moment of dissolution: "If I die will I see anybody?" to which question the hearts of those around her intuitively answered "yes." The attendant circumstances: the time, place, manner of services, interment; the character of the mourners and sympathizers—all together made the occasion one of peculiar interest, and long to be remembered for its intensified sadness. How much is wrapped up in the human heart may be estimated by those who participated in the solemnities of that occasion, and through their sympathetic relations with the near bereaved were made

to feel the uses of adversity. Perhaps the recollection of similar bereavements, more directly concerning themselves, gave a finer point to the pains of the heart.

Among the sober experiences in the military school at Nashville was that of brigade drill. The evolutions of a brigade are similar in detail to those of a battalion, a much larger plat of ground being required in the execution of the movements of the former. In these movements General Ward's brigade presented a scene of considerable activity and interest, on the flats in the southeastern suburbs of the city. It was a pleasure, oftentimes, for the regiments to drill together; to receive instruction with each other from the same teacher, and perfect themselves by united practice. Never were men more agreeably associated in any cause.

General Ward to us presented the appearance of a rather short and chubby Kentuckian of fifty years, quite unprepossessing, yet it appears not without some qualifications that made him popular and respected throughout his command. As a speaker he made up for the lack in looks by his singular suavity and eloquence; and it is said he displayed fine sensibilities in the care of his command. Many of the boys of the brigade declared that the general was an old granny; but he was generally called "Old Pap Ward," or "Pappy Ward." To many he was a grim-looking old General.

At a general meeting in the capitol at Nashville, largely attended by citizens and soldiers, on the night of the 8th of January, in honor of the battle of New Orleans, Governor Andrew Johnson, Colonel Dustin and others, made appropriate speeches. The gentlemen named were the principal speakers; their eloquent consideration of the gallant repulse of the British by the Americans under General Jackson, supplemented by patriotic stirring up the hearts of the people to a sense of the importance of preserving our national life. Expressive resolutions were adopted.

A distressing occurrence on the night of the 14th of February sent a thrill of excitement through the camp on the following morning as it awoke to a knowledge of the shocking details. Sergeant Taylor, of Company E, Captain M. V. Allen, commander, had been found in the railroad

cut, dead, appearances indicating that he was the victim of a most foul murder.

On the 23d of February, 1864, orders were received at regimental headquarters to be ready to march the following morning. So, at four o'clock the regiment arose at the sound of drums and fifes, took a last breakfast at its pleasant old camp at Fort Negley, bade farewell to Nashville at eight o'clock, and with General Ward at the head of the brigade and Colonel Dustin at the head of the regiment, the march for Wauhatchie Valley was commenced, the column moving out of town on the Murfreesboro pike. The following is a brief diary account of the march:

February 24th.—Moved about ten miles, the weather being pleasant, marching agreeable. Turned into camp about three o'clock, afternoon. Boys had lively time catching rabbits. The numerous camp fires of the brigade made a cheering evening sight.

25th.—Started at early dawn. Arrived at Stewart's Creek, where part of the 102d regiment, of the brigade, was stationed. Camped here at one o'clock, marching about ten miles.

26th.—Arrived at Murfreesboro at twelve o'clock—camped.

27th.—Moved about thirteen miles, camping at one o'clock afternoon. After the tents were pitched, Private O. Whitlock, Company F, while resting before the fire at regimental headquarters, by chance espied a sack of coined silver on the surface of the ground immediately between his feet. It had been partially worn away from long exposure to the elements, leaving the treasure bared to attract the passerby. The lot embraced twenty-five dollars American money, including one spurious half-dollar. It was distributed among the officers and men of the regiment.

28th.—Moved about seventeen miles, passing through Shelbyville at noon, and camping five miles beyond at half-past two o'clock. The people of Shelbyville seemed glad to see the "Yankees."

29th.—Moved about fourteen miles, through alternate rain showers, turning into camp near Tullahoma at three o'clock. This day's march was very severe on account of rain, mud and cold. In the evening the rains turned into the consistency of sleet, making it very difficult to start fires, the country being bare of fences the soldier's fa-

vorite fuel. Great logs had to be cut, and tree tops used for kindling, and some "comparative freezing" was endured before the camp was made comfortable. The men slept hard, or hardly slept, this night.

March 1st.—Weather wet and cold—march not continued. A portion of the division train stuck in the mud during the storm—considerable suffering—some of the boys sick.

2d.—The march continued at 8 o'clock. Weather clear, roads muddy. Camped near Elk river bridge, after proceeding about nine miles.

3d.—Moved at seven o'clock—weather pleasant—roads more passable. Passes through De-chard, on the N. & C. R. R., turning into camp at foot of Raccoon mountains, beyond Cowan, at two o'clock, afternoon. Distance marched, ten miles.

4th.—Ascended the mountains, and after proceeding several miles on the wrong road, the column was turned and marched down a deep ravine to the right one. Reached Tautalou three o'clock, afternoon, a point on the railroad ninety-four miles from Nashville. Heavy rain fell in the night.

5th.—Owing to the failure of the teams to reach camp last night, consequent on the blunder of starting on the wrong road yesterday, the march was not continued until noon. Distance made, four miles.

6th.—Moved at early dawn. Pleasant weather, good roads. Distance about twelve miles. Arrived near Stevenson, Ala., at two o'clock. Troops received their mail matter.

7th.—Passed through Stevenson, proceeded to a point within sight of Bridgeport, Ala., and camped. Distance twelve miles, turning in at twelve o'clock.

8th.—Remained in camp.

9th.—Resumed the march at daylight, passing through Bridgeport and across Tennessee river, reaching Shell Mound at noon. Took dinner near the mouth of Nick O'Jack Cave, one of the out-cropping curiosities of nature. The boys briefly explored the interior of the cave entrance. It was found to exceed Lost River Cave at Bowling Green in the spaciousness and grandeur of its passages. During the war the *Lafayette Courier* gave the following account of the rather thrilling experience of two Indiana soldiers in this cave:

"While General Joe Reynolds' division was encamped near Nick O'Jack Cave—about ten miles from Bridgeport, on the Tennessee river—two of the boys of the 72d Indiana regiment who entered the cave on a "reconnoitering expedition" lost their way in the mazes of the cavern and were unable to get out. They remained in the cavern two days and nights, and were finally rescued from a horrible death by means of a brass band playing through the long ventilated chambers. The lost men, hearing the music, were enabled to find their way with some difficulty to their companions. During their wanderings they had stumbled upon the bodies of two men, who were afterwards searched for and brought forth from what had been a living tomb. They proved to be two rebel soldiers in uniform, one wearing that of a lieutenant, the other in a private dress. They appeared to have been dead some time, yet their bodies were in a most complete state of preservation."

10th.—Continued this march at nine o'clock. Weather warm after a night of rain. Roads very rough and hilly, the marching rapid and exhausting. Passed Whiteside Station and Sand Mountain. Distance about sixteen miles, passing through romantic country, arriving in Wauhatchie Valley and at the end of the tedious march. Major-General O. O. Howard came out and met the brigade.

The next day (March 11th) the regiment was assigned a position on a hill-slope in Lookout Valley, near Wauhatchie Station, there to rest and make ready for a grand movement against the Confederate Army under General Joe Johnston.

The march from Nashville to Lookout Valley was accomplished in sixteen days, inclusive of two whole days on which no progress was made. The grounds of the 105th at that point were laid out with nice precision, and the camp tastefully ornamented with evergreen boughs throughout. The individual members of the regiment visited the lofty heights of Lookout Mountain, from the highest point of which the territory of seven states can be seen. The eye rests upon a landscape to the north embracing the Cumberland Mountain range, stretching from the left of the Valley to the northeast, until its outlines blend with the color of the far horizon; the waters of the Tennessee next from the foot of Lookout, closely hugging

the great range, winding along for many miles, is finally lost among its spurs; then further east is presented an expanse of diversified scenery, including Chattanooga city, fields, hills, valleys and woods, the smoke of the distant towns rising above the country at various points. On the whole the view is one of indescribable grandeur.

The brigade—now called the first—had been transferred to the 11th A. C., under General Howard, as before stated, and was reviewed in the valley by Generals Howard and Hooker on the 19th of March.

On the 22d of March a rare effect in the shape of a snow storm was produced by nature's untiring forces. Commencing in the night the fall of snow continued until noon of the following day, covering the ground to the depth of one foot. For the time and place this was something extraordinary. Sometimes the weather was quite cold, at others disagreeable.

Adjutant David D. Chandler, one of the most energetic and best looking in the Eleventh Corps, having been on duty constantly, here received the favor of a detail for the purpose of repairing to the north to secure instruments for the Brigade Band. He performed the duty, not failing to return to the regiment in time to enter on the Atlanta campaign. In every battle and under the harrassing daily skirmish fire of the opposing forces, during that campaign, this officer proved himself to be one of the best to endure and to dare. Second Lieutenant A. H. Fisher, of Company I, Captain J. O. Locke, filled the adjutant's office until the return of the adjutant, on the 1st of May.

One of the thrilling incidents connected with the camp in the valley was that of a large forest tree blowing down during the prevalence of high winds in the evening of March 28th. The tree fell across several of the tents of Companies D and I, crushing them to the ground. Beyond the smashing of a few simple articles of furniture, no further damage was done, as fortunately, for the moment, the tents were unoccupied.

While in the valley drill duty, inspection and reviewing was the order of the day. On the 13th of April the regiment was visited by Major-General Joe Hooker, and during the night Colonel Dustin and the regiment were serenaded by the 79th Ohio regimental band. Major-General

George H. Thomas reviewed the brigade the following day.

About the middle of April the military designation was changed, and from that time until the close of the war the command was known as the First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, then under General Hooker. On the 18th of April Major-General George H. Thomas, commander, Army of the Cumberland, embracing Hooker's corps, honored the camp of the 105th with his presence. The regiment participated for the first time in division drill on the 21st.

On the 22d the band of the 33d Massachusetts regiment of the division, very friendly to the 105th, paid the camp at visit and treated it to some excellent music. The 105th officers visited the 33d on the 26th of April.

Among the officers sick or disabled at this point were Colonel Dustin, Acting Brigade Surgeon Potter, Captain T. S. Rogers, Company B, and Captain S. F. Daniels, Company F, the latter having accidentally broken his leg below the knee while engaged in a game of ball. The captain, although anxious to enter with his company on the approaching campaign, was prevented from doing so in consequence of the severity of his wound. He was sent to Camp Dennison at Columbus, Ohio, where, as soon as his condition would allow, he was detailed for duty as post commissary, we believe, remaining at Columbus during the balance of his term of service.

While in camp at Wauhatchie, or soon after, the following additional changes occurred among commissioned officers:

First Lieutenant William H. Jeffers, Company D, Downer's Grove, resigned May 5th, 1864. Second Lieutenant Luther L. Peaslee, Naperville, succeeding as first lieutenant. Lieutenant Jeffers resigned in order to take a position as major in a colored regiment.

Second Lieutenant John H. Swift, Company D, resigned March 16th, Sergeant Jacob Ostrander, of Paw Paw, being breveted as second lieutenant, June 7, 1865.

First Lieutenant Samuel Adams, Company F, Wayne, DuPage, resigned April 13th. Second Lieutenant William M. Tirtlot, Milton, succeeding as first lieutenant.

Captain John B. Nash, Company G, Franklin, resigned July 17, 1864. First Lieutenant John

M. Smith, Burlington, was promoted captain but not mustered.

On the 25th of April the colonel received orders to prepare for active service in the field.

The regiment and brigade again participated in division drill, near General Hooker's headquarters, April 28th, going through the motions of a battle, firing blank cartridges.

Receiving marching orders on the 1st, and on the 2d of May, 1864, the march for the immediate front commenced. Here was the opening of one of the boldest and most remarkable campaigns ever engaged in by any army, and whose end resulted in the complete, great, glorious triumph of the national arms.

Some of the Confederates are reported as afterward declaring that "Old Sherman ascended Point Lookout and gave the command, attention—creation! by kingdoms right wheel—march!" And then it was reported that after General Johnston had followed his retreating policy, during the campaign, the Confederates declared "that their army was commanded by 'Old Billy Sherman,' that they invariably moved when Sherman gave the command, and Johnston only superintended the details of the movement."

As indicated above, the regiment and brigade broke camp and commenced the march at six o'clock in the morning, moving around Point Lookout, passing Chattanooga, through Rossville, over the Chickamauga battle-ground, camping near Lee's and Gordon's Mills—distant from the camp at Wauhatchie about nineteen miles.

On the 3d of May the entire regiment was detailed for picket duty, the command remaining at this point until the following morning, when the march was resumed: proceeding about twelve miles, camped near Ringgold, Ga., within a few miles of rebel pickets. Remained in camp on 5th. On the 6th marched a number of miles, camping near where the rebels captured and murdered a number of national pickets belonging to the 92d Illinois regiment.

On the 7th marched rapidly and a considerable distance. Passed through Nick O'Jack Gap, driving the enemy's pickets. Camped in the woods in line of battle, southeast of Taylor's Ridge, a precipitous range of hills. Remained in camp on the 8th. Considerable skirmishing in front, at Rocky Face or Buzzard's Roost. Brigade still quiet on

the 9th, ready for battle. The roar of cannon and rattle of musketry heard, and the wounded of General Geary's division being brought to the rear. Advanced four miles on the 10th, camping at cross-roads. Here visited by a hard rain.

On the 11th the corps, or the greater part of it, arrived at Snake Creek Gap, halted and built a double road several miles long, in about as many hours, the regiment assisting in this work. While this was being done several members of the 10th made a detour upon the top of the high ridge which shut in the command on the right as it passed into the long, deep gap. The sight from so lofty a point of the country was only rivaled by a similar one which they had witnessed at Point Lookout. On the 13th and 14th of May the army moved forward slowly, skirmishing heavily and fighting considerably on the latter date, the enemy making a stand in and around Resaca. On the 15th the first brigade, supported by the balance of the division, made a fierce and determined charge upon a peculiarly strong position of the enemy, near Resaca, capturing four pieces of artillery with caissons complete. The pieces were marked "Atlanta and Augusta arsenal," and weighed about 1,200 pounds each.

The battle was especially terrific, the rebels having a cross-fire upon our force of grape, canister and musketry. Captain T. S. Rogers, with Company B, were deployed as skirmishers, covering the front of the brigade. The battle commenced about midday and lasted till late in the afternoon. The regiment entered this fight on the "double-quick," with fixed bayonets and a prolonged shout. The battle-line was deliberately formed behind the brow of a hill, beyond which intervened a sort of irregular ravine, next the slope of the commanding hills or ridges, on whose summits, well fortified, the enemy was thickly arrayed. Colonel Dustin led his men right into the spirit of the conflict, and notwithstanding it was the first time the regiment had been under fire, the officers and men bore themselves bravely and well. It was a dreadful day's work. The number of casualties was about fifty in the regiment ere it came out of the strife. The names of the killed and wounded will be found appended to this sketch. Lieutenant-Colonel Vallette was severely disabled by a bursting shell, which necessitated his retirement from the service. Captain W. O. Locke, of Com-

pany I, and First Lieutenant W. M. Tirtlot, of Company F, were wounded. Young Arthur P. Rice, of Company F, the bravest of the brave, fell inside the rebel fort. He was the first boy in Wheaton to mount the stand at the call of Captain Daniels for the service of his country.

In his official report of this battle Colonel Dustin pays the following tribute to the officers and men of the regiment:

"At a time when for several hours so terrible a shower of musketry, shot and shell was being poured upon us from the rebel fort and rifle-pits, the coolness and bravery of the officers in repeating commands, correcting imperfections in the lines and pressing it forward was observed by me with great pride and satisfaction, and was only equaled by the splendid manner in which the men overcame all obstacles, obeyed promptly all orders, and at last gallantly threw themselves high up into and under the rebel fortifications."

The brigade stood at arms most of the night, prepared to repel a night attack. An attack being made, as anticipated, it was successfully repulsed.

During the night the rebel army retreated hastily, leaving their exceedingly strong works at Resaca. On the morning of the 16th the army started in pursuit; the first brigade being left behind to bury their dead, did not follow until evening, marched twelve miles after dark, coming up to the balance of the division late in the night. On the 18th moved to within four miles of Cassville, on the Adairsville and Cassville road, the advance of the third division driving the rebel rear guard before it a distance of five miles.

Colonel Dustin gives the following account of the operations of the 19th of May in his official report:

"On the morning of the 19th our brigade was ordered forward on the Cassville road supported by other troops. The 105th was ordered to take the advance. Companies H and I were deployed as skirmishers under Captain Forsythe; one company under Captain M. V. Allen being left in charge of the ammunition train. The balance of the regiment constituted a support to the skirmish line. Thus formed, our brigade moved rapidly forward and the skirmishers were soon encountered and by a rapid skirmish fire they were driven beyond Two Run Creek and to within one mile

and a half of Cassville, during which time the utmost regularity and good order was observed both by our skirmishers and reserves. At this point was developed a large force of rebel cavalry, and we were ordered to halt. Very soon the enemy opened a battery upon us in our front from which we were under a severe fire for some two hours. We were then ordered to move further to the right, connecting with our third brigade, in whose front the enemy seemed to be massing troops preparatory to a general engagement. But our artillery just at this time opened with deadly effect, scattering the rebels in all directions. This was followed up immediately by a grand advance of the entire Twentieth Corps. The grand column moved forward in excellent order, with colors flying, through large, open fields, crossing Two Run Creek and then ascending a thickly wooded hill. On reaching the top of the hill the artillery again took position and opened fire in good order, and thus the region of Kingston and Cassville was effectually cleared of rebel soldiery and the day's work for the 19th was done."

A concentration of the troops occurred here on the evening of the 19th, lying over till the 23d to rest, the enemy retiring in the interim.

On the day following the battle of Resaca, Major-General Butterfield, commander third division, issued the following congratulatory order:

"Headquarters Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps,

Near Resaca, Ga., May 16, 1864.

"General Orders, No. 4.

"The major-general commanding feels it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to congratulate the division upon its achievement yesterday. The gallant assault and charge of the first brigade, capturing four guns in the enemy's fort; the brave support of the assault by a portion of the second brigade on the left, with the glorious repulse it gave twice its force, proves the division worthy a high name and fame. Let every one endeavor by attention to duty, obedience to orders, devotion and courage, to make our record in the future as in the past, such that the army and the country will be proud of us.

"By command of Major-General Butterfield.

JOHN SPEED, Captain and A. A. G."

General Sherman in his report of the operations

of his army, referring to the eventful days at Resaca, says:

"Nothing saved Johnston's army at Resaca but the impracticable nature of the country, which made the passage of troops across the valley almost impossible. This fact enabled his army to reach Resaca from Dalton, along the comparatively good roads constructed beforehand, partly from the topographical nature of the country, and partly from the foresight of the rebel chief. At all events, on the 14th of May we found the rebel army in a strong position, behind Camp Creek, occupying the forts at Resaca, and his right on some high chestnut hills to the north of the town. I at once ordered a pontoon bridge to be laid across the Oostanaula at Lay's Ferry, in the direction of Calhoun, a division of the sixteenth corps, commanded by General Sweeney, to cross and threaten Calhoun; also, the cavalry division of General Garrard to move from its position at Villanow, down towards Rome, to cross the Oostanaula and break the railroad to below Calhoun and above Kingston if possible, and with the main army I pressed against Resaca at all points. General McPherson got across Camp Creek near its mouth, and made a lodgment close up to the enemy's works, on hills that commanded, with short range artillery, the railroad and trestle bridges, and General Thomas pressing close along Camp Creek Valley, threw General Hooker's corps across the head of the creek to the main Dalton road and down to it close on Resaca.

General Schofield came up on his left, and a heavy battle ensued during the afternoon and evening of the 15th, during which General Hooker drove the enemy from several strong hills, captured a four-gun battery and many prisoners. That night Johnston escaped, retreating south across the Oostanaula."

The following letter was written by the captain of the rebel battery which the 105th assisted in capturing at Resaca. It appears the captain designed sending it to his wife by a wounded rebel, but the latter was taken prisoner and the letter fell into the hands of a member of the 105th. We give it verbatim et literatim:

"RESECA, GA., May 15.

"My dear wife

"John Thompson is going home to Cassville

wounded I thought I would drop you a line by him

"The Yankees charged on my battery this P M and captured 2 sections of it and many of our men and attendants were wounded.

"It was as daring an exploit as when my brothers was charged at antietam Va by Co new york Reg.

"They threw themselves into the front as unconscious of danger as ducks into a pond.

"I tell you and will to stow away every thing of value fearing we shall have to fall back from here if we do the yankees will get every thing in reach.

"We had to fight hookers command here or else the battery never would have whipped them here if it had not been for Hookers command

"They all wore a star.

"If we hold our ground here I will see you ere long.

"I want you to send sis and James to grand Pas and you go to uncle Johns Take all the things you can

"I must close as the train will leave immediately your husband Unto Death w w c

"P S our position here was very good but we have to fall back keep up good courage. I hope what I have said will not prove discouraging to you. w w c."

The term, "Ward's Ducks" originated from the captain's allusion to the men of the first brigade in the fourth paragraph, "throwing themselves into the front as unconscious of danger as ducks into a pond."

After two days' rest near Kingston, the advance was resumed on the 23d, proceeded some eight or ten miles, crossing the Etowah and bivouacking in the woods beyond. On the 24th marched to and beyond Burnt Hickory, threw up breastworks and bivouacked. On the 25th marched back through Burnt Hickory and changed course somewhat, but still advancing. At about three o'clock the division met the enemy in considerable force, and a sharp engagement occurred—the Second and Third brigades formed the first line, and the First brigade the second. The 105th, together with the brigade, being thus under fire, from close proximity to the front line, although not actively engaged, suffered severely, the number of casualties being fourteen wounded. First Lieutenant J. W. Burst, of Company C, had his right leg shot

away by a rebel shell. He was a good officer, and his loss was regretted by his company and the regiment. Adjutant Chandler was also stunned, being grazed by a shell or grape shot, on the neck and shoulder.

On the 26th the regiment and brigade laid behind breastworks under fire. On the 27th the brigade was ordered to advance a few rods in front of the breastworks and throw up another line of works. This was done under a severe fire from the rebel sharpshooters. The casualties in the 105th amounted to fourteen, including two commanding officers, several of the men being killed. On the 28th they lay behind the new works which had cost the regiment so much to build the day before. On the 29th the brigade was relieved and moved back out of range, after being under fire for nearly four days. But the 105th was not to rest long. The major portion of the regiment was detailed for skirmish duty on the 31st. On the 1st of June skirmishers and regiment were relieved and ordered to march and overtake the brigade, which had moved around on the left of the lines. A five-mile march after dark brought the tired and worn men of the 105th up with the brigade, when the men laid down on their arms. On the following day, June 2d, took up a position, after moving several miles preparatory, as was thought, to a general engagement—covering the flank and supporting the left of the Twenty-third corps under General Schofield. About dusk the 105th regiment was thrown out on the extreme left as flankers, and was furiously shelled while performing this duty. Two companies were thrown out from the regiment as pickets and skirmishers under Major Dutton. Here the regiment lost its able and greatly esteemed chief surgeon, Horace S. Potter, then acting brigade surgeon. He was struck by a shell on the head, the frontal bone being crushed in or torn from the skull. Surgeon Potter was selecting grounds for a field hospital, when the missile of death took effect. Quartermaster Timothy Wells, who was with him at the time, had the remains immediately taken off the field and carried to the rear. S. W. Saylor, leader of the brigade band, and a kinsman of Surgeon Potter's, secured a leave of absence and took the body home. On Sunday, the 5th, Chaplain Champ- lin preached a sermon in memory of Surgeon Potter. The entire regiment listened attentively to

the chaplain's well-chosen words, and all felt more or less keenly a loss which could never be fully repaired in the person of any other medical officer.

Horace S. Potter was born in Chautauqua county, New York, about 1834, and came to Illinois in 1838, his family having settled in Warrenville, DuPage county, remained there until 1867, studying medicine with Dr. L. Q. Newton, a prominent physician of that place, and graduated at Iowa State University. From Warrenville moved to Danby, same county, in 1851, practicing medicine until May, 1856, when he moved to Chicago, where he was engaged in his profession, previous to entering the public service as chief surgeon of the 105th regiment.

Contrary to anticipations, no general engagement came off on the 2d, and on the 3d the Twentieth Army Corps moved around and beyond the enemy's right, and camped about three miles from Ackworth, remaining until the 6th, when the command moved forward, passing on the right of Big Shanty to near Golgotha church, where the entire corps took up a prominent position in line of battle and immediately threw up intrenchments.

From this time to the 15th were lying quietly behind breastworks with no enemy close enough to skirmish with.

On the 10th the Fourth Corps took position in front of the breastworks, moving away the next morning when the First division of the Twentieth Corps moved up and occupied their place. While here a heavy rain, commencing in the night on the 8th and continuing until the 14th, gave the troops a severe drenching. On the 12th heavy cannonading was heard on the right and left.

On the 15th broke up camp and moved together with the corps beyond Golgotha church, encountering the enemy in a very strong position. The command marched up in line of battle, the 105th under Major Dutton was thrown forward to support the skirmishers which covered the front of the brigade. The skirmishers, with the 105th close behind, advanced promptly, soon followed by the other regiments of the brigade in line of battle, when they were crowded forward until the enemy's intrenchments were in full view, and his skirmishers driven back close to their main works. A spirited engagement was going on, the hardest of the fighting occurring on the right and left of

the line. The regiment, however, was under a terrible skirmish fire, which amounted to little less than an engagement. Brisk firing was kept up until dark, when light lines of works were thrown up. On the 16th the brigade advanced and constructed strong breastworks, in the face of the enemy's sharpshooters, suffering a loss of nine, and one killed. The enemy shelled the regiments after dark, after which the brigade was relieved and ordered behind a second line of works to the rear. During the night the enemy retired, leaving the strongest line of fortifications the boys had yet seen. The casualties of the 105th on the 15th and 16th were nineteen.

On the morning of the 17th the national troops entered the rebel entrenchments and marched on, coming up with the enemy in the afternoon.

The division moved about two miles, entering a large, open field, when it was formed into two lines and plunged into a thick wood on the right, moving along until it came in contact with the Twenty-third Corps, still further to the right. Being then moved to the left, emerged into the open field, where the division was massed. Here the regiment camped.

On the 18th the cannonceers kept up a heavy firing. The enemy moved back and took up a strong position on the top of Kenesaw mountain, near Marietta, extending his line about due north and south. Our army followed him up, drove him back considerably on the 19th, and pressed him on the 20th and 21st.

From the 18th to the 21st inclusive, the troops received a thorough drenching from a series of heavy showers. Remained encamped on the 18th. On the 19th moved forward through rain and mud, crossing two fords, the men getting thoroughly wet to the knees. Rain came down in torrents during the passage of the first stream. In the evening went into line between the Fourth Corps on the left and the Twenty-third Corps on the right. On the 20th and 21st severe skirmish firing was kept up while perfecting the lines. On the 22d the brigade, in conjunction with other troops, advanced the lines and built breastworks under a brisk fire. The regiment suffered a loss of ten—one commissioned officer accidentally wounded, two men being killed, and seven severely wounded. Regiment was relieved in the evening:

moved some distance to the right, and bivouacked for the night.

The division on the 23d was again placed in the front line on the right of the corps, connecting with the left of the 23d corps. The regiment was assigned a position very near the battleground, and where they were burying rebel dead who fell before the works the day before. Very heavy cannonading was heard on Kenesaw mountain. On the 24th the brigade lay behind a third line of works, at rest, and remained there until the night of the 26th, when it was moved to the front line or works, relieving Colonel Coburn's Second brigade, of the Third division. Here the works of the opposing forces were within short musket range, and the men were obliged to keep their heads down to save them from perforation. It was thought the enemy was meditating an attack at this point, but on the night of the 3d of July he fell back, yielding up his whole position around Marietta, and on the commanding heights of Kenesaw.

This alternative of the rebels was impelled by a brilliant flank movement by the flanking army under Major General McPherson.

The First brigade was relieved on the night of the 29th (June) by the Third brigade of the division, and moved back from the front line of works. On the evening of July 1st the First brigade relieved the Second brigade behind the second line of works. Nothing of moment occurred until the 3d of July, when, leading the van, the First brigade, headed by Brigadier General Ward, commanding division in absence of Major General Butterfield, and Colonel Ben Harrison, of the 70th Indiana, commanding brigade, advanced into the strong works of the enemy, the latter having retreated during the night, as mentioned above. The Third division advanced on the Marietta road in the direction of the town, the head of the column encountering the rebel rear near that place, who opened vigorously with shot and shell. A section of artillery was immediately detached from Captain Smith's battery, under his charge. The First brigade supported the guns while the gallant captain silenced the rebel artillery. The 105th, being posted immediately in the rear of the battery, was exposed to a perfect storm of shot and shell from the enemy's guns, but escaped with only one man killed and two wounded. Sev-

eral of the battery boys were badly mangled by rebel shells. The division left the main pike and advanced in the direction of the Chattahoochee river, scouring the woods in a rather zigzag manner until sundown. The 4th of July found the regiment and division encamped about four miles from Marietta, on a high open field, in sight of rebels and rebel works. Here rested until afternoon, unfurling the national colors in honor of the day. After dinner a march through woods and fields brought the command to a deserted farm, well shaded and supplied with water. Fortunately, the 105th was assigned a camping ground contiguous to an apple orchard, the trees of which were hanging full of fruit. The harvest was not long suffered to remain ungarnered, and the humble collations of the boys were materially improved that night with what they were pleased to call "apple jack."

On the 5th moved about six miles, arriving within two miles of Chattahoochee river and meeting the enemy's pickets. Regiment shifted its position on the 6th and went into camp. An order was issued for the command to rest as much as possible during the time it might remain quiet. The entire corps rested until the afternoon of the 17th, when orders were received to cross the river. It was late in the night before the corps bivouacked on the other side. The 105th was immediately detailed for picket duty—a severe task to perform after a tedious march of some ten miles.

During the temporary rest enjoyed by the 105th, as above indicated, Colonel Dustin received a leave of absence for twenty days, starting for his home in Sycamore on the 13th. Major E. F. Dutton succeeded Colonel Dustin in the command of the regiment, and Senior Captain H. D. Brown, of Company A, assumed the duties of the Major.

The command moved a few miles on the 18th, reaching a point on the Marietta and Decatur road, within one and a half miles of Howell's mills, which, on the 20th, was the immediate scene of the memorable and brilliant engagement and victory of the First brigade, in the great battle of Atlanta. Here the brigade rested on the 19th, and on the 20th moved forward and formed in line of battle on the south side of Peach Tree creek, comprising a portion of the force which closed up a gap existing in the lines, and which the rebels were seeking with desperate eagerness.

They found it, but too late to answer the purpose of victory. The 102d Illinois, 79th Ohio and 129th Illinois formed the first line, connecting with the second line, distant from the first some two hundred yards. Between two and three o'clock, afternoon, the pickets on the crest of a hill in the brigade front commenced firing, the enemy charging over the open field in his front several lines deep. The lines of the division immediately advanced in splendid order up the hill, when, on gaining the crest, they were so close upon the rebels that several regiments were intermingled.

Major E. F. Dutton, in absence of Colonel Dustin, commanded the regiment, assisted by Senior Captain H. D. Brown, the former acting as lieutenant-colonel, the latter as major. The second brigade, having moved obliquely to the left, and the first line of the First brigade to the right, the front of the 105th was nearly uncovered. Seeing the enemy coming in large numbers down the slope of the second hill, Major Dutton ordered the men to open fire, which was promptly done, the regiment advancing in good order after a brief halt on the hill. The battle now raged furiously, the troops of the regiments giving not an inch of ground, but advancing, standing right up to the work. Soon the masses of rebels, after making a brave fight, indeed, faltered, and the national troops drove them back over the second hill and open field, the 105th reaching the summit almost simultaneously with the troops of the first line, from which point the regiment poured several volleys into the disordered and retreating ranks of the enemy. The fighting continued until dark, when the regiment and brigade commenced throwing up breastworks, and were busy at this work until nearly morning.

Major Dutton, in his report of this engagement, complimented the bravery and endurance of the subordinate officers and men of the regiment, and they in turn complimented the gallantry and dash of the major. Captain H. D. Brown, acting major, with an air of coolness and firmness, assisted in pressing forward the line, and Adjutant D. D. Chandler, always at his post, constituted the third person in the regiment's executive trinity. The splendid conduct of these officers on the field was the subject of enthusiastic comment on all sides, after the battle. The line officers were un-

usually enthusiastic, and led the men forward with the one idea that a victory was to be gained. And the men went in to win, even, if it were necessary, to close in hand-to-hand struggle, which indeed was done.

Among the trophies of the regiment was one beautiful stand of colors, said by prisoners to have belonged to the 12th Louisiana regiment, together with several swords and belts. The colors were captured by Sergeant Melvin Smith and George F. Cram, of Company F, and which capture was reported in the paper as "glory for the 105th."

The colors of the 105th were pierced with bullets, one shot going through the flag staff. The relics taken by the regiment were sent to the headquarters of the army, with the request that they be placed in the State archives at Springfield.

The casualties were fifteen, six men being killed or mortally wounded, and it was miraculous that the regiment did not suffer a loss of five times that number in so long and hard-fought a battle, and the only manner of accounting for so providential an escape was that most of the time the enemy were posted on the hill above the 105th, and in firing down the hill their shots were almost invariably too high.

After the strife had died away and the moon had risen on the scene, an inspection of the grounds in front of the regiment and brigade was made. The sight was fearful. Dead and dying rebels lay in all attitudes of suffering and death. The youth and the middle-aged lay in their gore in groups or scattered about where they had fallen. Two dead rebels were noticed lying side by side. The arm of one was stretched upward and the fingers pointing to the moon, as though he would indicate to his comrade the way to the abodes of peace. Among the rebel wounded there was a young girl only nineteen years of age. A ball had struck her ankle and she was obliged to have her foot amputated. She bore her suffering heroically, and stated she had been in the service twenty-eight months. Many interesting incidents occurred, which if detailed would fill pages upon pages of history. A member of the regiment casually surveyed the battle-grounds, now inside the lines, and offered refreshments to the suffering and dying. To inquiries as to the extent of in-

juries, such answers as "Yes, I can't live till morning" issued from tremulous lips, when life's fitful fever was nearly over. On the faces of the dead the usual expression of placid repose, fear, agony or fierce despair lingered, and altogether the scene was one no pen could portray.

The morning of the 21st dawned on one of the greatest victories of the war, and the footing of the national army on the south side of Peach Tree creek was equally as secure as its footing on the south side of the Chattahoochee river.

Lieutenant Willard Scott, Jr., of Captain Rogers' company, with a small party, buried the dead rebels on the morning of the 21st.

During the battle General Ward, commanding the division, had made his headquarters in the valley, near the creek, at a point that commanded a view of the ground where his division fought. The old general was reported as being in an ecstasy of delight when the First brigade entered the contest. "See my old Iron Brigade," said he, striking his fists together. "See my old Iron Brigade—see them go in—the best d—d brigade in the service!" The brigade preserved an unbroken line throughout the fight. The entire corps was elated with the victory, it being gained in open field, the advantages greatly in favor of the enemy.

General Hooker rode along the lines the morning of the battle, receiving the enthusiastic cheers of the soldiers. He afterward issued a congratulatory order.

General Hood, who commanded the Confederates, is reported as having remarked to his men as they were about to move to the attack, that they were going out to "gather acorns;" alluding to the soldiers of the 14th corps, who wore a badge representing an acorn. Their purpose was to break through on the left of that corps, supposing they would meet nothing more than a line of skirmishers in their front. They were not less surprised than disappointed, however, to find themselves among the "stars."

After the burial of the rebel dead by the army on the 21st, the clearing of the battle field—collection and turning over of ordinance and other property—the troops advanced on the morning of the 22d toward Atlanta, the enemy having fallen back and established himself behind the inner defenses around the city. About one mile from the

battle-field of the 20th, a strong line of works were found, the second line of city defenses, which the enemy did not stop to occupy.

Having proceeded several miles, the sound of opposing skirmishers warned the troops, who were marching by the flank toward the city, that the "Johnnies" were about to make further resistance. The regiments were immediately formed in battle line and marched forward to within sight of the rebel defenses, when a halt was ordered and strong earthworks thrown up. The country through which this short advance was made was prolific of blackberries, which were left to the "bummers." After the brigade was halted the 105th found itself on the crest of one of the numerous hills for which the face of that region is noted. This position proved to be the most exposed of any regiment in the brigade, it being elevated and directly opposite a rebel battery. The boys quickly constructed earthworks here in order to protect themselves from the harrassing fire of the enemy. A battery was placed immediately behind the works, which made the position of the 105th an interesting one. So soon as the guns were in position a deliberate fire was opened on the opposing battery, which elicited immediate reply from the latter. For a while the boys of the 105th found it behooved them to "lie down" and "grab a root" until the novelty of the situation wore away. After dark the rebels made two dashes into the pickets in front of the brigades. And so—on the 22d of July, 1864, the siege of Atlanta commenced.

The position of the command here was about one or two miles northeast of the Georgia railroad which connects Atlanta with Marietta and Chattanooga. A direct forward movement would have brought the brigade into the northern suburbs of the city. On the 23d the enemy shelled the regiment and battery at intervals all day and at night. Next day the same, the battery replying occasionally. The pickets were again alarmed in the evening. The same routine of artillery firing and dashing among the pickets was gone through with on the 25th.

The picket line in the brigade front was somewhat in advance of the line on the right and left. A deep ravine running from the enemy's works traversed the left of the brigade line, and led into the rear of the picket reserve post. The line might have been flanked here had the rebels been

disposed to attempt it. This made this advanced position one demanding constant and close watchfulness. The rebels made a strong dash on that part of the line on the night of the 24th, when a heavy fire of musketry took place. Lieutenant Trego, of the 102d Illinois, was in charge of the outposts at that time, several of his men becoming frightened, fled to the rear, but the Lieutenant rallied the balance and under the enemy's fire gallantly urged them to stand firm, which they did. Soon the rebels were repulsed, after which the Lieutenant found that the reserve post had been abandoned by all but Lieutenant Willard Scott of the 105th, and a few men. It appears that two heavy lines of rebels were repelled by a skirmish line, which had been ingloriously deserted by the most of the supporting force.

The lines were advanced and new entrenchments made during the first three days. On the night of the 26th the division moved back some distance in reserve, the 105th occupying some abandoned works. On the 28th orders were received to move around to the right of the general line for the purpose of supporting General Howard's forces, who had become heavily engaged with the enemy, but before the command had arrived within supporting distance, word was sent to return to camp; the rebels having already been successfully repulsed.

During the battle on the extreme left on the 22d, the noble commander of the army of the Tennessee, fell—James B. McPherson. That command had constituted the flanking army, and on the way from Chattanooga to Atlanta applied the key to the locks of rebel positions. The news of McPherson's death was received along the lines amid expressions of disappointment and with feelings of sorrow.

General Hooker called the officers of the Third Division together on the 29th, and bade them farewell, informing them that he had been ill used, and could no longer remain in command of the Twentieth Corps. The officers and men reluctantly parted with the dashing old general, who had seemed every way worthy of his "stars."

On the 29th the Third division moved around to the right some six miles, to support other movements and to protect the flank of the army near the Montgomery and West Point Railroad. The brigade supported a division of the Fourth corps, under General Jefferson C. Davis, while the latter

took up a new position. Moved in rear of that division and constructed breastworks at a right angle with the main line, protecting the flank and rear. Remained here doing picket duty and working on fortifications until the 2d of August, when the command moved back along the left of the lines, and on the 3d relieved the First division of the Fourteenth corps, behind the front line of works, and near the Georgia railroad; the left of the 105th rested on the railroad track.

The next day (4th), Colonel Dustin arrived from leave of absence in improved health, and assumed command of the regiment. His return was hailed with delight by all, especially as he brought with him numerous packages for distribution among the officers and men, from the friends of the regiment. Major Dutton and Captain Brown were on the 4th mustered in as Lieutenant Colonel and Major, respectively, having been previously recommended for those positions. The promotion in the field of those brave and popular officers gave great satisfaction to the regiment, as experience had developed in them rare executive powers, and good soldierly qualities.

The regiment remained in the trenches until the night of the 25th, when the entire corps fell back to the Chattahoochee river, and the main army moved to the right, seizing upon the only railroad left to the rebels which resulted in the capture of Atlanta.

While lying in the trenches before Atlanta the energies of the troops were severely tested by the hard labor necessary for the construction of heavy works, abattis, etc. A battery—being portions of Captains Smith and Geary's—was located behind the fortifications with the 105th regiment, and the boys in addition to strengthening their works were detailed to assist the battery men in building extra works for the better protection of the gunners from the shells of the rebel guns. A strong fortification, about six feet high, was constructed with logs and dirt, in the form of a semi-circle, long enough to receive four guns with ease, the officers and men of the regiment detailed for the purpose, working at night in order to avoid the fire of rebel sharpshooters. The battery frequently opened on the rebel defenses, which were in plain view, making the regiment "bob" their heads down occasionally, as the fragments of rebel iron came screaming through the air in close proximity to their respec-

tive persons. Now and then a shell would burst immediately over the "bummer's" quarters, further to the rear, sometimes disturbing the equilibrium of that class of "bummers" who would like to "get through safe if they could."

Amid the perils of the situation there were always found a few humorous spirits whose forte seemed to be to relieve, by some timely joke or "flash of merriment," the pains of the hour. Many a poor despairing mother's boy would have never seen his earthly home again had he not been made to forget his troubles by the wit or facetiousness of these happy fellows. In the different companies of the regiment were many such characters. No difficulties overcame them; they were constitutionally cheerful, and capable of extracting good cheer out of every occasion. Endurance was born of cheerfulness, and so they fainted not.

On the 9th, the guns along the lines opened and kept up a steady fire nearly all day, on the rebel defenses and the city. The rebel battery replied in the evening to the salutations of the guns of Captains Smith and Geary. Almost constantly, day and night, the regiment was exposed to the fire of sharpshooters, the balls falling all about the grounds behind the works, now and then striking a man. In this way Corporal J. L. Gage, of Company H, Captain J. S. Forsythe, was mortally wounded on the 12th, and a faithful colored cook of Company K, Captain A. F. Parke, instantly killed while eating his dinner, on the 14th.

On the morning of the 13th, Second Lieutenant August H. Fischer of Company I, a most excellent young officer and esteemed comrade, was killed on the skirmish line in front of the works. His loss was deeply felt by all the officers and men of the regiment; especially by the members of Company I, who had shared the dangers of conflict by his side, and respected him for his bravery. Lieutenant Fischer will be remembered for his genial temper, his unswerving fidelity, and his self-sacrifice.

On the evening of the 16th, while superintending some work near the fortifications before his company (E), Captain Martin V. Allen was severely wounded in his right arm, by a bullet from a sharpshooter. A number of men were mortally wounded on the skirmish line.

The skirmish line was in such close proximity to the enemy that the men had to exercise the utmost caution, and expend much labor in building rifle pits for the security of the pickets and skirmishers. The enemy seemed to take especial exceptions to the operations of the men at this point in the lines, and kept up a steady, severe, and almost incessant fire for several weeks. Being accustomed to take shelter behind certain houses near their own lines, they gained some advantage in firing upon our men. Efforts had been made with the rebel pickets to stop this firing by mutual agreement, without success. On the night of the 18th Corporal Herman Furness, of Company C, and two comrades of the 105th, equipped with combustible material, proceeded cautiously out and set three of the buildings on fire, burning them to the ground. It was well and bravely done, after which picket firing was finally stopped by mutual consent.

Just back of the lines, several thirty-two pound parrot guns were operated almost continually night and day, for some weeks, shelling the city of Atlanta and the rebel defenses. Occasionally shells from these guns would prematurely explode before reaching our own lines, the pieces scattering in all directions among the men of the 105th, causing some annoyance, but no one was hurt by them. With additional danger it was amusing to hear the boys crying, "Hello! fire in the!" "Lie down!" "Grab a root!"

On the night of the 25th, the command withdrew from behind the works—the brigade band playing "Yankee Doodle" and other airs by way of a parting courtesy to the "Johnnies." During the night, as if suspecting the troops were retiring from their front, the rebel pickets fired at the 105th skirmishers occasionally, and inquired, "Are you there?" To which inquiry they received a ready affirmative, "Yes, we are here." Whereupon the rebels would respond, "We just wanted to be sure about it—don't want you to get away without our knowledge of the fact." While this conversation was going on the whole army was moving from behind the works, and the rebels soon found themselves outwitted. The 105th pickets failed to get the order to retire during the night, and remained at their several posts until about daylight in the morning, long after the troops and other pickets had gone.

The command moved back to the Chattahoochee river, after being on the road all night, arriving at early dawn. On the 26th bivouacked on the south side of the river, and on the 27th crossed the river and took up a position near the railroad track, between the 33d Massachusetts and 129th Illinois regiments, where the 105th went into camp. Here the regiment with axes and hatchets hewed out a fine camping place in the woods. Together with the balance of the brigade the 105th guarded army supplies, ammunition and corps teams.

On the morning of the 2d of September, Brigadier General Ward, division commander, entered the city with a portion of the Third division, and the mayor formally surrendered to him all that was left of Atlanta. The regiment was moved back to the south side of the river, near the railroad bridge, where it remained in camp until the morning of the 16th of September, when all the regiments of the brigade except the 105th, moved to Atlanta and rejoined the division, the 105th recrossing the river and camping close to the railroad track a few hundred yards from the river. Here, again the boys fitted up good quarters, and thoroughly policed their camp grounds, which were located pleasantly, facing an almost unobstructed view of the Chattahoochee river and valley for a distance of about eight miles.

With the capture of Atlanta, what is called the "Atlanta campaign," ended. The entire army had, amid tempests of fire which burst forth at various points, and under a steady rain of bullets for four long months, swept majestically down from Chattanooga to Atlanta, over mountains, rivers, and a continuous succession of hills and ravines. The country between the two places named, constituted one great battle-field for upwards of a hundred miles. While in camp on the south side of Chattahoochee river on the 10th of September, the following congratulatory order of the major general commanding was read to the 105th, while on dress parade for the first time in four months. General Sherman in general terms summed up the achievements of the army, thanked the officers and men for their indomitable courage, their perseverance and fidelity, and paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of fallen comrades.

From the 16th of September to the 14th of November the 105th remained encamped at Chatta-

hoochee river, near the railroad bridge, as already mentioned.

Colonel Dustin was placed in command of the first brigade on the 18th of September, Colonel Harrison having been ordered to Indiana on special business. Lieutenant Colonel Dutton succeeded in command of the 105th. Subsequently General Ward received leave of absence of thirty days, when Colonel Dustin succeeded that officer in command of the division. Colonel Smith of the 102d Illinois commanding the brigade.

The changes occurring among the commissioned officers during the campaign and while the regiment rested at Chattahoochee river, were:

Lieutenant Colonel H. F. Vallette, Naperville, DuPage county, resigned June 18, 1864; Major E. F. Dutton, DeKalb county, succeeding as lieutenant colonel; mustered August 4, 1864.

Captain H. D. Brown, Company A, Sycamore, was promoted major June 18th, mustered August 4th; First Lieutenant George B. Heath succeeding as captain.

First Assistant Surgeon Alfred Waterman, Warrenville, promoted chief surgeon, June 2d; Second Assistant Surgeon George W. Boggs, Naperville, succeeded as first assistant surgeon.

Captain Theodore S. Rogers, Company B, Naperville, resigned September 30, 1864; First Lieutenant Lucius B. Church, Winfield, succeeding as captain. Lieutenant Church had been detailed at Gallatin on General Paine's staff, where he remained after the regiment moved from that point. Subsequently he was detailed as post quartermaster, and ordered to Paducah, Kentucky, where he remained during the balance of his term of service. Second Lieutenant Willard Scott was commissioned first lieutenant, September 30, 1864, but for some unaccountable reason not mustered until June 1, 1865, within six days of the muster out of the regiment. Although entitled to enjoy such rank from every consideration of merit and capacity, he sustained his original position in Company B, until the end of the war, being the only officer in the regiment remaining with it to the end, whose services had not been officially acknowledged and rewarded.

First Lieutenant John W. Burst, Company C, Franklin, honorably discharged, October 19, 1864, on account of wounds received at Burnt Hickory, May 25th. First Sergeant Isaac S. Brundage

Cortland, promoted first lieutenant, October 18th. First Lieutenant William M. Tirtlot, Company F, honorably discharged, November 28, 1864, on account of wounds received at Reseca, May 15th. First Sergeant Melvin Smith, Winfield, promoted first lieutenant, April 13th, not mustered until March 30, 1865.

Captain John B. Nash, Company G, Franklin, resigned July 17, 1864. First Lieutenant John M. Smith commissioned captain, but not mustered.

First Lieutenant Harvey Potter, Company H, Ashbury, DeKalb, resigned August 17, 1864. First Sergeant Frank H. Cole, Somonauk, succeeding as first lieutenant.

Captain William O. Locke, Company I, Addison, DuPage, honorably discharged, August 25, 1864, on account of wounds received at Reseca, May 15th; First Lieutenant George A. Bender, Chicago, mustered as captain, October 15th.

First Sergeant Henry Reinking, Company I, Addison, commissioned second lieutenant June 7, 1865, vice Second Lieutenant Augustus H. Fischer, killed at Atlanta, August 13, 1864.

On the 9th of September, the news of the death of that famous guerilla chief, John Morgan, was reported in camp, which proved to be a true report, notwithstanding many "grape-vine" dispatches were being received among the boys during the resting spell of the army at Atlanta and vicinity. The same day a report that the guerilla Wheeler had cut the railroad communications of the army between Atlanta and Chattanooga also proved true, but the only ill effects experienced was the temporary stoppage of the army mails, which severed the sympathetic lines between the boys in camp and friends at home.

A report of casualties pertaining to the 105th was made out on the 10th of September, embracing the names of officers and men killed, wounded and missing during the Atlanta campaign, showing the following numbers: Commissioned officers killed, two; wounded, thirteen; enlisted men killed, forty-one; wounded, one hundred and three; missing, two; total casualties, officers and men, one hundred and sixty-one.

The number of officers and men, embracing the whole belonging to the regiment, present and absent, on the 30th of April, 1864, amounted to six hundred and seventy-four; on the 10th of September, five hundred and eighty-seven. On the former date that number was situated as follows:

Present, officers and men, for duty, four hundred and forty six; on special or daily duty, seventy-two; sick twenty-seven, five hundred and forty-five. Absent, on detailed service, eighty-six; with leave, seven; sick, etc., thirty-three; without authority, three, one hundred and twenty-nine; present, for duty, two hundred and sixty three; on special or daily duty, forty-two; sick, thirty-two, three hundred and thirty-seven. Absent, on detached service, ninety-six; with leave, twelve; sick, one hundred and forty-two—two hundred and fifty; present and absent, five hundred and eighty-seven.

The effective force of the regiment on the 30th of April, 1864, or just before the opening of the campaign, embracing commissioned officers and enlisted men, was four hundred and forty-six. On the 10th of September or just after the close of the campaign, two hundred and sixty-three.

The 1st of October, the First brigade returned from garrison duty at Atlanta and took up position on the 4th, near the railroad bridge on the south side of the river. Just now the main army was on the lookout for General Hood's forces, who seemed disposed to punish General Sherman by making a formidable raid on the railroad in his rear. Cannonading was heard on the 2d, in the direction of Sandtown, south of the railroad bridge, and there was considerable activity manifest among the troops. The two long wagon and railroad bridges were partially undermined and carried away by high water, when pontoons were immediately thrown across the river, over which General Howard's command crossed on the 4th, passing the camp of the 105th on their way for the raiders. Five companies, comprising the left wing of the 105th, were stationed in a strong earth fort opposite the camp on the 6th, and heavy details made for work on the fortifications. Two guns were placed in this fort and two in a fort near the camp. After a few days of hard toil, during which the boys completed the work on the forts and surrounded them with heavy abattis, the men announced themselves ready for the "Johnnie Hoods." But beyond the occasional dashes of marauding parties at different points on the road near this section, nothing transpired to disturb the quiet of the brigade.

During the passage of General Howard's troops General Sherman and a portion of his staff, who

were accompanying them, dined at regimental headquarters by invitation of Lieutenant Colonel Dutton. The general was then, to the casual observer, an ordinary appearing man, of medium height, slender, unstately and wiry. He seemed absorbed and nervous. Stepping up to the tent door, without ceremony, he remarked inquiringly, "Is this the place?" and in he strode, taking a seat at the table. In military campaigning he was entirely unassuming in his manners, but eminently practical, and seemingly oblivious to everything save the work of the time. As an operator in the field this plain man is one of consummate skill, Atlanta is a fitting commentary on his genius.

Lieutenant Colonel Dutton received leave of absence on the 28th of September, and started for his home at Sycamore on the 9th of October, Major Brown succeeding to the command of the regiment. Several officers receiving leave of absence were detained at camp until the railroad bridge was repaired, admitting the passage of upward bound trains from Atlanta.

Captain C. G. Culver, Company C, and First Lieutenant Melvin Smith, Company F, with a detachment of men, on the 3d, acting under imperative orders, destroyed a bridge over a creek at an important point several miles down the river, remaining there on the lookout for guerrillas two days. Scouting and foraging parties were sent out frequently from the brigade. An orderly on duty at brigade headquarters was killed by a guerrilla while bearing a dispatch to Atlanta, on the 11th.

The danger to this position contingent on the movements of Hood's forces being passed, the left wing of the regiment was moved back from the fort to the main camp, on the 17th. On the 19th, a train of cars was partially burned by guerrillas on the road between Marietta and Chattahoochee river.

The regiment received eight months pay on the 19th.

A train on its way to Atlanta was molested by guerillas on the 20th, producing quite a panic among a number of unarmed men, some striking for the woods and running several miles back to camp. This was a little rebel victory.

The regiment received an elegant new stand of colors on the 21st.

Major Brown was sent into the country on the 24th in charge of a foraging party of some five hundred and fifty men and a long train of wagons. After three days absence he returned with men and train intact, having loaded his wagons with corn and provisions. On the second day out the party was attacked several times by guerillas, and the major narrowly escaped being shot. Among the articles secured by foragers in large quantities were corn, pumpkins and sweet potatoes, which taken with "hard tack" and coffee, was deemed a healthful combination for the disters of the First brigade—the mules generally eating the corn.

On the 29th the regiment received orders to send back all surplus baggage, preparatory to entering upon another active campaign. Several absentees arrived, reporting for duty.

Brigadier General Ward arrived from the North, where he had been on leave of absence, and re-assumed command of the Third division on the 31st. Soon after his return, November 9th, Colonel Dustin was placed in command of the Second brigade of the Third division, formerly commanded by Colonel John Coburn, of the 33d Indiana. This command Colonel Dustin retained until the close of the war. Colonel Dutton then took permanent command of the regiment. Since the battle of Atlanta, on the 20th of July, the lieutenant-colonel rose still higher in the estimation of the men, and was deemed an officer fit to succeed the colonel as regimental commander.

Adjutant D. D. Chandler, of the 105th, was mentioned by Colonel Dustin, and also by General Ward, in connection with a position on their respective staffs. No officer was more assiduous in his duties, and none filled their offices with more credit than this officer.

General Thomas' headquarter train passed the camp of the 105th on the 31st, en route to Chattanooga. As General Hood's command had now struck out for Nashville, General Thomas moved to that point to receive him.

On the 5th of November the regiment received marching orders and was prepared to move on short notice, but the orders were countermanded. Considerable speculation as to where General Sherman would go next was indulged in by the troops, but all in vain. Such information was "contraband of war." But every soldier knew

the army was soon to enter upon a long and rapid march. Accustomed to march together and to "strike together," its future movements were destined to be executed expeditiously and successfully. Sherman's men had finally attained to that degree of boldness and endurance, in their education and experience as soldiers, as to be regarded by the rebels and the world quite invincible.

The last train of cars passed up the road northward on the 15th, when the troops of the Fifteenth corps tore up the track from Marietta to Chattahoochee river, the men of the 105th assisting in the work on the 15th. The railroad bridge was destroyed in the evening. On the 14th the regiment finally broke up camp and started at six o'clock for Atlanta, destroying the remainder of the track on the way. Regiment camped one mile beyond the city, ready to enter upon the grand march commenced by Sherman's expedition on the following day.

General Sherman's forces embraced the Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Army Corps, making over 50,000 men, besides 9,000 picked cavalry under Kilpatrick. They were supplied with thirty days' rations for man and beast. With a scout system and courier line complete, this combination swept across the State of Georgia with the force of a mighty whirlwind, destroying railroads, bridges, mills, cribs, gin houses, cotton screws, gins, etc., carrying off stock, provisions and negroes. The station houses along the railroads were burnt, and hundreds of unoccupied buildings of all kinds destroyed, together with large quantities of lumber, fences, cotton and every kind of property calculated for the comfort of rebels and the use of rebel armies. The country was rich, and provisions abounded. The troops subsisted on fresh pork, sweet potatoes, flour and meal, with all the concomitant luxuries; among which may be mentioned turkeys, chickens, ducks, molasses, sugar, etc.

The expedition being set in motion on the morning of the 15th of November, the Twentieth Corps moved out with its long wagon train on the Decatur pike in the direction of that place. The First brigade fell into the column at noon. Being in the rear of the corps and behind the train, the marching was during the day and night slow and tedious. About thirty-four hours of such marching brought the command to its first en-

campment, at a point on the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad called Lithonia, having crossed a branch of Ocmulgee river, near Decatur, and passed Stone mountain. The railroad was destroyed as the column advanced.

Atlanta was left partially in flames. During the night of the 15th the consuming elements cast a glare of red to the heavens, grandly contrasting with the surrounding gloom. Thus, the horrors of the torch were added to the powers of the sword, and Atlanta brought to a fiery judgment.

The march was resumed at early dawn on the 17th, the First brigade in advance of the column. Marching rapidly, the brigade made some twenty miles, foraging off the country as it passed. Foragers brought to camp sweet potatoes in abundance, shot, chickens and honey. Fine country, watered by numerous streams.

Moved fifteen miles on the 18th, arriving at the fair village of Social Circle, on the railroad, at noon. Passed through Rutledge station before evening. Camped beyond at seven o'clock. The progress of the troops not yet impeded. Fair weather.

On the 19th moved seven miles, the First brigade being in the rear. Passed through the large and beautiful town of Madison, on the railroad, the county seat of Morgan county. Camped several miles beyond on the Milledgeville pike. Great activity among the foragers and "bummers." At Madison the soldiers were received with joy by the blacks. The whites looked on in silence. The regiment entered the town with flag unfurled. The word among the negroes, old and young, as the column was passing through the streets, was "Is you gwine?" One answer, as overheard by a number of the 105th, was "Gwine? I'se already gone!" Indeed, many followed the army from this point, men, women, children and babies. The women carried their bundles on their heads, their children on their backs and in their arms—as, for instance, a wench following the 105th with a huge bundle of clothes and traps on her head, arms full of babies and one child on her back! She wanted to see good old "Mass Linkum." They advised her to return to her old haunts, but the spirit of resolution said "nay." Evidently her life was set upon a cast, and she would stand the hazard of the die. What became of the poor soul is not known.

On the 20th marched at five o'clock, morning. Weather cloudy and damp; considerable rain last night. Distance marched, about twelve miles. Camped within two miles of Eatonton, a pleasant-looking town of about 1,800 inhabitants. Fine country.

The weather very wet and disagreeable on the 21st. Troops marched under heavy and steady rain part of the day, literally wading single file, through mud. Passed through Eatonton, from which place a railroad called the Eatonton branch runs down through Milledgeville, connecting at Number Seventeen with the Georgia Central Railroad, passed through a small place called Fairfield, on the railroad. Camped at dusk. Marched rapidly on Milledgeville. Entered the place in good order at 4 p. m., with colors flying and bands playing. The colored population received the troops with great satisfaction as usual. Camped in the city limits.

Remained in camp at this point on the 23d. In the evening the regiment was detailed to assist in destroying rebel property. Several thousand stands of arms, and a large amount of ammunition was committed to the flames. Also, twenty casks of salt thrown into the river.

Resumed the march at dawn on the 24th, crossing the Oconee river northeast of town. On the road all day and night, the teams being delayed by bad roads. Camped at three o'clock a. m.

On the 25th moved only five miles, starting at noon, the brigade in the rear. The rebels burned a number of bridges over swampy ground and streams, the column being delayed until the road was repaired. Heard cannonading in the direction of the other columns. Columns passing through swampy country: enemy seeking to retard the progress of the troops.

Passed over regular Georgia swamps on the 26th; marching rapidly after noon, arrived at Sandersville, a small, dull place, at about 4 p. m.; 105th camped close to the town; Wheeler's cavalry hovering about in front. Skirmishing for two days—several killed. Sandersville is near the Georgia Central railroad, in Hancock county. The business portion of the town was sacked, of course, the troops of the column in turn helping themselves to whatever they wanted from the stores. In some of the towns goods had been removed in order to prevent them from falling into the hands

of the Yankees. In Madison the stores were found empty and deserted.

Left Sandersville at 8 o'clock, on the 27th, marching rapidly to the railroad, which the column crossed, moving some distance on the wrong road. General Slocum righted the column, after parading up and down the road several times in a swearing mood. Arrived at Davisboro, on the railroad, at sundown, regiment camping in a peanut patch. Here the boys met troops of one of the other corps. Everybody seemed to be in ecstasies. The foragers, sent out daily from the regiment, were gathering in the very fat of the land. The "bummers," who roamed unrestrained over the country, were filling their pockets with treasures and dressing themselves up in broadcloth clothes. In short, the boys felt "bully." They acted on the hypothesis that "all is fair in love and war."

Citizens in the country were in the habit of secreting goods, and burying valuables, to keep them from the raiders, but the "Yankees" espied them out. Most everything was overturned in smoke-houses and kitchens, during the search for edibles; the foragers for the yards and kitchens, and the "bummers" for the parlors, bed-rooms and bureau drawers. Let the reader imagine a house full of forage and pleasure-seekers, actively manipulating the effects of the premises, and some idea of a raid in war-times may be gained. This is the unavoidable, natural consequence of war. "Those who take up the sword must perish by the sword."

On the 28th left Davisboro at 11 o'clock, making a rapid march toward Louisville, a point twelve miles northeast of Davisboro. Arrived within seven miles of the town and camped early in the afternoon. The early halt at this point was occasioned by the burning of bridges over swamps and across a branch of the Ogeechee river, near Louisville.

During the day Captain C. G. Culver, Company C, in charge of a foraging party from the regiment, carried the war to ex-Governor Herchel Van Johnson's residence, divesting his cupboard of many goodly meats. The "bummers" took his damask curtains.

The road having been repaired, the column moved forward on the 29th, the first brigade starting at one o'clock, afternoon. The 105th and a

part of the 102d Illinois were thrown forward a mile on the double-quick to protect the pontoon train, reported to have been attacked by guerrillas. On arriving near the wagons they were found safe, the enemy having been easily dispersed. Crossed river branch, passed through Louisville, and camped at dusk three miles beyond the town.

Remained in camp on the 30th, the bad state of the roads in the swamps evidently being the cause of the delay. Foragers were sent out from the regiment, coming in close proximity with guerrillas; but enough forage was gathered before the party returned to camp.

On the 1st of December resumed the march at ten a. m., moving in single file by the train, the swampy country not admitting the passage of troops and the train together in many places. The work of getting the trains over the roads was accomplished with difficulties. Arrived in camp at nine p. m.; distance about seven miles.

The guerrillas attacked the mounted men of the first brigade, and after a brisk skirmish fight the latter fell back to the column, losing several men.

November 2d, a clear sky and balmy atmosphere—characteristic of fall weather of old Georgia! The command marches off, full of inspiration of good weather, starting at eleven a. m. and turning into camp at eleven p. m., tired and hungry. Distance fourteen miles.

On the 3d proceeding a few miles through swamps, the column emerged into a beautiful pine forest, near the line of the Savannah and Augusta Railroad. Here the first brigade left the column, and, after a rapid march of four miles northward, struck the railroad at a point forty-five miles from Augusta and thirteen miles from Millen Junction. After destroying several miles of railroad track and a large quantity of lumber, moved down the track and rejoined the column. Arrived in camp about one a. m., after a tedious night march through muddy swamps, woods, rain and pitch darkness.

On the 4th marched ten miles, passing through several swamps and pine forests. Country well supplied with good water. Cannonading heard in the direction of Millen Junction.

The whole country over which the army passed seemed to be disfigured by fire—houses, fences, woods and grass burning in all directions. Immediately along the line of the marching column the

fences were consumed by the fiery element, and during the long night marches, on either side, the roads were arrayed with lights. Frequently the tired trampers were deceived by the fires; calculating that they were drawing near where the advance had already gone into camp. But usually a long series of lights intervened ere the object of desire was reached.

On the 5th moved about eight miles, passing the first division encamped. Turned in at three p. m. here to await the arrival of General Geary's command. The advance skirmished with the enemy, pressing him right along. Passed more swamps. Twelve miles to nearest point of Savannah river.

Moved forward to within nine miles northwest of Springfield, on the 6th, and camped at sundown. The road obstructed by felled trees, but quickly removed or evaded.

Captain Culver, in charge of a small party, captured a smart-looking rebel second-lieutenant.

On the 7th pushed rapidly on, the first brigade in advance of the corps. Moved five miles, when the head of the column paused on the borders of a huge swamp, the road here being blockaded by trees. Before the pioneers cleared and repaired the road the brigade passed over. Stripped of all encumbrances, the command moved briskly forward, four miles, and occupied Springfield without opposition. Here turned in and awaited the arrival of the column.

Springfield is the county seat of Effingham county, probably twenty-five miles from Savannah; a small, dingy-looking place among the swamps. The citizens—mainly women—had buried many valuables in the yards, but the soldiers exhumed them. Fine dishes, silver spoons, articles of clothing and other things too numerous to mention were carried off by the boys. One man dressed himself up as a lady—his toilet rather rudely “performed.”

A member of the One Hundred and Fifth entered a doctor's office in quest of some improved liquors, of which he was passionately fond. He unwittingly seized upon a bottle marked “*Vinum Antimonii*” (wine of antimony, an emetic), taking it for a superior quality of wine. In the ardor of self-congratulation at his success, he immediately partook of the precious fluid. But, alas for the infelicitous effects of *vinum antimonii*—as

a beverage—upon the human organism, ere many moments "Jonah" was heaved out on dry land.

Remained in camp throughout the day on the 8th. During this pause the foragers and "bummers" had an interesting time looking over the country and overhauling "other folks' things." Several miles away a dwelling, well stocked with household effects, among which was a pianoforte and a large collection of books, became the scene of spoliation. The foragers from the One Hundred and Fifth found it deserted by its occupants, and full of men ransacking the rooms, drawers, and scattering the books and pictures about the floors, and even in the yard. This is what war brings alike to the innocent and the guilty.

At sundown the regiment and brigade fell into the rear of the column, and, amid the glare of burning buildings, moved slowly out of the town. After a wearisome, jogging march all night and after broad daylight, paused fifteen minutes for breakfast. Cannonading heard in the night in the direction of the river.

On the 9th the column was on the road, moving along all day and until late in the night; no sleep for forty hours. The advance of the corps captured two small earthworks, located several miles north of the railroad. Works defended by four hundred men, with three pieces of artillery.

The first brigade in advance of the tenth, the One Hundred and Fifth at the head of the brigade. Marched up to within four and a half miles of Savannah, meeting the enemy's pickets before the defenses around the city. The brigade was immediately deployed in the line on the right of the main pike and near the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, the One Hundred and Fifth holding a position on the right of the line in the brigade. There was some fighting on the right by the troops of the Seventeenth Corps.

The march was concluded on the twenty-sixth day out from Atlanta. The siege of Savannah commenced, lasting ten days.

On the 11th and 12th the regiment shifted its position twice during the establishment of the lines.

The Second division, Fifteenth Corps, charged and captured Fort McAllister, with all its men and armament, on the 13th, thus opening a base at the mouth of the Ogeechee river, at Ossabaw Sound. Official notice of the capture, and conse-

quent opening of communication with the national fleet, was received along the lines on the 15th.

On the 16th and 17th the regiment threw up a heavy line of works, and on the night of the 20th a line was thrown up on the skirmish line. On the night of the 18th Captain J. S. Forsythe, Company H, in charge of ten men, was sent out on a reconnoissance to ascertain the position of the enemy in front of the brigade. He proceeded to within twenty yards of the enemy's lines, encountering a deep swamp. He observed their fires and heard them talk; after drawing their fire, he returned with his party, having accomplished all that was desired.

No casualties occurred in the One Hundred and Fifth while laying before the city. The enemy kept their guns at work, and occasionally a shell would burst over the camp, the missiles scattering among the boys, but no one was hurt.

During the march several men were missing. Captain George A. Bender, Company I, was wounded in the back and ankle severely, while working on the railroad between Chattahoochee river and Atlanta, on the 15th of November.

While before the city the army subsisted on rice and stale fresh beef—a rather slim diet. The former was taken from mills in large quantities and hulled by the soldiers.

As the army was about to make a general assault upon the defenses the enemy evacuated the city, and in the words of the editor of the daily (*Savannah*) *Republican*, it was surrendered to "a magnanimous foe." The army entered the city on the 21st inst.

A large amount of cotton, hundreds of guns and other property fell into the hands of the national authorities with the fall of Savannah.

The troops, in ecstasies over the victorious culmination of the campaign, left their entrenchments early Wednesday evening, the 21st, and marched forward to behold their capture—Savannah!

The first brigade was assigned to a pleasant camping ground in the western suburbs of the city on the 21st, and there the One Hundred and Fifth rested until the beginning of the campaign of the Carolinas.

The spirit of speculation was rife during the first days of the occupation of the national troops. Soldiers from all regiments were to be seen on

the sidewalks, and even the middle of the streets, trafficking in tobacco and other articles which had been easily obtained in the confusion incident to the transfer of the city to national authority. Greenbacks rose suddenly in Savannah. Fair damsels sat at their windows, with sweet cornbread and biscuits, for greenbacks, and little rebel boys paraded the streets with cigars, for greenbacks. The greenback fever was communicated to the various camps and the soldiers—especially the “bummers”—fell to playing “chuckaluck” for greenbacks. In a few days a general order had to be issued restraining the excessive indulgence in “chuckaluck,” etc.

Confederate currency went down immediately and the citizens of Savannah sold their share of it at a great discount, for greenbacks, to those who desired to purchase for relics or novelty. Some parted with it reluctantly, evidently still being fondly joined to their idols.

At the close of the campaign Major Brown, who had commanded the regiment, complimented the officers and men for their good conduct throughout; their rapid and steady marching; their willingness to facilitate the passage of the teams over the roads, and for the alacrity with which they responded to all details.

On the 26th of December orders were received to prepare for another campaign. A little curious to know what point they were to “go for” next, the officers and men set about the work of preparation promptly. They easily persuaded themselves that the rebellious soil of South Carolina would be their next field of operations, and they were elated with the idea of punishing that constitutionally hot-tempered region.

The First brigade was reviewed on the 29th of December by Colonel Smith, of the One Hundred and Second Illinois, commanding temporarily. The Twentieth Corps was reviewed by General Sherman on the 30th in the streets of Savannah.

On the morning of the 31st the third division left camp, crossed the river to Hutchinson Island, opposite the city, and immediately proceeded to the channel about a mile distant, next to the South Carolina side. The weather was unfavorable—the low ground and muddy roads rendering it impracticable to proceed with the work of pontooning, the channel being broad and the wa-

ters boisterous. The second and third brigades were ordered back to town to remain until operations for crossing could be resumed as soon as the weather would permit. The first brigade remained on the island. A few shots were exchanged with Wheeler's men, who were on the other side. A man in Company A, Corporal Spafford R. Deford, was mortally wounded and died the next day. This was the first fatal thrust from South Carolina. A gun was planted and a few shells sent over, when the boys had the satisfaction of witnessing a stampede of rebel cavalry.

The entrance of the new year, 1865, into the annals of time and the entrance of the first brigade into the state of South Carolina came together. January 1st the brigade crossed from Hutchinson Island to the South Carolina side in small boats and barges; proceeded some five or six miles into the country and camped at a fine but deserted place of a Dr. Cheever, formerly a wealthy South Carolinian. The Doctor (now deceased) had realized as high as \$700,000 annually on his rice plantation through which the brigade marched. The mansion is a very large two-story gothic and elaborately finished. Many of the plants and shrubs remain, fitting reminders of former elegance and refinement. Brigade headquarters were situated here. Major Brown, commanding the One Hundred and Fifth, used the overseer's house for regimental headquarters a building of no mean pretensions even for an overseer. All the other buildings were pulled down for wood.

While encamped near Cheever's farm the good chaplain of the One Hundred and Fifth, Daniel Chapman, resigned, January 8th, and left for his home. On the 10th the regiment shifted its position in order to enjoy better grounds and more room than was possible in the old fortifications. On the night of the 16th a wagon-load of shell oysters, fresh from the coast, was issued to the regiment. On the 17th the division moved on and occupied Hardeeville, a point twenty miles from Savannah on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. While here the troops were treated to four days incessant rain. On the 20th the camp of the One Hundred and Fifth was so nearly inundated that it became necessary to move it. At this place the regiment received one hundred and forty-three new Springfield guns with accouter-

ments, which were distributed among all the companies.

Captain Martin V. Allen, Company E, was honorably discharged January 20, 1865, on account of wounds received before Atlanta.

Lieutenant Colonel Dutton, Surgeon Waterman and Lieutenant John Ellis, Company K, arrived on the 22d from the North, where they had been on leave. The Lieutenant Colonel brought through two large boxes and several valises of articles from the friends of the regiment, which were received with great satisfaction; much credit being due that officer for their safe arrival to these apparently godless regions.

At Hardeeville Lieutenant Colonel Dutton relieved Major Brown. In this new and dangerous march the fine military abilities of the Lieutenant Colonel were particularly desirable and his characteristic dash, coupled with the coolness and fidelity of the major, was worthy of the good cause for which it was being exercised.

The last drill of the first brigade came off on the 25th of January while at Hardeeville. Here the boys of the various regiments joined in the work of burning more buildings. A church edifice was destroyed by fire.

On the 29th the troops moved for Robertsville, the third division in rear of the first. Marched rapidly about fifteen miles, camping at sundown. On the 30th a five-mile march brought the command to Robertsville, where it turned into camp at noon.

Finally, from Robertsville, the grand movement commenced in earnest. After remaining at that place two days the Twentieth Corps "launched out" further into the native regions of "Secessia" on the morning of February 2, 1865. In the order of march the Army of the Tennessee, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, were on the right, the Army of Georgia, Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps on the left and the Cavalry Corps still further to the left. The corps moved on roads parallel with each other in five columns.

The troops set out with the feeling that, inasmuch as more campaigning and raiding was necessary to close up the rebellion, they were rejoiced to know that South Carolina was to be the field of operations, and they resolved that she should be pretty thoroughly overhauled and that rebellion should soon "play out" all around. The

"bummers" especially resolved themselves into a "committee of the whole on the State of Carolina" and determined to "go it on their own hook," as they did through Georgia—only more so.

On the morning of the 2d the Twentieth Corps moved forward, the One Hundred and Fifth regiment in advance of the column. The regiment soon ran against rebels. At two o'clock, afternoon, as the column was approaching the small town of Lawtonville the advanced two companies were suddenly fired into by a strong force of Wheeler's cavalry. Immediately two more companies of the One Hundred and Fifth were deployed as skirmishers and advanced, but the enemy being found strongly posted behind barricades and a line of thick woods bordering a marshy creek, the entire regiment, together with two companies from the One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Illinois, on its left, was deployed and Lieutenant Colonel Dutton in charge ordered to advance. With the other regiments of the brigade in supporting distance the skirmishers deliberately advanced across the open fields on either side of the road under a heavy fire, driving the enemy out of his works to the suburbs of the town. The skirmishers kept up a sharp fire at the rebels as they advanced and by a slight wheel to the right and another advance on the run through the swamp and timber, in which was a dense growth of underbrush and running vines, the enemy's position was flanked and the rebels were driven through and a mile beyond the town. Some artillery was used with good effect.

The fight was almost wholly made by the One Hundred and Fifth. The advance was conducted with order and decision and of course with success. The regiment and two additional companies deployed made a line about one-fourth mile in length, which as it coolly moved forward, firing, presented the appearance of men going through the evolutions of skirmish drill. There were eight casualties in the regiment and six men had their clothes pierced with bullets. Colonel Dutton and Lieutenant Melvin Smith, commanding Company F, were among the lucky ones who were simply wounded in the clothes. Several of the enemy's dead were left in the hands of the regiment or brigade and it was ascertained that several more, with their wounded, were carried off by them.

It was afterward learned that the whole of Wheeler's rebel cavalry, three or four thousand, were posted at Lawtonville and that they were determined to stoutly resist the passage of our troops at the swamp near the town. The enemy retreated during the night, while the first brigade camped on the famous little battle-field at Lawtonville.

The march was resumed in the morning at 10 o'clock, the regiment in the rear of column. Beyond the town a large and elegant dwelling was passed. The house was splendidly furnished with rich carpets, a library of books, piano forte and furniture of the number one kind. The grounds were laid out tastefully and highly ornamented with various kinds of shrubbery. This was the property of a rebel officer and had been the headquarters of the rebel General Wheeler. Ere the rear of the column had arrived it was discovered that the house was on fire. It seems it had been fired in accordance with orders given by proper authority.

The column proceeded on the Barnwell road nine miles and camped at Crossroads.

On the 4th moved ten miles. Good weather, country higher; well supplied with water. Forage in abundance. The foragers and "bummers" in high spirits. All the country for a space of about sixty miles being overrun by the army as it sweeps on. The boys bring into camp at night bacon, sweet potatoes—or "yams"—chicken, fresh pork, molasses, butter and many other eatables. The "bummers" help themselves to any kind of valuables within reach, people burying their jewelry, watches, money, etc.

Sunday, 5th February. Weather delightfully clear and mild. The first brigade moved out in advance of division, guarding wagon train. Proceeded ten miles, camping near Fifteenth Corps. Better country.

On the 6th weather cloudy and raining. Moved out late in the morning. Crossed Combahee river, passing through rebel fortifications, from whence the Fifteenth Corps had driven the rebels.

Private Jenkins, of Company I, with a comrade from another regiment, while foraging moved ahead of the column and at sundown found themselves very near the camp of the rebel General Wheeler. Having been unsuccessful in foraging they determined not to return to camp without

some trophy. A rebel lieutenant and sergeant, having ridden out of their camp, came near the boys, who demanded their surrender. With reluctance they complied, were made to dismount and deliver up their revolvers and sabers. Jenkins and his comrade mounted their horses, requiring the "Johnnies" to walk into the "Yankee" camp, which they did in "good order." This was a "feather in Jenkin's cap."

On the 8th the command reached the Charleston and Augusta Railroad near Grahams, captured two prisoners and destroyed the track, heating many of the rails red hot and winding them around the trees.

On moved our boys, weary but triumphant, through varying weather, cold, stormy and sleety on one day, mild and charming with the beauties of a southern spring on the next. We passed through Williston February 11th, forded the icy cold South Edisto river on the 12th, near which Lieutenant John Ellis, of Company C, while in charge of a foraging party captured three rebel soldiers. The 14th and 15th the rain froze as it fell, making most uncomfortable marching and wretched camping. The brigade also met with some resistance from the retreating enemy. We camped in sight of Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, on the 16th, and after some cannonading and skirmishing passed the city on the 17th, the army burning a portion of it.

The whole surface of the country seemed on fire and the smoke was dense enough to be uncomfortable. Crossed the Saluda river on a pontoon bridge on the 18th and were stationed as a guard to protect the pontoons until the bridge was removed. By this time our "bummers" were elegantly arrayed in broadcloths and satin and *marched* in carriages more or less elegant, drawn by confiscated steeds. Happy "bummers"! Scouring the country in advance of and around the army they formed a protective force of real service in furnishing information and preventing attack.

Reached Broad river on Sunday, the 19th; and here orders were received to prepare for a continuation of the campaign for forty days. All unnecessary baggage must be thrown aside, and even the wall tents abandoned. Reluctantly the boys unburdened their wagons, loaded with captured

valuables, and the wagons subsequently carried only army supplies.

The troops had now worn out their shoes and many were hatless, ragged, barefoot and dirty, too, for the soap had become exhausted. "Forty days more," and "what will Old Bill do when the soles of our feet give out too?" was the question, but they soon recovered from their dissatisfaction and moved on jolly and contented. We guarded the pontoons at Broad river, and marched all of the night of the 20th, arriving at Winnsboro, where we passed in review before Generals Sherman and Slocum. The One Hundred and Fifth led the advance on the 22d, encountering Butters' rebel cavalry and driving them. Private Fischer, of Company B, here captured a prisoner with two horses and equipments. General Sherman was at our division headquarters today and while there received news of the capture of Charleston. Crossed the Wateree river at midnight and were thoroughly drenched with a shower.

On the 24th we passed over a wretched corduroy road, which had been built by our pioneers from small pines that worked the mud beneath into a batter which gushed up in fountains as our mules drew the heavy wagons over their rough surfaces.

Right here let us give due credit to these faithful dumb brutes—unhonored heroes whose toils, lacerations and starvations were so seldom thought of, yet whose services were as indispensable as our own, and whose bones lie bleaching on all the battle fields of the South, together with those of our own comrades.

On the 25th Captain Culver with his foraging party dashed into Lancaster, fifteen miles aside from our column—the first to enter that city. He secured a large supply of dried fruit and other luxuries. We camped for a day at Hanging Rock waiting for the Fourteenth Corps to come up the river. This rock was so named from the fact that the British here hung six American soldiers after one of the battles of the Revolution. Hard marching for the next week: from ten to seventeen miles a day, much of it being done in the night. On the 4th of March we crossed into North Carolina and rested on Sunday at Colonel Allston's plantation, where we were delighted with the luxury of a supply of soft soap. On the 9th reached a country

devoted to the manufacture of tar and turpentine—a wilderness of lofty pines. Immense quantities of this material were set on fire and huge columns of black smoke rising from the forests told that lava-like streams of tar or rosin were burning like the emissions of a volcano. On the 9th a heavy thunder storm—a muddy stream forded and no fresh provisions—for the first time since we left Robertsville we lived on hard bread. On the 11th the One Hundred and Fifth was detailed to work on the road and several miles were corduroyed. In camp at Fayetteville on the 12th and from here we sent letters home and were reviewed by General Sherman, passing through and camping a short distance out. On the 16th we fought the battle of Averysboro, when that engagement took place. The first brigade was deployed on the left of the forces engaged, the left wing of the One Hundred and Fifth, under Captain Forsythe, being deployed as skirmishers in front of the brigade, while the right remained in column in rear of the left of the brigade. An advance was immediately made, under heavy skirmish fire, for about five hundred yards to the enemy's works, when a charge was ordered: at the same time the right wing of the One Hundred and Fifth, under Lieutenant Colonel Dutton, was ordered to the extreme left and forward to protect the flank and strengthen the skirmish line. It moved as directed with alacrity and cut off from retreat and captured a twelve-pounder Napoleon gun, which the colonel, with some of his gallant men, turned on the enemy, giving him half a dozen shots in his disordered and retreating ranks. The works were charged and carried in splendid style, when the line halted till other troops were brought to connect with the left, prior to another advance. When the brigade advanced again the One Hundred and Fifth moved in the second line, the whole line pressing up within one hundred and fifty yards of the enemy's main line of works, under a heavy fire of small arms and cannon. Here the regiment and brigade bivouacked during the remainder of the day and night, throwing up a line of works during a rain storm. The battle on the right was successfully waged and in the night the enemy retreated—well whipped.

Lieutenant Colonel Dutton, assisted by Major Brown and Adjutant Chandler, was equal to every emergency. Captain Forsythe handled the skir-

mish line with admirable success and the line officers and men displayed their usual courage and fidelity. Adjutant Chandler had the front of his hat torn by a bullet, narrowly escaping with his life.

The regiment lost six killed and sixteen wounded, according to Lieutenant Colonel Dutton's report. Among the former was the gallant orderly, Linus Holcomb, of Company A; Captain G. B. Heath, whose life gradually ebbed away after he was brought from the gory field of battle.

Surgeon Waterman again had his hands full in caring for the wounded. His skill was measured by the sad duties of the hour and not found wanting.

In a large dwelling in rear of the field where the brigade fought a hospital was located, where the wounded were being dressed. There was numerous amputations—the yard being strewn with legs and arms and the dead and dying were lying around—a dreadful wreck of human forms.

The casualties in the division numbered two hundred and fifty-six: First brigade, eighty-three; Second brigade, fifty; Third brigade, one hundred and twenty-three. The loss of the evening was heavy. The troops buried one hundred of the killed rebels.

Before the battle a party of thirty foragers from the One Hundred and Fifth, preceding the column, charged on one of the enemy's earthworks, driving him out and killing one man—a very creditable affair.

The regiment did their duty nobly, and in token of their gallantry at this point and in the Atlanta campaign, Colonel Dutton, their commander, received from the President the appointment of Brigadier General by brevet, the appointment dating from the date of the battle.

On the 19th the battle of Bentonville occurred at which we were assigned position on the left. We threw up earthworks in double-quick time, but the attack was made in the night, and our line was not assaulted. The rebels were defeated with fearful slaughter.

Resumed our march on the 22d and crossed the Nense river on the next day. Here we met General Terry's eastern troops, whining because they had been without communication and no mail for a week. We consoled them by telling them we had been in the same condition fifty-one days.

We arrived at Goldsboro on the 24th, and our long march for the time was ended. We had marched five hundred miles in fifty-five days, resting only six days; had crossed twelve large rivers and numerous smaller streams. The foragers of our regiment had captured, on the march, twenty tons of meat, ten tons of flour, and sweet potatoes, with other luxuries, to an extent that cannot be estimated. All of the officers with their men by turns participated in the work of foraging.

At Goldsboro the regiment was newly equipped, and that portion of "Sherman's greasers," as the eastern troops contemptuously called us, put on a better appearance. The "bummers," who were flush of funds, having "cramped" watches, jewelry, and money during the raid, donned the best attire and patronized the "suffers" shops extensively.

On the 29th, and again on the 5th of April, parties of our regiment were sent on foraging expeditions, taking forage from within two miles of the fortified lines of the enemy, but losing several men captured and one killed.

On the 6th of April news was received of the capture of Richmond, and the joy of our boys may be more easily imagined than described.

On the 10th we found another campaign begun. We moved to Smithfield, where the surrender of Lee's army was announced. We were after Johnston's army, and on the 13th we reached Raleigh in the pursuit. Here reports were circulated of Johnston's surrender, and amid the joyful excitement came the heart-rending tidings of the assassination of President Lincoln.

On the 22d the Twentieth Corps were reviewed in Raleigh, and on the 14th it became known that Johnston had surrendered his army upon terms that were not approved by the President, and that we were about to "go for" "Johnston's Johnnies" again. Next day we marched thirteen miles on the road to Holly Springs, but on the day following we remained in camp, as Grant and Sherman had gone forward to meet the rebel general and have a new conference. On the 24th we joyfully marched back to Raleigh, elated with the assurance that Grant's negotiations had been successful—that satisfactory terms of surrender had been made—and that the great war was substantially at an end.

Now "on to Richmond."

We marched gaily along, blessed with warm, bright beautiful weather, pleasantly greeted by the people on the route, full of gratification at the glorious termination of the war.

We passed Williamsborough, crossed the Roanoke into Virginia, crossed again the Meherin and the Nottaway rivers, and on the 9th of May rested a day, two miles from Richmond. On the 11th we passed through Richmond: well treated by the people. On the 12th crossed the Chickahominy swamp; on the 14th crossed the Little and North Anna rivers, and received orders to burn no more fences. The young daughters of the Old Dominion greeted us with waving handkerchiefs, and the colored people were everywhere jubilant. On the 15th we camped on the Chancellorsville battle ground where human bones and skulls lay bleaching in the sun.

On the 17th we were near Manassas Junction, and on the 18th passed through Fairfax Station, crossing the far-famed Bull Run, a broad shallow stream of pure water with a hard gravelly bottom. On the 19th camped three miles from Alexandria where we remained till on the 24th, we took part in the grand military pageant at Washington. Here Major Brown, Captain Church, and Assistant Surgeon Beggs joined the regiment, having been absent on leave and detached service.

The army of the Potomac was reviewed by the President and Cabinet on the 23d, and General Sherman's army on the 24th, the streets lined with immense crowds of people who greeted us with constant cheers and waving handkerchiefs. The Washington papers especially, commended the drill of the One Hundred and Fifth, and the ladies favored us with a shower of bouquets. We camped four miles out of the city until the 6th, employing our time in visiting Washington, and on the 7th of June, 1865, were mustered out of the service.

On the 8th we took cars for Chicago, arriving at Pittsburg about 2 a. m., where we were met by a brass band and a committee of citizens, escorted to the City Hall and entertained with ample refreshments. Generous, thoughtful Pittsburg: long will you be remembered for your kindness to the war worn and weary. What a contrast we met in Chicago. We arrived at the same hour. It was dark and raining; no one met us or could tell us where to go. The officers were in a train behind, and Sergeant Major Whitlock, who found

himself the ranking officer, could not find a place to put his men. They could not be admitted to the Soldiers' Home, to the barracks, nor anywhere. The officers soon arrived and found that no notice had been taken of their telegram advising the coming of the regiment. The boys "adjourned" to the Illinois Central depot, where a friendly policeman suffered them to lie on the floor till morning. Then we started for the dirty barracks, to which we were finally ordered, at Camp Fry. As we marched through the same streets through which three years before we had gone out one thousand strong—our regiment now reduced to hardly half that number, was ordered off the sidewalk into the streets by the police. The policemen were pushed aside with hearty soldierly denunciations of all policemen and Chicago generally.

At Camp Fry we were detained by Paymaster Maybourn until June 17th, when as each company was paid, it left the barracks immediately.

The warm welcome which we all received as we reached our homes did much to remove the unfavorable impression produced by the shameful treatment that we met in Chicago.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Non-commissioned Staff.

SERGEANT MAJORS.

David D. Chandler, De Kalb, promoted adjutant.
Jonathan G. Vallette, Milton, discharged July 6, 1864, to accept commission in the volunteer service.

Ogden Whittack, Milton, mustered out June 7, 1865.

QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS.

George W. Burpee, Rockford.

Henry W. Kellogg, Mayfield, mustered out June 7, 1865.

COMMISSARY SERGEANT.

Clinton Beach, Winfield, promoted first lieutenant and quartermaster in United States colored troops.

HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

George W. Beggs, Naperville, promoted assistant surgeon.

Simon Dockstader, Sycamore, discharged April 8, 1863.

John B. Belfarge, De Kalb, mustered out June 7, 1865.

PRINCIPAL MUSICIANS.

Moull Fuller, DuPage county, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Walter Van Vetzger, DuPage county, mustered out June 7, 1865.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY A.

FIRST SERGEANT.

William R. Thomas, Sycamore, promoted second lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Linus Holcomb, Sycamore, first sergeant, died March 16, 1865; wounds.

Alonzo E. Carr, Genoa, transferred July 25, 1864.

Henry H. Slater, Geneva, promoted first lieutenant.

Chauncey E. Sixbury, Sycamore, mustered out June 7, 1865, as first sergeant; commissioned second lieutenant, but not mustered.

CORPORALS.

Menzo W. Gamet, Sycamore, captured March 11, 1865.

Henry W. Kellogg, Mayfield, promoted quartermaster sergeant.

Wentworth Sivwright, Mayfield, mustered out June 7, 1865, as private.

Dewitt C. Green, Genoa, discharged May 10, 1865, as sergeant; wounds.

Simon Dockstader, Sycamore, promoted hospital steward.

Oscar C. Churchill, Cortland, discharged April 25, 1865.

Jared J. Burdick, De Kalb, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Reuben J. Holcomb, Sycamore, mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Benjamin, Geneva, discharged July 16, 1863; disability.

Allard, William A., Sycamore, died at Dallas, Ga., May 29, 1864; wounds.

Buck, William, De Kalb, discharged Feb. 16, 1863; disability.

Black, Nirum, Cortland, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.

Bowers, Hiram W., Batavia, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.

Bailey, John S., Genoa, died Oct. 2, 1862; wounds. Burroughs, James H., Genoa, died at New Albany, Ind., Dec. 24, 1862.

Church, Sannel, Genoa, mustered out June 7, 1865; was prisoner.

Carr, Patrick, Sycamore, discharged Jan. 19, 1863; disability.

Cheesbro, Oliver B., Cortland, discharged May 5, 1865; wounds.

Carr, Edwin, Mayfield, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Cummins, Warren, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Canady, David N., Sycamore, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Culver, Jefferson H., Cortland, discharged Jan. 19, 1863; disability.

Deford, Spafford R., Cortland, died Jan. 1, 1865; wounds.

Donahue, Patrick, Kingston, mustered out June 21, 1865.

Dennis, George W., Jr., Mayfield, discharged May 1, 1863; disability.

Easha, Joseph, Kingston, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Goble, Elias, Mayfield, died at South Tunnel, T., Dec. 21, 1862.

Goble, John J., Mayfield, mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.

Goble, William H., Mayfield, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Gregory, Cozier, Genoa, discharged Feb. 22, 1863; disability.

Harsha, Eugene K., Cortland, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Hutchinson, Nicholas A., Genoa, discharged Sept. 30; wounds.

Hathaway, Harrison, Cortland, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Howe, George E., Mayfield, died at Chattanooga, Aug. 15, 1864; wounds.

Hendrick, Nelson F., De Kalb, mustered out June 14, 1865.

Hollenback, Alfred S., Genoa, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Holcomb, Oscar, Sycamore, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Jellison, Alexander M., Genoa, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Jones, Charles L., Sycamore, mustered out June 7, 1865.

- Johnson, Chauncey, Sycamore, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Kellogg, Herman A., Sycamore, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Kunzler, Jean, Kingston, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- King, Lucius A., Cortland, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Kenyon, Henry, Sycamore, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Kane, William, Geneva, discharged Jan. 19, 1863: disability.
- Kesler, John, Geneva, discharged Dec. 7, 1862: disability.
- Leonard, Patrick, Sycamore, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
- Lewis, Myron W., Genoa, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Moyer, George, Mayfield, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Moore, Philip, Genoa, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Marshall, Julian E., Cortland, died at Bardstown, Ky., Dec. 6, 1862.
- Martin, John, Genoa, discharged May 4, 1863: disability.
- Martin, Augustus, Genoa, discharged May 4, 1863: disability.
- McNaughton, William, Genoa, discharged Dec. 29, 1862: disability.
- Norris, George E., Sycamore, discharged April 8, 1863: disability.
- Onsterhaut, Franklin A., Mayfield, transferred July 25, 1864.
- Olin, Nathaniel J., Cortland, mustered out July 1, 1865.
- Pond, Americus H., Genoa.
- Patterson, Francis, Mayfield, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Petrie, Samuel, Sycamore, transferred to engineering corps, August 15, 1865.
- Pierce, James, Genoa, discharged Dec. 28, 1863: disability.
- Patrick, Albert J., Sycamore, absent, sick, mustered out of regiment.
- Phelps, James A., Cortland, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Peters, Warren F., Sycamore, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Phelps, Edgar M., Sycamore, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Phelps, James M., Sycamore, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
- Pearv, Nehemiah, Genoa, transferred to engineering corps, August 11, 1864.
- Palmer, Clark, Mayfield, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Patterson, George, Genoa, mustered out July 8, 1865.
- Robinson, Cyrus H., Kingston, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Rhinehart, Joseph B., Mayfield, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Rodabaugh, Samuel H., Genoa, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Raymond, Oliver B., Mayfield.
- Smith, Marvin A., Kingston, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Smauson, John, Cortland, died Aug. 12, 1864: wounds.
- Shaw, Cheney L., Cortland, mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.
- Scott, Albert, South Grove, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Safford, Edward P., Sycamore, promoted captain Fourteenth U. S. colored troops, Nov. 1, 1863.
- Settle, William H., Genoa, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Schwirk, Joseph, Sycamore, died at Scottsboro, Ala., Dec. 7, 1862.
- Smith, Chauncey, Mayfield, discharged Feb. 22, 1863: disability.
- Spanton, Thomas, Plato, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Seapey, James, Sycamore, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Spencill, George, Sycamore, accidentally killed Sept. 10, 1863.
- Smith, Ashael C., Genoa, discharged April 8, 1863: disability.
- Tewksbury, Russell B., Sycamore, discharged April 2, 1863: disability.
- Westbrook, Samuel D., Sycamore, discharged April 8, 1863: disability.
- Waffles, Sylvanus, Geneva, died at Chattanooga, Aug. 9, 1864.
- West, Elias C., Geneva, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Wilcox, Aziel, Sycamore, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Wright, Wentworth, Sycamore, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
 Wilson, John, South Grove, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Woodward, William, South Grove, discharged Oct. 12, 1862; minor.

RECRUITS.

Croft, James, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Jones, George W., transferred to Company K., Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.
 Kemp, John, deserted July 10, 1863.
 Rouse, William H., mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Settle, Oscar D., Cortland, transferred to Company K., Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.
 Weedon, Alvin G., Cortland, veterinary recruit, transferred to Company K., Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

UNDER COOK OF A. D.

Beard, Henry, absent, sick, mustered out of regiment.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY C.

FIRST SERGEANT.

John H. Swift, Paw Paw, promoted second lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Jonathan R. Marryatt, Shabbona, promoted first sergeant, then first lieutenant.
 Thomas George Taylor, Shabbona, accidentally killed, Feb. 15, 1864.
 Thomas J. Pierce, Wyoming, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 3, 1864.
 William H. O. Stevens, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865, as private.

CORPORALS.

William R. Low, Shabbona, discharged March 23, 1863, disability.
 Jacob Ostrander, Paw Paw, mustered out June 7, 1865, as first sergeant, commissioned second lieutenant but not mustered.
 Darius Horton, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.
 William E. Grover, Shabbona, sergeant, killed at Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864.
 John Thompkins, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865, as private.
 David N. Jackson, Shabbona, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 19, 1862.
 Chauncy Condy, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865, as private, wounded.

John Fowler, Shabbona, died at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 27, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Ames, John, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal, wounded.
 Anderson, Augustus, Paw Paw, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Bowker, William, Paw Paw, mustered out June 7, 1865, wounded.
 Belden, John A., Paw Paw, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Bandfield, Benjamin, Paw Paw, discharged Jan. 15, 1863, disability.
 Baker, Artemus A., Paw Paw, deserted Sept. 2, 1862.
 Cook, George H., Paw Paw, transferred to engineer corps, Aug. 15, 1864.
 Cheney, Olo D., Paw Paw, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Cross, Charles C., Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Challand, Charles, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Crim, Levi, Shabbona, discharged Jan. 14, 1863, disability.
 Dyas, Moses, Shabbona, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 2, 1862.
 Damon, Solon W., Shabbona, absent, wounded, at muster out of regiment.
 Damon, George H., Shabbona, discharged June 9, 1863, disability.
 Davenport, William H., Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
 Davis, Albert, Shabbona, discharged Aug. 4, 1863, disability.
 Dennison, John M., Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Devendorf, Augustus, Shabbona, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 10, 1863.
 Fermen, James B., Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Fowler, James, Shabbona, discharged March 23, 1865, disability.
 Fripps, Byron D., Shabbona, discharged April 11, 1863, disability.
 Glen, John, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Gerard, George W., Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Goodyear, Nelson, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.

- Griffith, Henry S., Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.
- Goodyear, Joseph T., Shabbona, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 21, 1862.
- Howes, Philip, Shabbona, corporal, died May 31, 1864, wounds.
- Hamlin, John A., Shabbona, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1862.
- Hinds, Austin F., Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Hayes, John M., Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Harper, George C., Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
- Hunter, Robert, Shabbona, deserted Jan. 1, 1863.
- Howes, Moses, Shabbona, mustered out June 12, 1865.
- Halk, Elijah, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Hatch, Charles, Shabbona, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 14, 1864; wounds.
- Ivers, Thomas, Shabbona, discharged June 20, 1863; disability.
- Jordan, James, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded twice.
- Kennicutt, Ira, Jr., Shabbona, discharged Jan. 14, 1863; disability.
- Kilbourn, Lyman, Shabbona, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 11, 1864.
- Kelly, Daniel A., Shabbona, discharged Dec. 31, 1862; disability.
- Lanaghan, Michael, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Lake, Hurbert F., Shabbona, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 30, 1862.
- Landers, Ebenezer, Shabbona, mustered out June 14, 1865.
- Lankins, Josiah B., Shabbona, deserted Nov. 21, 1862.
- Lankins, Sidney G., Shabbona, died at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 29, 1862.
- Morrison, William, Shabbona, killed near Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 5, 1864.
- Morrison, George, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Minniham, Michael, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.
- Mullins, John, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded.
- Merwin, Samuel, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Mott, Jacob, Shabbona, died at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 5, 1865; wounds.
- Morey, Hiram, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Matteson, Egbert J., Shabbona, died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 19, 1862.
- McCormick, Thomas, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
- McCormick, John, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Marble, Edmund D., Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- McClymonds, Thomas G., Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- McFarland, John, Shabbona, died at Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 27, 1862.
- McFarland, Walter S., Shabbona, discharged June 17, 1863; disability.
- Norton, Sidney, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Nicholson, Patrick, Shabbona, deserted Sept. 2, 1862.
- Nicholson, John, Shabbona, died at Chicago, Sept. 29, 1862.
- Newton, Chas. W., Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
- Nichols, Hamilton, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Pattee, Albion, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded.
- Perkins, John, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.
- Palm, David, Shabbona, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 2, 1862.
- Randall, Chas. W., Shabbona, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 1, 1864.
- Simpson, Seela, Shabbona, killed near Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 5, 1864.
- Scott, Miles, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Sutliff, John H., Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded.
- Spaulding, James, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Swanson, Charles J., Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
- Sherrill, Aaron E., Shabbona, died at Gallatin, Tenn., March 3, 1863.

Stansbury, Tishe, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Van Patten, Abram, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.

Watson, Robert T., Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Watson, William, Jr., Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Wright, William, Shabbona, died May 25, 1864; wounds.

Wilson, Alfred B., Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.

RECRUITS.

Alford, Martin S., Shabbona, transferred to Company A, Sixteenth Illinois infantry.

Donaldson, Reuben, Shabbona, transferred to Company A, Sixteenth Illinois infantry.

Donaldson, Russell, Shabbona, transferred to Company A, Sixteenth Illinois infantry.

Edmonds, John, Shabbona, transferred to Company A, Sixteenth Illinois infantry.

Ellis, Josiah, Shabbona, transferred to Company A, Sixteenth Illinois infantry.

Ford, Lyman W., Shabbona, transferred to Company A, Sixteenth Illinois infantry.

Harper, Andrew G., Chicago, transferred to Company A, Sixteenth Illinois infantry.

Jordan, William, mustered out June 7, 1865.

McCooley, John, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Sherwood, Theodore J., Shabbona, transferred to Company A, Sixteenth Illinois infantry.

Williams, George, mustered out June 7, 1865.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY G.

FIRST SERGEANT.

Hiram S. Harrington, Franklin, promoted second lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

William S. Taylor, Sycamore, discharged Feb. 19, 1863; disability.

John M. Schoenmaker, Franklin, discharged for promotion as first lieutenant in U. S. C. T., June 27, 1864.

Samuel H. Williamson, Flora, promoted first sergeant, then first lieutenant.

John T. Becker, South Grove, commissioned first lieutenant, but not mustered; mustered out May 26, 1865, as first sergeant; wounded.

CORPORALS.

Henry Romyen, Tecumseh, Mich., discharged July 6, 1864, for promotion as captain in U. S. C. T.

DeForest P. Bennett, Monroe, discharged Aug. 4, 1863; disability.

John Fox, Franklin, discharged March 17, 1863; disability.

James R. Williamson, Flora, mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant; wounded.

William C. Fay, Squaw Grove, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Parker M. Banks, Franklin, mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant; wounded.

Wesley Witter, Monroe, died at Flora, Ill., Dec. 25, 1862.

James Hasburg, Burlington, commissioned second lieutenant, but not mustered; mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.

MUSICIAN.

Samuel C. Perry, Burlington, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Burpee, George W., Rockford, promoted quartermaster-sergeant.

Banks, Benjamin F., Franklin, discharged April 10, 1865; wounds.

Barker, Anson B., Burlington, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 4, 1864.

Barker, William L., South Grove, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.

Bradburn, Nathan E., Burlington, transferred to engineering corps, July 25, 1864.

Bock, William, Burlington, died at Gallatin, Tenn., March 28, 1863.

Baker, Richard A., Squaw Grove, discharged March 30, 1863, to enlist in Mississippi Marine Brigade.

Burbig, Theodore, Belvidere, mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded.

Barber, William H., Malta, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.

Bennett, William S., Franklin, died at Gallatin, Tenn., March 24, 1863.

Barnard, John, Hampshire, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Caspares, Nathan S., Franklin, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 10, 1863.

Coster, Melvin, Squaw Grove, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 12, 1862.

- Calkins, Allen S., Burlington, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Collins, George W., Plato, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
- Carlisle, Hiram, Burlington, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 6, 1862.
- Cline, Henry, Franklin, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1862.
- Casterline, Andrew J., Franklin, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Chapman, Charles W., Burlington, discharged Jan. 12, 1863; disability.
- Cogle, William A., Virgil, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Davenport, James, De Kalb, transferred to invalid corps, July 13, 1864.
- Davis, Egbert V., Burlington, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Dean, Charles E., Franklin, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Early, Henry, Squaw Grove, discharged Jan. 11, 1863; disability.
- Ellis, Linneaus, Virgil, mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded.
- Eddy, William H. L., Burlington, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
- Fritz, Christopher, Franklin, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Foss, William L., Franklin, killed near Atlanta Ga., Aug. 16, 1864.
- Fish, Daniel W., Burlington, discharged Dec. 14, 1862; disability.
- Gorham, Danford, Franklin, died at Nashville, Tenn.; Jan. 18, 1864.
- Gibson, Emory M., South Grove, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Gordon, George N., Monroe, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Holdridge, Daniel, Burlington, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal; wounded.
- Hinsdale, William, Squaw Grove, absent, sick at muster out of regiment.
- Ingalls, William N., Burlington, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1862.
- Jones, Francis A., Franklin, mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded.
- Insler, Anstice, Franklin, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 22, 1862.
- McKee, Alfred R., Flora, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 18, 1862.
- Miller, Lester L., Monroe, supposed killed May 15, 1864.
- Moon, Curtis P., Franklin, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Miller, John H., mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Miller, Charles M., died at Chattanooga, June 17, 1864; wounds.
- Mack, Walter S., Franklin, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Morgan, Harvey M., Burlington, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
- McLelland, William P., Burlington, discharged March 11, 1863, to enlist in Mississippi Marine Brigade.
- McLelland, George W., Burlington, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Maltby, Charles A., Burlington, transferred to invalid corps, Oct. 20, 1864; wounded.
- Patten, Byron A., South Grove, discharged June 12, 1865; wounds.
- Planty, Julius, Hampshire, transferred to engineer corps, July 25, 1864.
- Perry, Myron C., Burlington, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Pritchard, Hiram F., South Grove, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Simmous, William H., Sycamore, discharged Feb. 7, 1863; disability.
- Strawn, Charles A., Franklin, mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded.
- Southard, Daniel R., Franklin, deserted Oct. 29, 1862; since enlisted in Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry.
- Samis, Elijah, Burlington, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1862.
- Sylvester, Lewis, Squaw Grove, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Stoker, John T., Gridley, died at Bowling Green Ky.; Nov. 23, 1862.
- Smith, William M., Burlington, discharged July 9, 1864, to accept promotion as second lieutenant in One Hundred and Fourteenth U. S. C. T.
- Strub, Peter, Cortland, absent, sick at muster out of regiment.
- Thomas, Samuel K., South Grove, discharged Feb. 19, 1863; disability.
- Taplin, Orville H., Flora, mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded.
- Thomas, David E., Franklin, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Wylde, Thomas W., Franklin, discharged March 17, 1863; disability.

Williams, Charles W., Squaw Grove, mustered out June 7, 1865, corporal; wounded.

Wylke, Herman, Franklin, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Williamson, Thomas E., Flora, mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant; wounded.

Young, Martin, Burlington, died at South Tunnel, Tenn., July 11, 1863.

RECRUTES.

Hapgood, Julian W., mustered out June 7, 1865.

Haller, Gabriel, Flora, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Strawn, Joseph H., Sycamore, killed at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864.

Witler, Oliver P., mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded twice.

UNDER COOKS OF A. D.

Battie, Bird, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Battie, Mat, absent, sick at muster out of regiment.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY H.

FIRST SERGEANT.

Walter B. Walker, Sandwich, discharged Sept. 30, 1862; disability.

SERGEANTS.

Harvey Potter, Somonauk, promoted second lieutenant, then first lieutenant.

George Dean, Asbury, mustered out June 7, 1865 as first sergeant; commissioned second lieutenant, but not mustered.

Wallace W. Moore, Freeland, discharged May 5, 1865; wounds.

Frank H. Cole, Somonauk, promoted first sergeant, then first lieutenant.

CORPORALS.

A. G. White, Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.

Allen Edgerly, Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.

Isaac Scoggin, Asbury, mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.

Joseph P. Fulton, Freeland, appointed hospital steward United States army.

Israel S. Clark, Somonauk, mustered out June 7, 1865, as private.

Jesse L. Gage, Sandwich, died Aug. 12, 1864; wounds.

Andrew A. Beveridge, Sandwich, discharged Dec. 18, 1862; disability.

Thomas Mason, Sandwich, discharged Sept. 28, for promotion.

PRIVATES.

Baker, Thornton, Sandwich, discharged Jan. 4, 1863; disability.

Blackwood, Robert C., Victor, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1863.

Brown, Robert, Freeland, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Bishop, Warren F., Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded.

Bullock, Ruston J., Victor, discharged Jan. 10, 1863; disability.

Blackwood, William, Sandwich, transferred to engineering corps Aug. 11, 1864.

Breecher, Jacob, Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.

Coon, H. J., Freeland, discharged Jan. 13, 1863; disability.

Corke, James, Asbury, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Corke, Jesse, Asbury, discharged February, 1863; disability.

Carpenter, Henry, Squaw Grove, absent, sick at muster out of regiment.

Carr, H. H., Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Davis, David, Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Devine, Michael, Freeland, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Eames, Mott V., Sandwich, corporal, transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 2, 1865.

Eckhart, Lewis, Clinton, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Fish, W. J. M., Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865.

- Forsyth, Andrew C., Somonauk, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
- Ferguson, Robert, Freeland, transferred to engineering corps, Aug. 15, 1864.
- Freeland, E. K., Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Gurnsey, Samuel, Saudwich, died at South Tunnel, Tenn., Dec. 27, 1862.
- Graves, William H., Sandwich, died at South Tunnel, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1862.
- Grear, A. L., Asbury, killed at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864.
- Graham, Andrew H., Freeland, mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.
- Husted, Peter, Sandwich, mustered out July 3, 1865.
- Howard, James A., Somonauk, mustered out Oct. 9, 1865.
- Henry, John V., Somonauk, discharged March 28, 1864, for promotion R. Q. M., Seventeenth Illinois cavalry.
- Hamlin, Almon, Sandwich, sergeant, transferred to V. R. C., May 15, 1864, on account of wounds.
- Hall, Zera W., Sandwich, died at Gallatin, Tenn., March 28, 1863.
- Hall, Harlow, Sandwich, mustered out May 19, 1865, as corporal.
- Hall, William T., Sandwich, discharged Dec. 4, 1862: disability.
- Harrington, George, Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Kirkpatrick, R. D., Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
- Kirkpatrick, M. C., Sandwich, discharged April 16, 1863; disability.
- Kirtland, Jerome, Sandwich, wounded, absent at muster out of regiment.
- King, Michael, Sandwich, died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 15, 1863.
- Kedder, H. E., Sandwich, died at Louisville, Ky., July 8, 1863.
- Lamb, Stillman C., Sandwich, discharged May 21, 1863; disability.
- Mills, Benjamin, Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Morgan, E. H., Sandwich, discharged May 20, 1864; disability.
- McCauley, M., Sandwich, discharged Nov. 4, 1864: wounds.
- McBride, Samuel, Sandwich, discharged April 24, 1863: disability.
- Martin, David, Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Mitten, Samuel, Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Miles, Joseph, Sandwich, discharged March 5, 1863; disability.
- Mead, Jonathan, Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Merwin, George B., Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
- McAllister, William J., Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Miller, William, Sandwich, transferred to V. R. C., Jan. 2, 1865.
- Nichols, George, Sandwich, mustered out June 21, 1865.
- Poplin, Jesse F., Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865: wounded.
- Platt, David, Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Rogers, Stephen, Sandwich, discharged June 15, 1864; wounds.
- Riddle, C. B., Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Rumsey, Robert, Sandwich, discharged May 9, 1865: wounds.
- Samples, Nelson, Sandwich, deserted Sept. 8, 1862. Enlisted in cavalry: deserted: was arrested and shot.
- Springer, Thomas, Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
- Smith, Stephen, Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Skinner, Eldridge, Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal: wounded.
- Schroeder, William, Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Stall, J. W., Sandwich, discharged Feb. 3, 1863: disability.
- Smith, Isaac, Sandwich, mustered out June 1, 1865: prisoner war.
- Stevens, A. V., Sandwich, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 18, 1862.
- Tomlin, George, Saudwich, discharged Oct. 13, 1864, as corporal: disability.
- Tracy, Charles, Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865.

Wells, Leonard B., Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Woodward, R., Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
 Whitmore, Charles W., Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Wagner, Homer A., Sandwich, discharged Feb. 6, 1863; disability.
 White, William C., Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Wilcox, O. A., Sandwich, discharged April 17, 1863; disability.
 Wright, Carter E., Sandwich, mustered out May 20, 1865.

RECRUITS.

Burgin, Jesse, Victor, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Taylor, Samuel, Gallatin, Tenn., transferred to Company C, Sixteenth Illinois infantry.

UNDER COOK OF A. D.

Polk, Peter, Nashville, Tenn., mustered out June 7, 1865.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY K.

FIRST SERGEANT.

John Ellis, Clinton, promoted second lieutenant, then first lieutenant.

SERGEANTS.

Emerson T. Knights, De Kalb, first sergeant, died at Gallatin, Feb. 28, 1863.
 George G. Congdon, Clinton discharged March 25, 1863; disability.
 Charles H. Salisbury, De Kalb, mustered out June 7, 1865, as first sergeant, commissioned second lieutenant, but not mustered.
 Joel A. Gleason, Clinton, mustered out June 7, 1865.

CORPORALS.

Truman Pritchard, De Kalb, mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.
 Jerome Perry, Clinton, mustered out June 7, 1865, sergeant; wounded.

Albert H. Rolph, De Kalb, discharged Dec. 2, 1863, as first sergeant.
 Byron S. Barnes, Clinton, mustered out June 7, 1865, as private.
 Fordys A. Gates, Pierce, died at Gallatin, Tenn. Feb. 13, 1863.
 Almon M. Ingalls, Clinton, mustered out June 7, 1865, as sergeant.
 Wilbur Ears, Afton, mustered out June 7, 1865, as private.
 Delano M. Williams, Clinton, discharged Jan. 3, 1863; disability.

MUSICIANS.

Elijah Fields, Clinton, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Thomas Green, De Kalb, mustered out June 7, 1865.

WAGONER.

William B. Aldrich, De Kalb, discharged Dec. 21, 1862; disability.

PRIVATES.

Almberg, Andrew, De Kalb, absent, sick at muster out of regiment.
 Akerman, August, Clinton, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Alford, Buell G., Clinton, absent, sick at muster out of regiment.
 Albert, Henry, Afton, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Allen, Ira, Clinton, transferred to engineering corps July 2, 1864.
 Bathrick, Byron, De Kalb, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Bowerman, Freeman, Milan, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Belfrage, John B., De Kalb, promoted hospital steward.
 Chandler, David D., De Kalb, promoted sergeant major.
 Carlton, Ezra D., De Kalb, discharged Jan. 30, 1862; disability.
 Carlton, David H., De Kalb, mustered out June 14, 1865.
 Cardell, John, De Kalb, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Campbell, James W., De Kalb, mustered out June 7, 1865.

- Duffy, Christopher, Clinton, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
- Dunbar, Eugene W., De Kalb, discharged April 24, 1863; disability.
- Denison, Eugene R., Afton, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
- Duffy, Joseph, Afton, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Dunbar, Solomon T., De Kalb, mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded.
- Elliott, Charles, Afton, killed at Kenesaw Mt., June 22, 1864.
- Eaton, Joseph R., De Kalb, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 16, 1862.
- Foote, Ebenezer, De Kalb, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Flanders, Charles M., Clinton, discharged April 11, 1863; disability.
- 7, 1865.
- Fullerton, C. Taylor, Clinton, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Gamble, Alexander, De Kalb, died at South Tunnel, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1863.
- Gardner, Horace, Clinton, mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded twice.
- Garlock, Joseph W., Afton, transferred to Mississippi Marine brigade Jan. 19, 1863.
- Green, John A., Victor, discharged June 3, 1865; wounds.
- Gibson, James, Clinton, died at Kingston, June 1, 1864; wounds.
- Hayman, Alexander, Afton, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Houghton, Joseph, De Kalb, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Hawley, Matthew S., De Kalb, discharged Jan. 11, 1863; disability.
- Hughes, Elias, Clinton, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Hall, John, Milan, deserted Sept. 10, 1862.
- Huffman, John, De Kalb, killed at Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865.
- Handy, Jerome, Clinton, mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded.
- Johans, John P., Afton, killed at Resaca May 15, 1864.
- Johnson, John, De Kalb, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Kellogg, Henry, Clinton, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1862.
- Kruetsfeld, Peter T., Afton, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Kimball, Joseph A., Clinton, transferred to V. R. C., March 13, 1864.
- Lindsay, Jeremiah B., Malta, deserted Sept. 30, 1862.
- Lamb, John E., Victor, wounded, absent at muster out of regiment.
- Low, James, Clinton, died at Gallatin, Tenn., March 3, 1863.
- McCullum, Joseph W., De Kalb, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
- Milton, George, Milan, killed at Pine Hill, Ga., June 15, 1864.
- Martin, J. Wesley, Milan, deserted Sept. 15, 1862.
- McCabe, James, De Kalb, discharged March 11, 1863; disability.
- Morrill, Jonathan M., Clinton, died at South Tunnel, Tenn., Jan. 26, 1863.
- Manning, Luke, Clinton, mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded three times.
- Martin, Thomas H., Afton, corporal, transferred to engineering corps March 13, 1864.
- Mennis, William W., Clinton, absent, sick at muster out of regiment.
- Nichols, Edwin, De Kalb, accidentally killed, June 5, 1864.
- Newton, George, De Kalb, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Olverson, Lewis, Afton, died March 25, 1865; wounds.
- Parr, Edwin, Clinton, discharged Dec. 26, 1862; disability.
- Pearson, Edward, Clinton, mustered out June 22, 1865; wounded.
- Peterson, Lewen, De Kalb, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Palquert, Liven, Mayfield, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Purcell, Thomas, De Kalb, died at Gallatin, Tenn., April 17, 1863.
- Philips, William H., De Kalb, mustered out June 7, 1865.
- Preston, Stephen F., De Kalb, deserted Oct. 29, 1862.
- Smith, Andrus, Clinton, mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded.
- Seeley, Anson, Clinton, discharged May 15, 1863; disability.
- Schroeder, Charles N., Clinton, transferred to engineering corps July 2, 1864.



AUGUSTUS ADAMS.
Senator, 1854 to 1858.



WM. PATTEN.
Senator, 1866 to 1870.
Representative, '54 to '56—'58 to '60.



C. W. MARSH.
Senator, 1870 to 1872.
Representative, 1868 to 1870.



M. B. CASTLE.
Senator, 1872 to 1878.



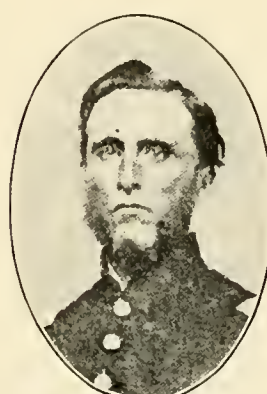
CHAS. F. GREENWOOD.
Senator, 1886 to 1890.



DANIEL D. HUNT.
Senator, 1890 to 1902.
Representative, 1886 to 1890.



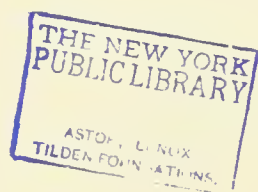
HENRY B. MADDEN.
First Representative,
1836 to 1838—1842 to 1844.



THOMAS S. TERRY.
Representative, 1860 to 1862.



H. W. FAY.
Representative, 1848 to 1850.



Safford, Charles B., Malta, detached at muster out of regiment.
 Scott, George H., Afton, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
 St. Leger, Richard V., Afton, discharged May 15 1863; disability.
 Sullivan, John, De Kalb, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Telford, Robert, Clinton, discharged Jan. 12, 1863; disability.
 Thompson, Robert, De Kalb, discharged March 7, 1865; disability.
 Townsend, Robert, Milan, mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded.
 Unwin, Emanuel, Victor, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 Wheeler, Dempster, De Kalb, killed near Marietta, Ga., July 3, 1864.
 Woodruff, Felix, Victor, discharged June 3, 1865.
 Wakefield, Geo. W., Clinton, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
 Wakefield, Horace, Clinton, mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded.
 Walker, Robert, Clinton, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
 Whitmore, Thomas C., De Kalb, discharged April 24, 1863; disability.
 Wheeler, William, Clinton, mustered out June 7, 1865; wounded.
 Wiltberger, William H., Clinton, mustered out June 7, 1865, as corporal.
 Whitmore, Silas A., De Kalb, died Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1863.

RECRUITS.

Lamb, Curtis A., Victor, transferred to Company A, Sixteenth Illinois infantry.
 Pearsons, Judson M., Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.

UNDER COOK OF A. D.

Fisher, Wyatt, killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 16, 1864.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

COLONEL.

Daniel Dustin, Sycamore, promoted brevet brigadier general, March 16, 1865. Mustered out June 7, 1865.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Henry F. Vallette, Naperville, resigned June 18, 1864.
 Everell F. Dutton, Sycamore, promoted brevet brigadier general, March 16, 1865. Mustered out June 7, 1865.

MAJORS.

Everell F. Dutton, Sycamore, promoted.
 Henry D. Brown, Sycamore, mustered out June 7, 1865.

ADJUTANTS.

William N. Phillips, Wayne, resigned Dec. 2, 1862.
 David D. Chandler, De Kalb, mustered out June 7, 1865.

QUARTERMASTER.

Timothy Wells, Sycamore, mustered out June 7, 1865.

SURGEONS.

Horace S. Potter, Chicago, killed in battle June 2, 1864.
 Alfred Waterman, Warrenville, mustered out June 7, 1865.

FIRST ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Alfred Waterman, Warrenville, promoted.
 George W. Beggs, Naperville, mustered out June 7, 1865.

SECOND ASSISTANT SURGEON.

George W. Beggs, Naperville, promoted.

CHAPLAINS.

Levi P. Crawford, Sandwich, resigned Dec. 24, 1862.

Daniel Chapman, resigned Jan. 8, 1865.

COMPANY A—CAPTAINS.

Henry D. Brown, Sycamore, promoted major.
 George B. Heath, Sycamore, mustered out June 7, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

George B. Heath, Sycamore, promoted.
 Henry H. Slater, Genoa, mustered out June 7, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Robert D. Lord, Genoa, resigned Dec. 17, 1862.
 W. Robert Thomas, Sycamore, promoted, by president, A. A. G., July 15, 1864.
 Chauncey E. Sixbury, Sycamore, mustered out as sergeant June 7, 1865.

COMPANY C—CAPTAINS.

Alexander L. Warner, Sycamore, resigned Feb. 17, 1863.
 George W. Field, Sycamore, resigned July 11, 1863.
 Charles G. Culver, Sandwich, mustered out June 7, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

George W. Field, Sycamore, promoted.
 Henry B. Mason, Sycamore, resigned Sept. 6, 1863.
 John W. Burst, Franklin, honorably discharged Oct. 19, 1864.
 Isaac S. Brundage, Cortland, mustered out June 7, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Henry B. Mason, Sycamore, promoted.
 John W. Burst, Franklin, promoted.
 Charles D. Jackson, Sycamore, mustered out as sergeant June 7, 1865.

COMPANY E—CAPTAINS.

Thomas S. Terry, Shabbona, resigned March 16, 1863.
 Martin V. Allen, Shabbona, honorably discharged Jan. 20, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Martin V. Allen, Shabbona, promoted.
 Albert C. Overton, Shabbona, honorably discharged Aug. 13, 1864.

Jonathan D. Marryott, Shabbona, mustered out June 7, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Albert C. Overton, Shabbona, promoted.
 John H. Swift, Paw Paw, resigned March 16, 1864.
 Jacob Ostrander, Paw Paw, mustered out as sergeant June 7, 1865.

COMPANY G—CAPTAINS.

John B. Nash, Franklin, resigned July 17, 1864.
 John M. Smith, Burlington, honorably discharged as first lieutenant Dec. 24, 1864.
 Samuel H. Williamson, Flora, commission returned; canceled.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Richard R. Woodruff, Sycamore, resigned Dec. 24, 1862.
 John M. Smith, Burlington, promoted.
 Samuel H. Williamson, Flora, mustered out June 7, 1865.
 John T. Becker, South Grove, mustered out as first sergeant May 26, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

John M. Smith, Burlington, promoted.
 Hiram S. Harrington, Franklin, resigned Aug. 2, 1863.
 James S. Hasburgh, Burlington, mustered out as sergeant June 7, 1865.

COMPANY H—CAPTAINS.

Eli Hunt, Sandwich, resigned December 17, 1862.
 James S. Forsythe, Somonauk, mustered out June 7, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

James S. Forsythe, Somonauk, promoted.
 Charles G. Culver, Sandwich, promoted captain Company C.
 Harvey Potter, Ashbury, resigned Aug. 17, 1864.
 Frank H. Cole, Somonauk, mustered out June 7, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Charles G. Culver, Sandwich, promoted.
 Harvey Potter, Ashbury, promoted.
 George W. Dean, Freeland, mustered out as ser-
 geant June 7, 1895.

COMPANY K—CAPTAINS.

Horace Austin, De Kalb, resigned Nov. 26, 1862.
 Nathan S. Greenwood, Clinton, resigned Dec. 2,
 1862.
 Almon F. Parke, De Kalb, mustered out June 7,
 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Nathan S. Greenwood, Clinton, promoted.
 Almon F. Parke, De Kalb, promoted.
 John Ellis, Clinton, mustered out June 7, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Almon F. Parke, De Kalb, promoted.
 John Ellis, Clinton, promoted.
 Charles H. Salisbury, De Kalb, mustered out as
 sergeant June 7, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Smith, William, Kingston.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Brainard, William, Clinton.
 Battles, Patrick, Clinton.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Baker, Alonzo, Cortland.
 Beecham, William, Squaw Grove.
 Cole, Warren, Sandwich.
 Courtwright, Samuel, Sandwich.
 Dannewitz, Henry, Somonauk.
 Dentzee, Andrew, Somonauk.
 Hammond, Nelson E., South Grove.
 Hand, John J., South Grove.
 Hart, Henry W., Sandwich.
 Hart, J. C., Sandwich.
 Heminway, William, Squaw Grove.

Hill, Abraham, Sandwich.
 Hill, Washington L., Sandwich.
 Homan, August, Somonauk.
 Hunt, Sampson, Sandwich.
 Ismond, George L., Sandwich.
 Kanedy, Henry W., Sandwich.
 Mead, Levi, Somonauk.
 Pattee, Delos, Sandwich.
 Wilcox, John, Somonauk.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND ILLINOIS IN-
FANTRY.

COMPANY F.

SERGEANTS.

William Raymond, Cortland, mustered out Oc-
 tober 17, '64.
 Jackson Denyo, Cortland, mustered out Oc-
 tober 17, '64.
 Eli H. Burdick, Cortland, mustered out Oc-
 tober 17, '64.
 William H. Beavers, Sycamore, mustered out
 October 17, '64.
 Marg G. Collson, Cortland, mustered out Oc-
 tober 17, '64.

CORPORALS.

Charles L. Flower, Cortland, mustered out Oc-
 tober 17, '64.
 Ethan P. Allen, Sycamore, mustered out Oc-
 tober 17, '64.
 John Young, Sycamore, mustered out October
 17, '64.
 Fervis Potter, Paw Paw, mustered out October
 17, '64.
 James H. Connell, Chicago, mustered out Oc-
 tober 17, '64.
 Eugene H. Jarvis, Cortland, mustered out Oc-
 tober 17, '64.
 Charles W. Bellis, Sycamore, mustered out Oc-
 tober 17, '64.
 Walter Olmstead, Genoa, mustered out October
 17, '64.

MUSICIANS.

William H. Deily, Sycamore, mustered out
 October 17, '64.

William H. Willmarth, De Kalb county, mustered out October 17, '64.

PRIVATEES.

Burgess, Lewis (wagoner), Cortland, mustered out October 17, '64.

Atwood, Morris, Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Allen, Benjamin, South Grove, mustered out October 17, '64.

Artlepp, Homer, Cortland, mustered out October 17, '64.

Anderson, Frank, Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Brown, Depue, Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Brown, Herbert E., Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Beeson, William H., Sycamore, rejected.

Cobb, Henry, Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Crosby, William, Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Davis, Orville, Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Dayton, Lewis, Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Fields, Delancey, Cortland, mustered out October 17, '64.

Flood, Matthew, Lodi, mustered out October 17, '64.

Gilbert, Leonard, South Grove, mustered out October 17, '64.

Granger, Eugene, Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Greenfield, Squire I., De Kalb, mustered out October 17, '64.

Haish, Christian, Cortland, mustered out October 17, '64.

Haish, Henry W., Cortland, mustered out October 17, '64.

Hampton, William S., Paw Paw, mustered out October 17, '64.

Hathaway, William C., Cortland, mustered out October 17, '64.

Hibbard, Alfred, Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Holcomb, Orator, Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Johnston, James B., Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Kellogg, Homer W., Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Lester, Almiraem, Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Linderman, Levi, Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Lindsay, William, Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Lloyd, Louis, Malta, mustered out October 17, '64.

Lott, Frank W., Courtland, mustered out October 17, '64.

Marshall, Lucius W., Cortland, mustered out October 17, '64.

Mason, Seth M., South Grove, mustered out October 17, '64.

Partridge, Zelotes B., Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Perry, Ambrose S., Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Reef, John, Cortland, mustered out October 17, '64.

Richmond, Merwin, Lodi, mustered out October 17, '64.

Smith, Charles, Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Smith, Enoch, De Kalb, mustered out October 17, '64.

Snyder, William, Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Spring, Herbert, Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Stephenson, Charles, Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Stanton, Oliver J., Paw Paw, mustered out October 17, '64.

Stone, Almond D., South Grove, mustered out October 17, '64.

Talbot, William, Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Tewkesbury, Charles, South Grove, mustered out October 17, '64.

Tewkesbury, Warren F., Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Warren, Daniel F., Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Warren, George M., Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Wilkins, Joseph, Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Willis, Henry B., Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Williams, Theodore, Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

Wright, George, Sycamore, mustered out October 17, '64.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Southworth, George, Franklin.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Spear, Horatio P., Paw Paw.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH INFANTRY.

Banfield, William, Milan.

Clisbee, James M., Franklin.

Golding, Robert P., Paw Paw.

Leach, Delos D., Franklin.

Leach, Mathias, Franklin.

Spence, Thomas, Paw Paw.

Town, Adelbert, Paw Paw.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Emmons, Darius, Sandwich.

Fraser, Ira M., Sandwich.

Hatch, Charles A., Sandwich.

Kennedy, Burr A., Sandwich.

Lowe, Robert J., Sandwich.

Rogers, Daniel H., Sandwich.

Walker, Warren, Sandwich.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Ehler, William, Somonauk.

Medebach, H. C., Somonauk.

Middleton, Charles, Somonauk.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Cox, Eugene, Somonauk.

McCaddey, Patrick, Somonauk.

Sweet, John, Sandwich.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Buck, A. A., Sycamore.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Schaffner, Louis, Pampas.

Thayer, Moses A., Pampas.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Carter, John, Pampas.

Lacount, Levigh, Pampas.

Sheely, Harvey, Pampas.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS IN-

FANTRY.

SERGEANTS.

Eugene Fuller, Somonauk, promoted first lieutenant.

Edmund B. Newton, Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65, as private.

James C. Darnell, Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

Henry Wright, Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

CORPORALS.

Warren Walker, Somonauk, mustered out May 16, '65.

Homer A. Wagner, Somonauk, mustered out May 20, '65.

George A. Smith, Somonauk, mustered out July 29, '65, as private.

William T. Shiland, Somonauk, mustered out August 18, '65.

David O. Cole, Somonauk, absent, sick at muster out of regiment.

Henry C. Medebach, Somonauk, mustered out August 1, '65.

MUSICIANS.

William Corke, Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

James M. Skinner, Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

PRIVATES.

Adams, Marcellus D., Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65, as sergeant.

Armstrong, John J., Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65, as corporal.

Bishop, Orin S., Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

Burk, Robert E., Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

Campin, Sylvester, Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

Cathey, William C., Kingston.

Covell, Simeon L., Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

Daniels, Harmon, Somonauk, died at Memphis August 27, '65.

Decm, Henry E., Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

Dennewitz, Henry, Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

Hamlin, Benjamin, Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

Harrison, William H., Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

Hicks, William F., Pierce.

Hartshorn, Manly W., Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

Hough, Calvin, Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

Hough, Martin L., Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

Jacobs, John, Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

Leavitt, Levi, Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

Manning, Henry, Somonauk, absent, sick at mustering out of regiment.

Manning, John C., Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

Miller, Henry, Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

Morrison, John, Kingston, mustered out September 20, '65.

Owen, William R., Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

Rogers, Daniel H., Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

Smith, Albert, Somonauk, promoter principal musician.

Smith, Clark A., Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

Seaton, Nelson J., Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

Snyder, Gabriel, Pierce, mustered out September 20, '65.

Solan, Thomas R., Kingston, mustered out September 20, '65.

Toole, John, Kingston, mustered out September 20, '65.

Tripp, John M., Somonauk, mustered out August 1, '65.

Van Derveer, Ferdinand, Somonauk, died at Louisville, Kentucky, March 30, '65.

Van Fleet, Victor D., Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65, as corporal.

Wagner, George, Somonauk, died at Nashville, Tennessee, May 4, '65.

Weisbeck, Heinrich, Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

Wilder, Alexander, Somonauk, mustered out September 20, '65.

The remainder of the company were from other counties.

THIRD CAVALRY.

Hunt J, Spatford, Sycamore.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY C.

Barlow, Stephen A., Paw Paw.

Boston, Robert, Somonauk.

Brewer, Sylvanus, Somonauk.

Brown, Julius O., Paw Paw.

Butterfield, William, Somonauk.

Case, Charles E., Somonauk.

Dole, Griffin H., Somonauk.

Eaton, Hayard C., Somonauk.

Frank, Charles R., Somonauk.

Goodill, Wallace, Somonauk.

Green, Jeremiah V., Paw Paw.

Hill, Peter O., Somonauk.

Hough, Jeremiah, Somonauk.

Hubbell, William A., Paw Paw.

Hunter, William, Somonauk.

Hyde, Corbin E., Somonauk.

Hyde, Edwin B., Somonauk.
 Hyde, Elliott, Somonauk.
 Hyde, Herbert H., Somonauk.
 Hyde, Lieurgus, Somonauk.
 Jones, Henry, Somonauk.
 Lobdell, Sylvanus, Somonauk.
 McClurg, John, Paw Paw.
 Martin, Henry, Somonauk.
 Mead, Erastus J., Paw Paw.
 Miller, Frederick, Squaw Grove.
 Miller, Sylvester D., Somonauk.
 Mills, John H., Paw Paw.
 Morehouse, Jesse W., Somonauk.
 Montanya, Edward, Somonauk.
 Nelson, Ole, Somonauk.
 Norton, Alexander H., Somonauk.
 Robinson, John S., Paw Paw.
 Root, Eugene, Somonauk.
 Ruland, Egbert, Paw Paw.
 Siler, Theodore, Somonauk.
 Stevens, Jacob, Somonauk.
 Stevens, Silas B., Somonauk.
 Wales, Henry B., Somonauk.

SIXTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Brown, George, Victor.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Harvey A. Humphrey, Franklin, first lieutenant, promoted captain company D.

Shields, Joseph, Franklin, re-enlisted as veteran.

Burmier, John, Franklin, mustered out July 17, '65, as teamster.

Fisher, Charles, Franklin, mustered out July 17, '65, as corporal.

Hoffman, Valentine B., Franklin, mustered out July 17, '65, as corporal.

Smith, Leonard G., Cortland, promoted second lieutenant.

Grashaber, Franklin, Franklin, prisoner of war.

Phillips, Joseph, Franklin, re-enlisted as veteran.

Stevens, Isaac W., Franklin, mustered out July 17, '65.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY B.

CAPTAINS.

Lorenzo H. Whitney, Kingston, resigned July 15, '65.

John G. Smith, Sycamore, died of wounds June 16, '63.

John A. Kelley, Sycamore, term expired September 18, '64.

George W. Corbitt, Afton, mustered out July 17, '65.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

John G. Smith, Sycamore, promoted.

John A. Kelley, Sycamore, promoted.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Jacob M. Siglin, Sycamore, resigned July 15, '62.

S. Spencer Carr, Genoa, promoted.

George W. Corbitt, Afton, promoted.

FIRST SERGEANT.

John A. Kelley, Sycamore, promoted second lieutenant.

Q. M. SERGEANT.

J. J. Woodruff, Clinton, discharged October 14, '62, disability, and died.

SERGEANTS.

E. B. Wright, Genoa, mustered out September 28, '64.

J. William Moody, Burlington, discharged January 16, '62, disability.

W. H. Whitney, Kingston, discharged April 17, '62, disability.

CORPORALS.

Spencer S. Carr, Genoa, promoted second lieutenant.

Adin F. Cowles, Genoa, re-enlisted as veteran.

George M. Roe, Shabbona, re-enlisted as veteran.

George W. Corbitt, Afton, re-enlisted as veteran.
E. H. Burdick, Sycamore, discharged December 28, '62, disability.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Abner, Genoa, died at Alexandria, Va., February 9, '62.

Blakesly, James N., Sycamore, mustered out September 28, '64.

Baxter, Charles, De Kalb, mustered out September 27, '64.

Bannister, Charles F., Malta, died at Alexandria, April 13, '62.

Bebee, Joseph, Sycamore, discharged May 15, '63.

Bailey, William, Clinton, mustered out September 28, '64.

Boon, Shubal S., Sycamore, re-enlisted as veteran.

Bell, James M., Clinton, re-enlisted as veteran.

Collins, C. H., Sycamore, re-enlisted as veteran.

Cook, S. W. L., Genoa, transferred to V. R. C., March 14, '64.

Caless, John, Sycamore, re-enlisted as veteran.

Close, Robert, De Kalb, re-enlisted as veteran.

Campbell, William L., De Kalb, re-enlisted as veteran.

Chambers, A. B., De Kalb, killed at Mechanicsville, June 26, '62.

Cutshaw, B. F., Burlington, re-enlisted as veteran.

Doney, Davis S., Genoa, transferred to Invalid Corps.

Dennis, Lyman, Mayfield, mustered out September 28, '64.

Davis, Samuel, Shabbona, re-enlisted as veteran.

Farrel, Edward, Afton, died at Alexandria, Va., February 21, '62.

Farnan, Simon, Sycamore, mustered out September 28, '64.

Fradenhurg, Garritt, Sycamore, discharged September 18, '64.

Freeman, Watson, Genoa, re-enlisted as veteran.

Fancher, Martin, Clinton, discharged April 6, '64; wounds.

Fraser, Thomas, Sycamore, re-enlisted as veteran.

Gillott, Robert M., Genoa, corporal, died at Alexandria, April 12, '62.

Hall, George, Sycamore.

Haskins, Elmer, Sycamore, died at Alexandria, February 15, '62.

Holderness, Elisha, Malta, discharged November 8, '62; disability.

Hitt, Wesley, Genoa, discharged April 17, '62; disability.

Howe, James M., Mayfield, re-enlisted as veteran.

Herrick, William, Clinton, mustered out September 28, '64.

Hill, Henry, Clinton, mustered out September 28, '64.

Ingals, Charles, Burlington, died on the road to New York, May 10, '62.

Loose, Rufus, De Kalb, discharged December 28, '62; disability.

Mace, William, De Kalb, corporal, killed November 5, '62, at Barber's Cross Roads.

Miller, Solomon, DeKalb, deserted, August 30, '62.

Maclin, James, DeKalb, mustered out September 28, '64.

Morse C. Wesley, Milan, re-enlisted as veteran.

O'Connor, Daniel, Genoa, re-enlisted as veteran.

Parkhurst, A. M., Sycamore, mustered out September 28, '64.

Porter, George, Sycamore, re-enlisted as veteran.

Partlow, James F., Burlington, discharged April 17, '62, disability.

Perry, George W., Burlington, mustered out September 28, '64.

Pittenger, Reuben S., Burlington, discharged May 2, '62; disability.

Pierce, Washington F., Afton, discharged May 8, '62; disability.

Peavey, Ira W., Genoa, re-enlisted as veteran.

Reeves, Robert L., Burlington, mustered out September 28, '64.

Shurtleff, W. H., Genoa, re-enlisted as veteran.

Thomas, Julius O., Clinton, discharged May 15, '62.

Weaver, Isaac, Sycamore, died at Camp California, January 21, '62.

Wilcox, Daniel, Genoa, re-enlisted as veteran.

VETERANS.

Bell, George H., Sycamore, mustered out as sergeant, July 17, '65.

Bell, James M., Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65.

Boon, Shubal S., Sycamore, corporal, absent at muster out.

Banner, George P., Burlington, mustered out July 17, '65, as corporal.

Corbitt, George W., Sycamore, promoted 2d lieutenant.

Collins, Charles H., Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65.

Crouk, Cyrus H., Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65, as sergeant.

Cowles, Adin F., Sycamore, transferred.

Close, Robert J., Sycamore, died at Washington, March 13, '64.

Campbell, W. L., Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65, as bugler.

Callies, John, Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65, as corporal.

Dewitt, Hiram S., Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65, as sergeant.

Dunning, Dyer D., Sycamore, promoted sergeant, then 2d lieutenant.

Dake, Oliver S., Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65.

Davis, Samuel, Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65.

Fraser, Thomas, Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65.

Fassett, Ceylon A., Sycamore, hospital steward.

Freeman, Watson L., Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65.

Graves, Martin, Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65.

Hokes, Harrison, Sycamore, promoted 1st sergeant, then 1st lieutenant.

Howe, James M., Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65, as sergeant.

Hollister, Henry, DeKalb, mustered out July 17, '65, as corporal.

Maynard, James M., Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65, as sergeant.

Morse, Charles W., Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65, as blacksmith.

McGregor, George, Sycamore, killed at Monocacy, July 9, '64.

O'Connor, Daniel, Sycamore, killed at Cockeysville, July 18, '64.

Porter, George, Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65.

Peavey, Ira W., Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65.

Roe, George M., Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65.

Remington, Darius H., Sycamore, sergeant.

Reynolds, Andrew A., Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65, as sergeant.

Shurtleff, W. H., Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65.

Starkey, Simon P., Sycamore, mustered out July 16, '65, as farrier.

Wilcox, Daniel, Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65.

Weed, John, Burlington, commissioned 2d lieutenant.

RECRUITS.

Albert, William T., Sycamore, deserted September 27, '62.

Baker, Fred W., Genoa, transferred to Co. D.

Banner, George, Genoa, re-enlisted as veteran.

Brooks, Rufus, Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65.

Butler, W. A., Cortland, mustered out July 17, '65.

Buck, Ellis, Genoa, died at Washington, April 28, '64.

Campbell, George N., De Kalb, discharged January 1, '64; disability.

Campbell, George N., Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65.

Denton, Isaac G., Afton, mustered out July 17, '65.

Davis, Reed, Burlington, mustered out June 22, '65.

Disbrow, Edward, Alden, died at Fairfax, December 13, '64.

Everetts, Aranthus, Burlington, mustered out July 17, '65.

Fraser, Alexander, Sycamore, discharged July 17, '62; disability.

Freeman, Wilbert S., Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65, as bugler.

Fleet, Charles, Afton, mustered out June 27, '65.

Gregory, William, Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65.

Hyland, George G., DeKalb, died at Washington, September 5, '64.

Hollister, Henry D., De Kalb, re-enlisted as veteran.

Hatch, Simeon P., Burlington, mustered out July 17, '65.

Percival, Johnson, Clinton, mustered out July 17, '65.

Percival, Stephen, Clinton, mustered out July 17, '65.

Partlow, Calvin, Burlington, mustered out July 17, '65.

Reeves, John W., Burlington, mustered out July 17, '65, as corporal.

Roach, John, Genoa, mustered out July 17, '65.

Starkey, Henry S., Genoa, re-enlisted as veteran.

Snyder, S. S., Cortland, mustered out July 17, '65.

Thomas, Isaac E., Cortland, mustered out July 17, '65.

Thomas, Edwin J., Cortland, discharged January 29, '65; disability.

Van Amburg, Matthew, Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65.

Weed, John J., Burlington, re-enlisted as veteran.

Westbrook, Charles, Genoa, mustered out July 17, '65, as corporal.

COMPANY I.

Aldrich, Charles, Somonauk, mustered out July 17, '65.

Gates, Orlando L., Shabbona, mustered out July 17, '65.

Rockwell, Hamlin J., Somonauk, discharged July 19, '62, for promotion in colored regiment.

Winans, Wesley J., Somonauk, mustered out July 17, '65.

COMPANY K.

Brown, Charles D., Victor, sergeant, mustered out September 28, '64.

Wesson, Silas D., Victor, corporal, re-enlisted as veteran.

Gould, George, Victor, corporal, mustered out September 28, '64, as private.

Beckwith, John, Victor, re-enlisted as veteran.

Bond, Charles, Victor, re-enlisted as veteran.

Bullock, Daniel, Victor, mustered out September 28, '64, as corporal.

Burnham, Samuel M., Victor, discharged March 8, '62; disability.

Bacon, Lawrence T., Somonauk, discharged May 1, '62; disability.

Dean, DeGrass, Victor, re-enlisted as veteran.

Dutton, Whitney, Somonauk, discharged September 29, '62; disability.

Greenville, Charles, Victor, re-enlisted as veteran.

Hall, Jacob M., Somonauk, killed at Hazel River, October 17, '63.

Kennicott, Ira, Victor, re-enlisted as veteran.

Mead, Chauncey, Somonauk, mustered out September 28, '64.

Moore, Wallace M., Victor, discharged May 9, '62; disability.

Scoville, Fred E., Victor, re-enlisted as veteran.

Suydam, Cornelius R., Victor, died at Alexandria, January 27, '62.

Suydam, Simon, Victor, mustered out September 28, '64.

Stockham, Dewitt C., Victor, re-enlisted as veteran.

Tripp, Calvin, Somonauk, mustered out September 28, '64.

Van Fleet, Alfred, Victor, re-enlisted as veteran.

Voorhees, Peter, Victor, re-enlisted as veteran.

Willard, William, Victor, re-enlisted as veteran.

VETERANS.

Beckwith, John S., Victor, mustered out July 17, '65.

Brown, Allen, Victor, mustered out July 17, '65, as sergeant.

Bond, Charles T., Victor, died at Pittsburg, March 16, '64.

Dean, DeGrass, Somonauk, mustered out August 3, '65.

Kennicott, Ira, Victor, mustered out July 17, '65.

Scoville, Fred E., Victor, mustered out July 17, '65.

Van Fleet, Alfred, Victor, mustered out July 17, '65.

Voorhees, Peter, Victor, mustered out July 17, '65.

Wesson, Silas D., Victor, mustered out July 17, '65, as sergeant.

Willard, William, Clinton, mustered out July 17, '65.



W. W. SEDGWICK.
Representative, 1862 to 1864



I. V. RANDALL.
Representative, 1864 to 1866.



ROBERT HAMPTON.
Representative, 1866 to 1868.



LEWIS McEWEN.
Representative, 1870 to 1872.



R. M. PRITCHARD.
Representative, 1870 to 1872.



WM. M. BYERS.
Representative, 1876 to 1880.



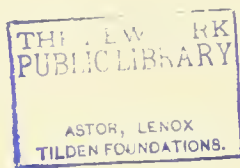
HENRY WOOD.
Representative, 1880 to 1884.



H. M. BOARDMAN.
Representative, 1882 to 1884.



HIRAM LOUCKS.
Representative, 1880 to 1882.



RECRUITS.

Baker, George L., Somonauk, mustered out July 17, '65.

Bigelow, W. H., Somonauk, mustered out July 17, '65.

Bennett, James, Somonauk, mustered out July 17, '65.

Baker, John T., Somonauk, killed at Frederick, July 8, '64.

Brown, Alden, Victor, re-enlisted as veteran.

DeForest, William, Afton, died at Camp Stoneman, D. C., November 9, '64.

Graham, Forrester, Sandwich, deserted October 6, '62.

Huntington, Averell, Somonauk, mustered out July 17, '65, as bugler.

Kirkpatrick, Isaac, Somonauk, discharged July 22, '62; disability.

Kimball, Nathan G., Somonauk, transferred to Co. G.

Mack, Samuel J., Somonauk, mustered out July 17, '65, as corporal.

McBrayton, George, Somonauk, mustered out July 17, '65, as corporal.

Pelling, William, Somonauk, mustered out July 17, '65.

Ryan, Horton, Afton, mustered out July 17, '65.

Ryan, John, Afton, mustered out July 17, '65.

Wilson, James H., Somonauk, mustered out July 17, '65.

COMPANY L.

Daniel Dustin, Sycamore, promoted major.

John M. Waite, Sycamore, promoted.

James F. Berry, Sycamore, term expired December 28, '66.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

John M. Waite, Sycamore, promoted.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

John M. Waite, Sycamore, promoted.

Q. M. SERGEANT.

Phillip McRae, Sycamore, discharged and promoted 2d lieutenant in 17th Cavalry.

SERGEANT.

James F. Berry, Sycamore, promoted 2d lieutenant.

CORPORALS.

William S. Thompson, Dement.

Sidney S. Sessions, Sycamore, Sergeant, accidentally killed, May 15, '62.

Edward J. Blanchard, Mayfield, died at Alexandria, February 12, '62.

PRIVATES.

Albro, Simeon, South Grove, mustered out September 28, '64.

Burzell, Arick H., Genoa, re-enlisted as veteran.

Butler, Thomas, South Grove, re-enlisted as veteran.

Carr, James H., Franklin, re-enlisted as veteran.

Carr, Winslow A., Sycamore, re-enlisted as veteran.

Cole, Amos R., ———, mustered out September 28, '66, as corporal.

Countryman, James, Franklin, re-enlisted as veteran.

Depue, James S., Sycamore, discharged December 23, '61.

Dixon, Joseph E., Sycamore, re-enlisted as veteran.

Edson, Samuel L., Sycamore, transferred to Invalid Corps, February 7, '64.

McKinney, A. C., Sycamore, re-enlisted as veteran.

Rosbach, William H., Sycamore, re-enlisted as veteran.

Stevens, Judson A., Genoa, promoted 2d lieutenant.

Young, Walter W., Mayfield, re-enlisted as veteran.

VETERANS.

Butler, Thomas L., Sycamore, transferred to U. S. Navy, September 21, '64.

Burzell, Arick H., Genoa, sergeant, drowned in Mississippi river, June 28, '65.

Crosby, James A., Sycamore, absent, sick at muster out of regiment.

Carr, James H., Franklin, mustered out July 17, '65, as sergeant.

Carr, Charles M., Franklin, mustered out July 17, '65, as farrier.

Dixon, Joseph E., Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65, as sergeant.

McKinney, Artemus, Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65, as corporal.

Rosbach, Wallace H., Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65.

Waldron, Isaac N., Sycamore, see Co. B.

Young, Walter W., Sycamore, mustered out July 17, '65, as bugler.

RECRUITS.

Adams, Eli, Pierce, mustered out July 17, '65.

Blakely, John, Pierce, mustered out July 17, '65.

Crosby, James A., Sycamore, re-enlisted as veteran.

Carr, J. A., Franklin, killed at White Plains in a charge October 11, '64.

Logan, Elias, Cortland, mustered out July 17, '65.

Nichols, George A., Malta, re-enlisted as veteran.

Porter, Leroy L., Sycamore, discharged March 10, '62.

Waldron, Isaac N., Sycamore, re-enlisted as veteran.

COMPANY M.

Brownell, Joseph O., Somonauk, mustered out July 13, '65.

Leason, William, Somonauk, mustered out July 13, '65.

Overocker, M. D., South Grove, mustered out September 28, '64, as corporal.

Williams, Joseph, Somonauk, mustered out June 21, '65.

Yalding, Herman, Sycamore, mustered out June 3, '65.

Crouk, Eugene, Somonauk, veteran, deserted.

Douglas, Edward A., DeKalb.

Kelly, Thomas, Cortland, deserted.

NINTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Goble, George L., Mayfield.

Ingham, N. D., Cortland.

Mullin, Harker C., Mayfield.

Nichols, S. L., Mayfield.

Olin, David, Mayfield.

Townsend, Edwin, Mayfield.

Carpenter, W. D., Mayfield.

Harner, Charles M., Shabbona.

Churchill, William, Franklin.

Hudson, Pliny, Victor.

Harman, Charles D., Victor.

Hough, Seth B., Victor.

Husted, George H., Victor.

Ladd, Alfred, Pawpaw.

Streator, Volney, Franklin.

Cooley, Smith P., Kingston.

Watson, Robert, Franklin.

Warren, Daniel G., Sycamore.

Westbrook, Abner, Kingston.

Othman, Abbott, Kingston.

Willis, A. S., Kingston.

Gorham, Arthur, Kingston.

Patten, James R., Kingston.

Tibbetts, William, Kingston.

FOURTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Captain, M. D. Burpree, De Kalb.

Graves, Charles, De Kalb.

Harrison, Edmond, De Kalb.

Harrison, Uriah, De Kalb.

Hough, Warren, De Kalb.

Hyslop, Orin, De Kalb.

Hatch, Albert R., De Kalb.

Rector, John, De Kalb.

Rowlin, John, De Kalb.

Seward, Robert, De Kalb.

Scott, James L., De Kalb.

Scribner, Alba M., De Kalb.

White, William, De Kalb.

Young, John, De Kalb.

Chamberlin, Orman, Sycamore.

Finnon, Mark, Sycamore.

Granger, Henry J., Sycamore.

Mullin, Obadiah, Sycamore.

Mullin, William, Sycamore.

Ostrander, Hiram, Sycamore.

FIFTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Dynan, Daniel, Somonauk.
 Harvey, William H., Somonauk.
 McCurdy, Charles, Somonauk.
 Surby, James, Sandwich.
 Collier, Abel, Sandwich.
 Duff, Nathan, Sandwich.
 Carroll, Michael, Sandwich.
 Lowell, John, Sycamore.
 Meyer, August, Clinton.

ENLISTED MEN OF DE KALB COUNTY, SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

SERGEANT MAJOR.

John V. Henry, Somonauk, promoted from 105th Illinois Infantry.

PRIVATES.

Charles Price, Sandwich, died at Weston, Mo., September 18, '64.

Edward Baker, Squaw Grove, deserted September 10, '65.

COMPANY C.

Charles Chapel, South Grove, mustered out November 23, '65.

SERGEANTS.

Joshua R. Nichols, Mayfield, promoted as 2d lieutenant.

Charles Goodrich, De Kalb, mustered out November 23, '65, private.

Daniel H. Lindsay, Mayfield, mustered out November 24, '65, private.

CORPORALS.

George L. Fisher, Sycamore, mustered out July 20, '65.

John A. Trude, Mayfield, mustered out November 23, '65, private.

Jonathan Houghton, De Kalb, mustered out November 23, '65, private.

Charles H. Green, Sycamore, mustered out November 23, '65, private.

FARRIERS.

Horace Tennant, De Kalb, mustered out November 23, '65.

Benjamin F. Harroun, Sycamore, mustered out August 8, '65.

BUGLERS.

W. H. Lindsay, Mayfield, absent, sick at muster out.

Charles A. Brett, De Kalb, mustered out as private.

SADDLER.

Joseph Cheesbro, Sycamore, mustered out June 5, '65, private.

PRIVATES.

Ames, Oliver, Malta, mustered out November 23, '65.

Beardsley, Elijah, Mayfield, mustered out November 23, '65.

Beemis, Henry, De Kalb, mustered out November 23, '65.

Benedict, Alfred N., Cortland, mustered out November 23, '65.

Cunningham, Thomas, Pierce, died at De Kalb, April 6, '64.

Croff, Cyrus E., Cortland, mustered out November 23, '65.

Collson, M. E., Cortland, mustered out November 23, '65.

Carver, Charles B., Malta, died in Lee county Illinois, August 10, '64.

Courser, Milton, Sycamore, mustered out November 23, '65.

Churchill, Menzo, Cortland, mustered out November 23, '65.

Colton, John A., Genoa, promoted 1st lieutenant.

Dowl, Frank, De Kalb, mustered out November 23, '65.

Downs, Charles M., Cortland, mustered out November 23, '65.

Daily, Francis, Sycamore, mustered out November 23, '65.

Gardner, Alfred, Sycamore, died at St. Joseph, August 10, '64.

Gardner, James, Sycamore, mustered out November 23, '65.

Gage, Amaza, Squaw Grove, mustered out November 23, '65.

Harding, Zora, Alton, mustered out November 23, '65.

Holderness, J. C., Malta, mustered out November 23, '65.

Ingham, Ellis, Cortland, mustered out November 23, '65.

Johnson, Charles, De Kalb, mustered out November 23, '65.

Lamb, James, Sycamore, died at Alton, July, '64.

Loose, Rufus, De Kalb, mustered out November 23, '65.

Moxom, P. S., De Kalb, mustered out November 23, '65.

Muzzey, Ira C., De Kalb, mustered out November 23, '65.

Price, Rensselaer, De Kalb, died at Alton, Illinois, June '64.

Peterson, Anderson, detached at muster out of regiment.

Perkins, John N., Sycamore, mustered out November 23, '65.

Reid, Henry, De Kalb, died July 20, '64.

Rogers, Charles, Sycamore, mustered out November 23, '65.

Sipp, Samuel L., Malta, deserted November 1, '65.

Stewart, James H., Sycamore, mustered out November 23, '65.

Wager, Ira, De Kalb, mustered out May 25, '65.

*Whitmore, Charles, De Kalb, mustered out November 23, '65.

Van Olinda, E. E., Somonauk, mustered out November 23, '65.

RECRUITS.

Beardsley, Earl A., Somonauk, mustered out November, 23, '65, as sergeant.

Burgess, Albert, Somonauk, absent, sick at muster out.

Brookins, James, Somonauk, mustered out November 23, '65.

Brown, Hamilton, Victor, mustered out November 23, '65.

Beardsley, W. H., Victor, mustered out November 23, '65.

Baker, Alonzo L., Shabbona, mustered out November 23, '65.

Freer, H. T., De Kalb, mustered out July 5, '65.

Griffin, Justus, Afton, mustered out October 4, '65.

Haish, Abram, Pierce, mustered out November 23, '65.

Labrant, L., Pierce, mustered out November 23, '65, as sergeant.

Patridge, Zelotas, Pierce, mustered out October 1, '65.

Ramer, Anthony, Pierce, mustered out as company quartermaster sergeant.

Schoonover, John A., De Kalb, mustered out July 5, '65.

Townsend, Solomon, Somonauk, mustered out November 23, '65.

COMPANY D—SERGEANTS.

John M. Osborn, Clinton, mustered out as a private.

John F. T. J. McKinney, Clinton, discharged October, '64.

Harrison S. Andrews, Clinton, mustered out December 20, '65.

PRIVATEES.

Bechtel, Samuel, Sandwich, mustered out December 20, '65.

Cunningham, John, Clinton, mustered out December 20, '65.

Field, Robert, Clinton, mustered out December 20, '65, as corporal.

Gorham, Ed. E., Sandwich, mustered out December 20, '65.

Lillard, Joseph E., Clinton, mustered out December 20, '65.

Ledbetter, Job, Clinton, mustered out December 20, '65.

Morse, William H., Clinton, mustered out December 20, '65.

Polan, Samuel, Clinton, mustered out December 20, '65.

Snowball, Charles, Kingston, mustered out December 20, '65.

Wimer, John R., Clinton, mustered out December 20, '65, as quartermaster sergeant.

Williams, Lewis, Clinton, mustered out December 20, '65, as quartermaster sergeant.

Clemmens, A. J., Clinton, mustered out December 20, '65.

COMPANY E.

Emerson, Freeman, Sycamore, discharged for disability.

Banfield, Benjamin, Malta, dishonorably discharged.

Depue, Richard D., Sycamore, mustered out December 16, '65.

Gear, Benjamin, Cortland, mustered out December 18, '65.

Siglin, Isaiah, Sycamore, mustered out December 18, '65.

Siglin, Joshua, Sycamore, mustered out December 18, '65.

Tenscott, Richard, Sycamore, mustered out December 18, '65.

Van Deusen, John A., Sycamore, mustered out December 18, '65.

Wright, Halbert, Sycamore, mustered out December 18, '65, as corporal.

Hubner, Charles, mustered out October 3, '65.

COMPANY H.

Bailey Austin R., Genoa.

Bailey, Frank H., Genoa.

Chase, Jacob H., Genoa, died at Kansas City, July 11, '65.

Dewberry, Joseph, Paw Paw, deserted September 11, '64.

Hill, George, Genoa, mustered out October 20, '65.

COMPANY I.

Stewart, Morris, Pierce, mustered out October 9, '65.

Depue, Nicholas, Genoa, mustered out October 9, '65.

Norris, S. W., Sycamore, mustered out October 9, '65.

After the victory of Antietam in 1863, which defeated Lee's army, great depression again pervaded the north because Lee had been allowed to escape. Colonel John F. Farnsworth, who was then acting as brigadier general of cavalry, was authorized by the war department to raise a first

brigade of that arm of the service. Colonel Farnsworth recommended that Major John L. Beveridge of the Eighth Cavalry raise one regiment in his own home at Illinois. Captain J. D. Butts, who had resigned as captain of the Forty-second Infantry on account of illness and Jasper Waite of Sycamore, who had left college to do his share in the defense of the country, and Sergeant Phillip McRae, of Mayfield, who had seen service in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, assisted in raising one company. Many of the horses, costing twice the government price, had been purchased and given to the young troopers by their friends at home. They proceeded to Jefferson Barracks, twelve miles below St. Louis, where their outfit was completed. They proceeded to Alton and for a time acted as guard over the rebel prison at that city. Their first encounter was with the guerilla, "Bill" Anderson, who was defeated and in this engagement Henry Reed of De Kalb lost his life—the first casualty in the regiment. This band of guerillas was attacked again by the Seventeenth Cavalry at Fayette and were again defeated. They proceeded to Pilot Knob and again engaged a force of Confederates near Cuba, defeating it. Its next service was in the famous movement known as the Price Raid, in which the regiment lost five hundred horses from utter exhaustion, and in which at one time they were for fifty-six hours in the saddle, with orders to lose not even time enough to water horses, but press on the enemy at every hazard. The regiment was again engaged at Boonesville, attacked and surprises the rebel force, which were defeated with great loss to them, while many were wounded on our side. They were next engaged at Hickman, where they defeated a rebel force of cavalry. They were next engaged at the battle of Mine Creek, capturing the rebel generals Marmaduke and Cabel, with a thousand prisoners and ten pieces of artillery. Again the regiment were in the saddle for fifty-six hours in pursuit of the enemy, which again caused a great loss of horses. Jack Houghton, of De Kalb, one of the best soldiers, once carried his saddle fourteen miles before he got another horse. In forty-three days this gallant regiment had marched one thousand miles and lost six hundred horses. Less than one hundred and fifty mounted men came back from that terribly destructive, continuous pursuit of this untiring foe. At Wittsburg the rebel general

Thompson surrendered to General Dodge a force of six thousand Confederates and the Seventeenth escorted the prisoners to the Union lines. This was the last of the rebellion for the Seventeenth. In the winter of 1865-6 the regiment was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth and returned to their homes. The service performed by the Seventeenth has been a most honorable one: their record may well inspire its members with pride.

CAPTAIN STOLBRAND'S BATTALION.

ARTILLERY BELONGING TO THE SECOND ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

J. C. J. Stolbrand, Captain.
Frederick Sparrestrom, First Lieutenant.
J. W. Lowell, Second Lieutenant.
William C. Whitney, Third Lieutenant.
Knott Smith, Fourth Lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

MOUNTED SERGEANTS.

S. F. Durkey.
Dr. J. Ingalls.
J. W. Reid.
Edward Webster.
Eli M. Lees.
Corydon Heth.
J. W. B. Fort.
Charles W. Greenwood.

CORPORALS.

Benjamin F. Sherborn.
Bery Welch.
Robert E. Disbrow.
Rollin Y. Harmon.
Ashael Crocker.
Samuel E. Curtiss.

PRIVATES.

Austiss, Frank B.
Bailey, Russell
Berry, John.

Bradt, William H.
Brown, William
Childs, Ashael E.
Churchill, Samuel
Clothier, Salmon
Comstock, Hezekiah
Cummings, C. M.
Darland, John
Davis, Samuel
Dorsett, George
Ekvall, Leonard
Esbyron, Joseph
Ferris, E.
Fisher, Henry
Fleming, James.
Forbes, William.
Golden, Justus.
Gore, Chester.
Gould, Thomas.
Hall, Alfred.
Hartman, George T.
Hathway, Nathan R.
Holland, Charles.
Ireland, Samuel J.
James, Samuel.
Johnson, Ebenezer.
Kellogg, William F.
Kingsbury, William.
Ladd, George.
Lindebeck, Frans.
Loveridge, Jefferson.
Low, Johnson.
McAllister, Elvin.
McKarrell, William G.
McGuire, William.
Mathiason, C.
Milberge, Charles J.
Minis, James.
Nail, John A.
Oakley, Ira W.
O'Connell, Martin.
Olmstead, John C.
Padgett, Robert M.
Ransom, Amos C.
Reed, William M.
Rice, Asa.
Richards, Thomas.
Rose, Corydon.
Scott, Dennis.

Scott, H. B.
 Shurburn, Albert.
 Slate, Charles.
 Smith, Skilton.
 Sterner, Frank.
 Sylvus, Frank.
 Telford, William C.
 Videll, S.
 Walker, Jefferson.
 Westgate, J. C.
 Whitmore, Harrison.
 Wilkie, Emory.
 Williams, Joseph T.
 Winter, William.
 Woir, John.

Nelson, Peter, Pierce.
 Mason, John, Sycamore.
 Marshall, Lucius W., Cortland.
 Maxfield, Adolphus, Sycamore.
 Peters, Colton, Sycamore.
 Rose, George W., Cortland.
 Snyder, Charles, Pierce.
 Stark, Jefferson, Sycamore.
 Scott, Goodrich, Cortland.
 Tunnecliff, Merritt J., Sycamore.
 Tindall, James B., Sycamore.
 Tewksberry, Warren F., Sycamore.
 Wilson, Clark, Cortland.
 Wilmarth, Emory F., Cortland.
 Wright, Frank F., Sycamore.
 Watson, Ira, Sycamore.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Captain, Azra F. Buck, Sycamore.
 First Lieutenant, Jonathan F. Dow, Sycamore.
 First Sergeant, Philo D. Hartman, Sycamore.
 Sergeant, Henry Cobb, Sycamore.
 Sergeant, Herbert E. Brown, Sycamore.
 Corporal, Frank J. Harrington, Sycamore.
 Corporal, Jesse T. Graves, Sycamore.
 Corporal, Ferdinand Dow, Sycamore.
 Musician, John Henderson, Sycamore.
 Wagoner, Marvin Richmond, Sycamore.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Frank, Sycamore.
 Clements, John, Sycamore.
 Davis, Gustavus, Sycamore.
 Dupue, Joseph D., Sycamore.
 Esterbrook, Carlos H., Sycamore.
 Esterbrook, James S., Sycamore.
 Hall, Marcus, Cortland.
 Harlow, Orson, Sycamore.
 Harding, George, Sycamore.
 Holliday, Hailey, Sycamore.
 Harned, Frank, Cortland.
 Jarvis, Eugene H., Malta.
 Jones, Oliver, Malta.
 Jones, Adolphus, Sycamore.
 Lindell, John, Sycamore.
 Hallen, Gustus, Sycamore.

COMPANY C.

Gunderson, Thomas, Shabbona.

When the war closed and again the boys in blue took up the pursuits of industry there was a feeling of relief from the stern, cruel demands of war, for all had felt its iron hand most keenly, and some were to feel its pangs down to the grave, for the vacant chair, the newly made mound and the little headstone on which the national emblem and arms were carved would ever be a silent witness of the sacrifice that had been laid upon the altar of the country. With the feeling that they had borne a glorious part in the war that had ended gloriously the soldier doffed the uniform for the somber garb of labor and in a few weeks the farm, factory, store, desk and even pulpit responded to the returned soldier. The boys were not the same. In their demeanor they were changed. Their experience had matured these youths into confident manhood. They had been placed in positions of responsibility. The average age of all commissioned officers was less than thirty years. Political parties gave them preferment. A successful soldier has ever been a favorite in American politics. The majority of the men who have held county offices from 1862 to the present time were soldiers. Grand Army posts were organized and in this county ten posts were established, three of which have been abandoned and consolidated with others. Regimental reunions, county campfires and the open meetings

of posts have been attended by thousands and the lessons of patriotism, the scenes of army life and the meaning of those days from '61 to '65 have been indelibly impressed upon those who follow them. Fifty-five regiments of Illinois had men from De Kalb county under their standards. Compared with other nations and with earlier days of the republic our nation has been most generous to her soldiery. All who were incapacitated for labor have been pensioned. Under the act of 1894 all soldiers and sailors in service during the war and attaining the age of 62 years received \$8 per month; 65, \$10 per month; 70 years, \$15; 75 years, \$20.

In 1896 the beautiful soldiers' monument, the gift of the county of De Kalb "to the boys who fought that this nation under God should have a new birth of freedom," was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. Ex-Governor Hoard, Wisconsin, and Rt. Rev. Bishop Fallows, Chicago, were the orators of the day. The De Kalb county campfire will be held at Kingston in Stuart's Grove, September, this year. The soldiers believe that owing to their declining years and decrease of members this will be the last one held in our county.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

The first cheese factory in the United States was established in 1851 in New York and this industry grew rapidly and many farmers embarked in the dairy business. This rapidly extended to Ohio and later to Illinois. In the early history of our country almost the entire business of the farmers was to raise grain. After the farmers in De Kalb county saw the need of diversified farming and the need of fertilizing, they gradually embarked in the stock business and the first cheese factories were built in the county in the later '60s.

The airs of civilization are generally taken on slowly and the collar as worn by gentlemen of the present day was not a very common article of apparel in the early days of the county. In 1853, after the paper collar came in use generally the De Kalb county citizen could adorn himself at little cost. Tailoring, which has always been a trade that has had considerable business, was not so necessary after the establishment of clothing

stores and gradually the old trades, such as shoe-making, carpentering, coopering and harness making were supplanted by the industrial machine, which could do the work of many men at much less cost.

After the organization of the Associated Press in 1855 all the larger periodicals of the country received dispatches from different parts of the world and the daily became a valuable adjunct of the business men. During the Civil war daily numbers of papers were issued at the exciting times and people in the smaller towns and even in the country began to look for the daily paper. At present since the organization of the rural mail route almost every progressive business man and farmer has a daily periodical come to his door. When De Kalb county became prosperous frequent calls were made upon her charity. In the later '50s and early '60s and anti-slavery people of the north and especially of De Kalb county sent thousand of dollars to "bleeding" Kansas. As the country became developed the machinery which had been used for almost thousands of years was rapidly displaced and the inventions of the last half century have been more advantageous than all that have preceded them in the world's history. In 1871, after the great Chicago fire, thousands of dollars and large amounts of clothing and provisions were forwarded to that city. During the famine in Ireland and in other parts of the world the people of De Kalb county have responded with great generosity.

In 1867 at the time of the Fenian rebellion in Canada many of De Kalb county, sympathizing with their countrymen across the border, organized to give assistance with the hope that in the turmoil that would follow Ireland might be liberated from the British empire. In some parts of the Union organized bands of Fenians marched to the Canadian border and had some conflicts with Canadian troops, but the standing armies of Great Britain and America soon brought the rebellion to a close.

People began to travel extensively after the building of the railroad and after they had attained a certain degree of wealth. In the later '40s and early '50s one of the early settlers of Sycamore township during a period of ten years made three visits to his old home in New York, taking with him different members of the family.

This was considered a great luxury and many regarded him as quite a traveler. It is safe to say that of the old settlers who came in the '30s and '40s few have ever visited the scenes of their early childhood.

In the later '60s and early '70s the wheat crop suffered in this locality from the depredations of the chinch bug and finally wheat culture nearly ceased in De Kalb county. At the present it is safe to say that there are less than a thousand acres of cultivated wheat within our borders. Farmers who in early times raised immense fields of wheat now give more space to the crops of corn, oats and hay, which are the staple crops of the country. From the earliest days of De Kalb county life, until in the '80s great amounts of grain were shipped from this locality. During the days of wheat growing teams would arrive at the elevator early in the morning and come in constant procession during the entire day, the firms of De Kalb county paying out millions of dollars during the year. At present stock feeding consumes most of the grain raised and aside from oats very little grain is now shipped out of the county. The elevators still do a profitable business, but are largely engaged in selling feed for the dairies and many who are engaged in the business have now combined the coal and lumber trade, so that in smaller towns there are none doing an exclusive grain business.

In 1870 temperance societies were organized throughout the Union and De Kalb county had at one time about forty organizations. The work of the temperance lecturer at those times was to make the business of the liquor dealer and the drunkard ludicrous. Many who were speakers were reformed drunkards and when it came to imitating drinking men in their address they came to be experts. The temperance wave which swept over the country at this time was of little lasting benefit. In some towns under the excitement of the moment the liquor business was banished for a time, but many did a profitable business on the sly and "blind pigs" were common.

In 1876 the red ribbon movement received considerable interest in this county and many societies were organized which died out after a period of two or three years. Lasting benefits along the line of temperance were not fully real-

ized until the organization of the W. C. T. U. and the promotion of the teaching of temperance with regard to its effects upon the mind and system in public schools. This has now become a state law and in every school of the county scientific temperance is taught. In 1869 an organization known as the Patrons of Husbandry was organized and gradually spread over the Mississippi valley and later became known as the Grange. One hundred organizations were in existence in 1872 and 1873. This was a rebellion against the liquor dealer and societies were organized to deal directly with the wholesaler. Grange stores became popular, but they were managed by people who had little experience in mercantile lines and they soon failed. The organization in South Pawpaw remained in existence until 1894. Some of the good effects of this movement were the questions discussed for the betterment of the social and educational life of the farmer. In some localities libraries were established and many papers were read and speeches were made, dealing with the education of the farmer's boy and the farmer's girl. Out of this movement grew some spasmodical legislation of the "long-haired" type. Men were sent to the legislature of the state and some even to congress who were wholly inexperienced in the legislating business.

In 1890 a movement of a similar nature but some what more conservative, under the name of Farmers' Alliance, grew up in this state and at one time exercised considerable power. In the State Legislature of Illinois three members of the Farmers' Alliance held the ballots of power when it came to election of United States senator. They finally cast their votes and influence for John M. Palmer, securing his election. At the present time Farmers' Institutes have been instituted and have been supported by wise legislation. These institutes are held in each county and last for several days. Discussions in improved methods of farming and better social conditions and better educational facilities are also made strong features at their deliberations. This is the same movement and one which has accomplished lasting benefits. The state legislature of Illinois and many other states of the Union have an agricultural course in connection with their college course. Many who graduate from the literary and scientific

courses of college afterward take the agricultural course and return to life on the farm, taking with them improved ideas and exert an influence which is wholesome and beneficial to progressive farm life. When our pioneers came to De Kalb county they brought with them few of the luxuries of life, and musical instruments, except the old fashioned "fiddle," were unknown in the county. One of the early inhabitants of Sycamore well remembers when the first melodian was brought to this town and was considered almost a musical wonder. In the assessor's list of the early '60s we find that in some townships no musical instruments are given at all, while in others two or three were fortunate enough to have a melodian. Soon the organ became common and was purchased and placed in many homes not only in the cities and towns but of the farming population. At present the improved piano is found as frequently as was the organ fifteen years ago and many are the skilled musicians of De Kalb county at the present time. Musical organizations in almost every town and city have done much for the ethical life of our people. In the city schools especially trained musicians are teaching the children to read music and to sing. In many of the country schools under the guidance of teachers who had musical ability much has been accomplished in training the musical instinct of the child. Sometimes we hear especially older people speak of the good old times. We believe that the patriotic spirit of the Civil war was greater than during the Revolution and we believe also that the days of 1861 to 1865 proved the patriotism of the people to a greater degree than during the struggle for independence. In that war two hundred and thirty-one men enlisted to serve under the Father of his Country. The number who deserted is ten times the proportionate number that deserted during the Civil war. In so many of our histories of the Revolution we read of the militia that often threw away their loaded muskets and ran without firing their gun. While it is true that the Continental soldier endured more hardships and was as good as ever shouldered musket or drew a sword, still a greater proportion of patriotic soldiers of the Civil war exists than of the Revolution. So in our school government. School is controlled so much more easily, feuds arising between teacher and pupils are the exception at the present time. No

teacher at the present time is hired for his muscular ability but for those good traits of character and for the qualities of head and heart and for ability to instruct.

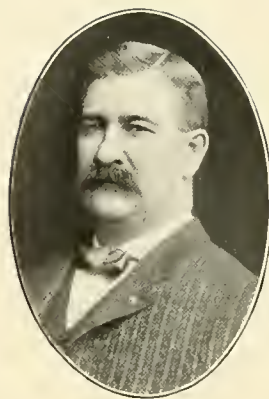
The yellow fever plague that broke out in the southern states had drawn heavily on the charity of De Kalb county and many thousands of dollars, to say nothing of the supplies sent, have been given to the suffering southland. The forest fires of the north have appealed to the charitable instincts of our people and those appeals have always been responded to generously. Contagious diseases which often broke out in earlier times and devastated whole communities, and those diseases which are of an epidemic nature and are so fatal to children are almost a thing of the past. Nothing shows the advancement of our civilization better or more effectually than improvements in the medical science. In every organized city there is a health department under whose intelligent direction many of the diseases which are caused by neglect of sanitary conditions are prevented. In 1811 the Colorado potato bug appeared in this locality and wrought great havoc in that branch of farming industry. They have continued their ravages from time to time in different parts of the country, so that many thousands of bushels of potatoes have been destroyed. Those insects that are pests in the producing of crops are dealt with under the instruction of the department of agriculture and the havoc caused heretofore has been in a great measure prevented. In 1872 the epizootic disease known before the Christian era among horses broke out in De Kalb county, causing great loss to the farming community. This raged during the winter of 1872-3 and the spring of 1873, and in one township alone about a hundred horses perished, to say nothing of those that were disabled for a long time. Farm machinery has been improved, so at the present time the binder does the work in the grain fields where all the cereals are harvested, the corn cutter cuts and shocks the corn, hayloaders do the work heretofore done by two or three men, the harrows that were formerly ten feet wide have been succeeded by the four-horse harrower twenty-four feet in width, which makes the cultivation of one hundred and sixty acres of land possible for one man except during the busiest times. In the early day the farmer carried a sack of grain on his back and



H. C. WHITTEMORE.
Representative, 1884 to 1886.



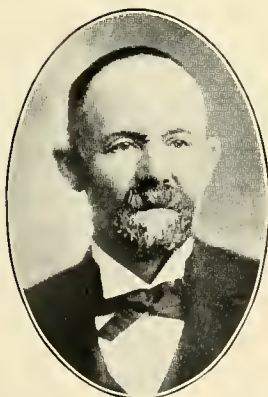
C. F. MEYER.
Representative, 1892 to 1894.



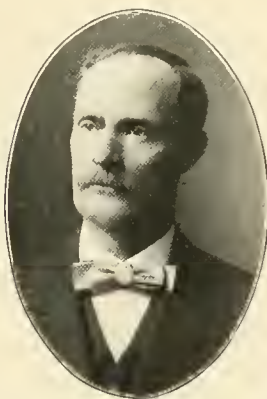
J. B. CASTLE.
Representative, 1902 to 1906.



HIRAM HOLCOMB.
Minority Representative, 1886-1888.



DWIGHT CROSSETT.
Minority Representative, 1888-1890.



G. M. TINDALL.
Representative, 1906 to 1908.



JAMES BRANEN.
Minority Representative,
1894 to 1900—1904 to 1906.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

sowed by hand—now the sixteen-foot seeder does the work of four men. When the first separators were used in this county it was considered a splendid day's work to thresh six hundred bushels of grain. Now with the present threshers, run by engine, four thousand bushels of grain have been known to have been threshed daily. The rural mail routes bring the mail of the farmer to his door every morning, including the daily paper, and the farmer is as familiar with the market as the men of the city. The telephone is in all parts of the county and no one need be without communication with the outside world if he desires it and is willing to pay eighteen dollars a year for that service. Labor troubles have never caused any disorder in our county. In 1877, during the great railroad strike, the militia of DeKalb county were called out by the governor to serve at Braidwood. No lives were lost and in a short time the struggles dispersed without bloodshed. The weather, which is a source of morning inquiry to the average citizen, has played freaks from the beginning of time. In 1872 it was very cold and snow fell in great quantities, making many of the roads impassable. In 1878 was the hottest weather known in this locality for a long period. For days at a time the thermometer stood at one hundred degrees in the shade. Farmers were compelled to do their work of the fields by moonlight and in the cities thousands of cases of sunstroke occurred. In the year 1881 during the month of March one of the great snowfalls occurred, which blocked the railroads for weeks, and for days made it impossible for people to receive their mail, even at points near cities and towns. There were places in De Kalb county where the drifts are known to have been eighteen feet high. Many of them remained along the hedges and willow rows until late in the month of May. One instance during this storm will show the great inconvenience to which the average citizen was put during the time that communication with the outside world had ceased. William Wike of Mayfield lost a little boy nearly three years of age. Two days later the time was set for the funeral. Snow fell in such quantities that no exercises were held, and the next day was again set for the funeral services. On this day one of the infant twins died and the storm continued. Two days later the second twin passed away and it was one week before the people of the

community were able to carry the remains of the three little children to the cemetery, and services were held early in the spring, when the roads had become again passible. For nearly a month no trains passed on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad in the northern part of the county. The citizens of De Kalb county, like those from other parts of the Union, have been excited by stories of gold and discovery of new territory and have emigrated largely at these times. During the gold excitement of 1849 and 1850 about five hundred people left this county for the Golden Gate. Nearly all who left at that time in one way or another were benefited financially. In the early '60s before the breaking out of the war, gold was discovered near Pike's Peak and again the spirit of emigration prevailed. "Pike's Peak or bust" was the motto of many young men of this community. Those who went to Pike's Peak at that time were not so successful as the 49ers, and many returned with considerable experience and but little gold. Again in 1875 and 1876 gold was discovered in the Black Hills and again emigration drifted westward. The citizens of De Kalb county have settled in almost every state of the Union. Former citizens of Sycamore are now known to have homes in every state and territory of this country. To show how our people have emigrated at different times and how they move away from the old home free, in the story of the town of Pawpaw, which was told in 1899, we have given a partial list of former Pawpaw citizens, who are in other parts of the Union. This will give us an idea of how widely our people have become distributed.

In 1868 General Grant, the hero of the Civil war, was nominated for the presidency and it is needless to say that with his military prestige he was elected by an overwhelming majority. At this time Charles W. Marsh of De Kalb county was elected state senator, R. M. Pritchard, Lewis McEwen of De Kalb county were elected members of the house; W. H. Moore, a one-armed soldier, county clerk; General E. F. Dutton circuit clerk; Captain R. A. Smith county treasurer; Captain E. P. Safford, sheriff; Luther Lowell, county judge; and H. P. Hall, who had served in the civil war from the state of Vermont, county superintendent. By 1872 the opponents of the republican party of the Grant administration or-

ganized a movement under the head of liberal republicans. They nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency and Gratz Brown for vice president. A number of the staunch republicans deserted the regular ticket and supported this movement. Among that number was Chauncey Ellwood, who was nominated by the liberal republicans and afterward endorsed by the democrats of the state senate. A campaign ensued and much political bitterness seemed manifest. The regular republican ticket, however, swept not only the United States but De Kalb county: C. M. Conrad, county clerk; E. F. Dutton, circuit clerk and recorder; Daniel Dustin, county treasurer; R. J. Holcomb, sheriff; Luther Lowell, county judge. H. P. Hall was re-elected county superintendent of schools. The hard times of the early '70s, which always creates dissatisfaction for the reigning political power, caused a large number of those who had formerly allied themselves with the republicans to support the democratic ticket. The campaign of Tilden and Hendricks was carried on with great excitement and much political animosity. The regular marching clubs, which were instituted in this country in the campaign of 1860, was carried to perfection during this campaign. Those who lived in De Kalb county will not forget the long period of uncertainty that followed that election. The county officers elected at this time were: C. M. Conrad, county clerk; George C. Cox, circuit clerk; Robert Roberts, county treasurer; R. J. Holcomb, sheriff; G. S. Robinson, a Vermonter, who had moved to South Carolina at the breaking out of the rebellion, became a citizen of Sycamore and was elected county judge; and S. L. Graham was elected county superintendent of schools.

In the latter '60s a political scrimmage that created considerable interest occurred in De Kalb county, when R. L. Divine, one of the leading lawyers of northern Illinois, became a candidate for congress. The opposition nominated William Harrington, a Methodist minister, who was at the time serving as presiding elder. Again the stump speeches were held in the schoolhouses of the land and at the close of the contest Rev. Harrington, who received the indorsement of De Kalb county, was defeated in the convention. In 1868 Hon. R. Ellwood received the endorsement of his county but was not successful in congress. The administration of Rutherford B. Hayes was remarkably

successful and he did much to allay the bad feeling which still existed between the north and the south and under his judicious management of national affairs the country again prospered and by 1880 the republican party was again strong in the contest. At this time much interest was manifest in the caucuses previous to the convention, as people now regarded the republican nomination as equivalent to an election. The only exception by this time had been the election of Captain R. A. Smith over Mr. Tappan, the regular nominee for treasurer. George S. Cox, who had served one term as circuit clerk and had made himself extremely popular with the farmers, was a candidate for re-election. General Dustin, the pride of the soldiers of De Kalb county, a speaker of force and a man well known, was Mr. Cox's antagonist. Mr. Cox's political plans had been so well laid that the political managers of affairs found that it was a great undertaking to bring about his defeat. The matter was not settled when the delegates appeared at the convention. Everything was uncertain and much depended upon the nomination of the circuit clerk. Mr. D. J. Carnes, candidate for state's attorney, was withdrawn and J. B. Stephens, of De Kalb, received the support of the Sycamore delegation. R. J. Holcomb, who had served for seven years as sheriff, was withdrawn and Sycamore's support was given to L. P. Wood, of Genoa. At that time John Syme was a candidate for representative. When the balloting commenced Cox had more votes than any of the other candidates, Dustin second in the list, Mr. Winslow of Squaw Grove had five and A. S. Kinsloe of Malta five votes. On the twenty-second ballot Dustin was nominated by a majority of a half vote. The other men nominated in the convention at this time and elected were: Ira Roberts, county treasurer; L. P. Wood, sheriff. Mr. Cox announced himself as an independent candidate and made a desperate effort to defeat the regular nominee, but was unable to turn the tide of republicanism and the entire ticket from president down to county surveyor elected. Hiram Loucks, of Sandwich, and Henry Wood, of Sycamore, were elected members of the legislature. The off-year elections gave C. M. Conrad the office of county clerk; Robert Roberts, county treasurer; L. P. Wood, sheriff; G. S. Robinson, county judge; George I. Talbot, county superintendent of schools; and S. T. Armstrong, county

surveyor. In 1884 H. M. Boardman was elected a member of the legislature and Henry Wood was re-elected for the same position. Henry Wood was succeeded by William M. Byers of South Grove, who served from 1876 to 1880. In 1884 the presidential campaign which landed Grover Cleveland in the presidential chair was opened with great activity. General Dustin was nominated for circuit clerk without opposition; Charles F. Greenwood of Clinton was nominated for county treasurer. In 1886 C. M. Conrad was a candidate for the fourth term and was opposed by C. F. Greenwood and A. S. Kinsloe, county clerk, O. S. Holcomb, sheriff. Luther Lowell was a candidate for re-election and opposed by Charles A. Bishop. George I. Talbot was a candidate for county superintendent of schools without opposition. After a close contest in the caucuses C. M. Conrad was nominated for county clerk and Luther Lowell for county judge. Judge Bishop and his friends appealed from the decision of the county convention and he became an independent candidate, the democrats making no nominations. This was one of the bitterest political contests in the history of the county. Judge Bishop succeeded in defeating the regular nominee by about two hundred and fifty majority. This was the second time in the history of the county when regular nominations of a republican county convention had been defeated at the polls. The presidential election again saw General Dustin a candidate without opposition for circuit clerk and recorder. D. D. Hunt was candidate for representative. Regular nominees from Benjamin Harrison to county surveyor were elected by large majorities. The off year of 1890 showed the democrat pendulum swinging again toward the descendency. After a bitter contest D. D. Hunt was nominated for sheriff; A. S. Kinsloe nominated without opposition for county clerk; John T. Becker, after strong opposition, became a nominee for county treasurer; A. M. Ostrander nominee for sheriff. Judge Bishop was nominated without opposition; Lewis M. Gross nominated for county superintendent of schools after a close contest with the incumbent in the office, George I. Talbot. M. L. Oleson of De Kalb, of Swedish birth, was defeated in the convention for county treasurer. There was much dissatisfaction in republican circles and the democrats, independents and Scandinavians formed a

political coalition and nominated the following ticket: John McNamara was a candidate for circuit clerk against S. T. Armstrong, who was nominated to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of General Dustin, who had been appointed by his comrade-in-arms, Benjamin Harrison, to the position of sub-treasurer. Fred Brown of Waterman was a candidate for county clerk against A. S. Kinsloe. Mr. Weeks was candidate of the coalition for treasurer; Charles Peterson, for sheriff; Mr. Randall, of Sandwich, for county judge; and George I. Talbot for county superintendent of schools. The campaign was carried on amid much excitement and a great deal of political bitterness was engendered. The regular ticket, however, proved a winner at the polls by reduced majorities. In 1892 S. T. Armstrong was unopposed for county clerk. H. S. Early was nominated for state's attorney and M. Hines nominated for coroner. In this contest Grover Cleveland defeated Benjamin Harrison, but the remainder of the republican ticket was elected. C. F. Meyer was elected member of the house. In 1894 the republican nominees for county offices were nominated practically without opposition: A. S. Kinsloe, county clerk; A. L. Wells, county treasurer; J. M. Shafter, sheriff; C. A. Bishop, county judge; Lewis M. Gross, county superintendent of schools. D. D. Hunt was elected state senator. The panic of 1893, which lasted until 1897, again caused a tidal wave in favor of republicanism, and William McKinley was elected, carrying some of the southern states, while S. T. Armstrong was elected for county clerk; H. S. Early, for state's attorney; J. D. Morris, coroner.

INVENTION OF THE MARSH HARVESTER.

One of the inventions of a De Kalb county man deserves special mention, as it was one of those inventions that revolutionized the harvesting of grain. Some time in 1858 Mr. W. W. Marsh, who was then a resident of Clinton township, while binding in the field, found that if the gavels of grain were near him so that time was saved in passing from one gavel to the other he could bind a bundle in the time it took for a reaping machine to gather one and deliver it on the ground. This matter was discussed at the table and the next day the experiment continued until this fact was assured. The Marsh brothers, W. W. and C. W., then attempted to construct

a machine that would cut the grain and carry it to a place where men standing on the machine could bind the grain. This apparatus was at first put on behind the reaper, which lost the Marsh Brothers' lawsuit with McCormicks, and the binding tables were afterward put on the side of the machine. The elevator which carried the grain from the platform to the binding table was an idea originated wholly by the Marsh Brothers. When the first machine was ready it was started in timothy, which went up the elevator heads first and soon clogged the machine. They then secured some bolting, nailed it on the elevator pulleys, which were of wood, and experimented until the elevator ran without any trouble and delivered the grain to the binding table in horizontal position. They then cut an eight acre piece almost without stopping, two men binding the grain on the machine, where heretofore six men were required to bind the same amount while on the ground in the gavel. They soon found themselves able to bind four hundred bundles per hour from a five foot machine. After the experiments were carried on to a successful termination, they built a factory at Plano, and for a time manufactured their machines at that point. In 1869 the Marsh Harvester factory was built in Sycamore and continued with great success until the invention of the Appleby binder. All the binders at present use the same principle for the elevation of the grain as was invented by Marsh, and had the Marsh Brothers put the Appleby binder on their machine, the splendid reputation of the Marsh harvester would have brought success to this company.

The Marsh Brothers have invented and manufactured wind mills, plows, cultivators, wire stretchers, corn cutters, corn huskers, etc. One incident which was a memorable one to Mr. W. W. Marsh is worthy of special note, as it was a momentous occasion for De Kalb county, as well as a central figure therein. The test of the Marsh harvester took place on the Clark Barber farm, north of De Kalb, in the presence of thousands of spectators. Nearly every reaping machine known was in the contest, among which were the pioneer wire and cord binders, both of which at that time proved failures. The Marsh machine asserted the value of the principles upon which it is based and achieved a complete triumph. Mr.

Marsh occupied the platform alone and in fifty minutes bound the grain out on an acre, accomplishing the work with utmost ease. All binders have used this principle to the present time, and this invention with the invention of barb wire by Joseph Glidden were events of world interest. De Kalb county claims the honor of being the home of the Marsh brothers and Joseph Glidden. Sketches of the lives of these men and details of their work along mechanical and industrial lines are given in the biographical part of this work.

THE HISTORY OF THE BARB WIRE INDUSTRY AS TOLD BY COL. I. L. ELLWOOD.

In 1873 we had a little county fair down here about where the Normal school now stands and a man by the name of Rose that lived in Clinton exhibited at that fair a strip of wood about an inch square and about sixteen feet long and drove into this wood some sharp brads leaving the points stick out for the purpose of hanging it on a smooth wire which was the principal fencing material at that time. This strip of wood so armed to hang on the wire was to stop the cattle from crawling through. Mr. Glidden, Mr. Haish and myself were at that fair and all three of us stood looking at this invention of Mr. Rose's, and I think that each one of us at that hour conceived the idea that barbs could be placed on the wire in some way instead of being driven into the strip of wood. Mr. Glidden, Mr. Haish and myself, each one returned to our places of business with an idea of constructing a barb wire. Mr. Haish made what is known as the Haish barb, and Mr. Glidden what is known as the Glidden barb. I did not succeed in attaching barbs to wire, but conceived the idea of putting barbs into hoop iron, a thin hoop iron having a twist in it, and then cutting out with a die a sort of a star shaped barb which I slipped into this hoop iron so it would not slip out. The public did not seem to appreciate it as much as I did and I soon abandoned that, and the principal reason for abandoning it in its early stage, although I sold quite a good deal of it and shipped some to Iowa and other states, is that my wife and myself were out riding one Sunday afternoon and Mr. Glidden had succeeded in putting up some fencing, his style of fencing, by the side of the road where we were riding. I think it was about the first

that was ever put up. I got out of the buggy and was looking at this when my wife remarked to me that she thought it was a better invention than mine because it would not rust out quick. I was somewhat offended by the remark that she had made that any one had a better invention for barb wire than I did and during the rest of the drive home there was very little conversation. But it set me to thinking and I did not sleep much that night. I came to the conclusion that I had better have an interest with Mr. Glidden. Next morning he came into my place where I was keeping a retail hardware store, and he wanted to know of me what I thought about his invention. I told him I wanted to buy an interest in it. The proposition was, if I would pay one-half the expense that he had been to and I would agree to take the management of the business he would sell me one-half interest. We figured up and the one-half interest came to \$265. I paid him the \$265 and without the assistance of a lawyer or any one drew up the assignment to me for one-half interest. The next morning I had him at the depot ready to go to Washington to secure the patents. At this time the patent had been rejected. When we got to Washington Mr. Haish did not appear. Now there is one can tell how close those two men were in their inventions, but the energy that was shown by Mr. Glidden and myself and personal explanations to the Commissioner of Patents we succeeded in getting the Glidden Patent after it was once rejected. We returned to our offices. Mr. Glidden went home and went into his tool shop, such as most farmers have, and took an old coffee mill and by using the shaft in that, and the crank on the shaft, and him taking a piece of wire and putting it through this shaft and his wife turning the crank he made wire barbs, which afterward he slipped on to the wire and then placed another wire along the side and twisted it and made what substantially is today the Glidden barb wire. Of course at that time it was very rude wire with barbs perhaps an inch or inch and a half long, a number nine wire, weighing three or four pounds per rod and such as had been used in the ordinary smooth wire fence.

Mr. Glidden manufactured a few spools of wire by making the barbs as stated above by hand and then some boys climbing a ladder or tree, and slipping those barbs on to the wire in bunches

and then stretching the wire out and placing another one by the side of it, and placing the barbs six inches apart and twisting it by hand. About this time I entered into partnership with Mr. Glidden and we rented a little building upon Main street. In the summer of '74, I think, the number of boys employed in the manufacture of the wire was six, and those boys were obliged to grease this wire in order to have the barbs slip on it. I remember one day that there were five of these boys passing by the bank of Jim Lott, who was banker here, and I made the remark to him, "There goes the factory hands of De Kalb." He laughed at them, as they were all covered with grease. I said, "Some day De Kalb will be like Gloverville, New York, a Barb City or City of Barb Wire." and that has been carried out pretty thoroughly from that day to this. The building we were in belonged to Mr. Wagner and was located about where Home's livery barn is now.

Now as to the future of barb wire from that time to this it is pretty well known. We built a factory the next year, in '75, opposite the Glidden House next to the railroad and I think we built that 160 feet long and put in an engine. Mr. Glidden and Mr. Phin Vaughn planned and built all the machinery. They made a frame to put a spool in and twist the wire by a belt from the pulley, and at that time we were probably manufacturing a carload a day—ten tons. The winter of '75 we built an addition on to this, which was about 160 feet long, forty feet wide, two stories. All barbs at that time were put on by hand, machinery pulling a lever and twisting the barb on the wire. In '76 we were using so much wire that it attracted the attention of the wire mills. Mr. Washburn of the firm of Washburn and Moen came to De Kalb to see what we were doing with all this wire and at once commenced negotiating to buy Mr. Glidden and myself out. Mr. Glidden sold his interest. I did not. Mr. Glidden sold for \$60,000 cash. I gave him \$20,000 for his interest in the book accounts at that time, and in the sale he received a royalty of twenty-five cents per hundred pounds on all wire that Washburn & Moen or myself or any licensee might manufacture. This, of course, for a number of years was a very large income to Mr. Glidden. But in the meantime litigation was commenced against the infringements, and there was

probably spent, well at least, \$600,000 to \$700,000 on each side in that great law suit. It lasted for three years.

Q. Mr. Glidden had protected this patent from infringement all this time?

A. Yes, that is, Washburn & Moen had bought Mr. Glidden out and they had the patent to protect.

After we got into this litigation we found an old patent called the Thorn Wire Hedge Patent that had some eight or ten years to run, but had never been used to any extent. The nearest we could get to this patent was a piece of metal with a hole punched through it, two sharp points, and then slipped on to the wire, a small wire, was called the Kelly Patent and patented by a man by the name of Kelly. He made it simply for the purpose of keeping cats from off his roof, but never used it as fencing. It was an important patent and Washburn & Moen bought it, and bought a great many other patents and we got a great many patents ourselves. I remember one patent we purchased was one of the best that was ever issued. I employed a man by the name of Stover. He was a bright, energetic man, a skilled mechanic. I made a contract with him to the effect if he would manufacture a machine that would put barbs on wire automatically and wire on spools I would pay him a certain royalty on what was made on his machine. He got up a machine; I was only paying him two and a half cents per hundred pounds, but I found that I was making Stover a wealthy man fast and the result was I bought him out of the contract, in fact, that purchase made Mr. Stover rich, but everything that he had done for us was strictly in accordance with the contract and his machine gave perfect satisfaction.

The litigation mentioned previously continued, I think, three or four years, and was finally decided in favor of Washburn & Moen by the Federal court, then the parties having infringements came in and settled, and took license, and barb wire went on and has increased in tonnage. I may say from that day to this.

In regard to the prosperity of De Kalb owing to the manufacture of barb wire Mr. Glidden and Mr. Haish are the two men, to put it comparatively, who planted the acorn that made the oak of De Kalb. A settlement was made by Washburn

& Moen and myself with Mr. Haish that was satisfactory to Mr. Haish and ourselves, and well understood by the licensees, but later by technicalities in the law the licensees took an advantage of ceasing to pay the future amount of royalty owing to the settlement with Mr. Haish, consequently royalties were reduced year after year until finally they were reduced to, I think, two and one-half cents per hundred pounds and after this reduction the licensees founded what they called The Columbia Patent Company and protected the patent from Washburn & Moen and myself and paid royalty into the Patent Company.

About 1884 or 1885 we built large factories nearer the North Western depot and in about 1887 we built the wire mill. In building the wire mill Mr. Glidden and my brother Hiram each took a quarter interest in the wire and nail mill. About 1895 I bought Mr. Glidden and my brother both out in the wire mill. Originally Washburn & Moen of Worcester conducted the wire business of the east and I had control of the western states and territories, the profit of each concern to be divided. About the year 1890 Washburn & Moen and myself dissolved partnership, I taking the western plants and they keeping the eastern plants. In the year 1898 the American Steel & Wire Company was formed. They took in then about 60 or 65 per cent of the leading manufacturers at that time. In the year 1899 the American Steel & Wire of New Jersey was organized and took in practically all of the wire manufactures all over the United States. This company was merged into the United States steel corporation, and became one of its subsidiary companies April 1, 1901. The De Kalb plants belong to the American Steel & Wire Company. Its employes at this time number 750 men. The pay roll during 1906 was \$525,000. Shipping during 1906, the largest during its organization, was 82,223 tons. Of this tonnage there were shipped nails, 29,000 tons, and barb wire 24,000 tons, the balance what is called Ellwood fence and kindred products.

The total tonnage of barb wire of United States, including the product of the independent manufacturers, during 1906 was 266,000 tons. This is the largest year's production of barb wire of United States. Fifty to sixty thousand tons of this product was exported. The total number

of employes of United States corporations during 1906 was 292,457 men. The number of men employed in the different subsidiary companies of the corporation who are employed in the manufacture of material for export are about 10,000 men. The total value of exports for the year 1906 was fifty million dollars. The total tonnage of wire products in the United States in 1906 was 1,900,000 tons. Of this amount the American Steel & Wire Company produced 1,500,000 tons.

This tonnage is given as an illustration of the increase in demand from year to year as regarding the price that it was sold at. Mr. Glidden and myself and Mr. Haish in the early times were selling barb wire at eighteen cents per pound. When the American Steel & Wire was formed, capital \$40,000,000, of accumulative seven per cent preferred stock and \$40,000,000 of common stock, when this company was formed we were selling at about \$7.00, the private concerns at about \$7.00 per hundred pounds. After the formation of the American Steel & Wire it was reduced to \$5.00 per hundred. When the United States Steel Company bought the American Steel & Wire the price was about \$4.00 per hundred. The United States Steel Co. has reduced the price, I think, to about \$3.00 per hundred. Now this is accounted for by the concentration of capital and being able thereby to produce wire and nails from the ore beds to the consumer, and to me it seems strange that the public should have so much feeling against corporations and trusts and the concentration of capital, that is the greatest power on earth of developing the country and reducing the price to the consumer.

With the above statements we think it is commendable to the consolidation and to the trusts that since they were formed they have increased wages for labor over 30 per cent and have also reduced prices to consumers to the amount of 500 per cent.

All the barb wire that has been produced would put a fence around the earth seventeen wires high.

SCHOOLS.

Soon after the first settlers arrived in De Kalb county they began to look after the educational as well as the religious welfare of their children. Public schools at the time of settlement in this

county were not thoroughly established throughout the Union. We are informed that about this time the chaplain of the Pennsylvania legislature arose in his place one morning during the heated discussion on the establishment of the public schools in that state and used the following startling language in his prayer: "I pray God that he will deliver the commonwealth of Pennsylvania from the damning influence of the public schools," and it was then that Thad Stevens, one of the younger members and advocates of the public school system, arose in his place and said "that this was God's day but not the chaplain's," and made a fiery address, which carried conviction and carried the measure through the legislature, which promoted the public school system of the state of Pennsylvania. The subscription schools were common in all parts of the Union outside of New England and the thinly settled portions of the west as early established the subscription schools in Illinois. The settlers who came into Illinois from the southern states were not strong advocates of public schools like the people from New England and the middle states. After the advent of the settlers from New England and the middle and central states schools were rapidly established.

The first one of which we have any definite record was taught in the house of Thomas Brook, on section 22, Somonauk township, and the first school house was of logs and erected in 1837, on the same section. Charles Eastabrook taught the school in this house the following winter. Others were established this year in Sycamore and was taught by Mary Wood and later by Jesse C. Kellogg. The wages received were about five dollars a month, and from what we can learn by tradition we understand that Mary Wood received two dollars and a half a month for her labor. In some instances if a teacher were a man of a family he received perhaps ten dollars a month, but took part of his pay in supplies for the family. Money at this time was scarce and schools were taught for a few months during the year, the summer term lasting generally two months and the winter term three and in some instances four months. As the settlers came in and the population increased schools were generally removed from private houses into buildings built by the public. In the history of South Grove township we have given a vivid picture of one of these early school build-

ings and its arrangement for the accommodation of the pupils. The transition from the log school house to the present school house of brick, stone and plate glass indicates in a material way the changes three-quarters of a century have brought in the educational interests of the county. Most of the families who settled here in the early days were young people or couples who had not reached the prime of life, for the wealth of the fertile plains of Illinois brought with it too many hardships to make it attractive to the older people and lure them away from their eastern homes of comfort. Thus it was in pioneer days large families of children brought to the attention of their parents the serious question of schools.

Upon the organization of the county Frederick Love was appointed first school commissioner. He served from 1838 to 1842. He received about twenty-five dollars for his services per year, and his main duty was to look after the sale of the school lands. The office of school commissioner had largely to do with the sale of public lands and handle the public money for school purposes, and they bore that title under the administration of Marshall Stark, James Harrington, Sheldon Crosssett, J. R. Crosssett, and N. S. Greenwood.

Dr. James Harrington was a man of considerable ability, had educational advantages and patterned largely after the school system of New York, where he had taught previous to studying medicine in that state. Some of the questions propounded to the teachers at this time will give some idea of the educational situation of those earlier times. One question that was asked a teacher upon examination was "Will you be confined to a text-book in teaching any branch, or, in other words, do you think a class has been well conducted when nothing has been done but to ask and answer the questions of a text-book?" In most of the schools reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling were taught. In very few schools of the early days did pupils pursue such branches as grammar, geography, history and the studies of the present time. It is not beyond the memory of the writer to hear people argue that as their children were not expecting to be teachers that the grammar, history, geography, physiology and studies of modern schools were wholly unnecessary. In some of the schools as late as the '70s grammar, arithmetic and geography had not been taught. In

the winter the large boys came to school after the work was done and they worked vigorously at reading, writing, ciphering and spelling. Boys attended district school frequently after they had attained their majority. People now forty years old can remember the large number of "big boys" that were present during the winter term. It was not thought manly by many of these same big boys to attend school in the summer time. The summer school was thought fit for the small children and the girls. Many who taught school were themselves poorly educated and had nothing more than the advantages of the district school. In the '50s, '60s and earlier '70s the custom of hiring a woman for the summer and a man for winter prevailed. The summer term was generally short, the winter term in rare instances covering a period of four months. The pupils scarcely got acquainted with the teacher before the school was handed over to a new teacher. Finally the school year was divided into the spring, summer and winter terms, the spring term covering a period of two months, summer term two months, and the winter term two and a half to three months, and in rare instances four months, and in many districts three teachers were employed during the year.

As previously stated, many large boys attended school, and in those pioneer days were in some cases quite unruly. "No lickin' no larnin'" was the prevailing sentiment, and sometimes the doctrine ended in a catastrophe for the teacher. In almost any school district of the county if we could talk with pupils who attended thirty, forty and fifty years ago, we would hear a catastrophe of this kind where the big boys put the school master out, while in other instances if we were to talk with the teachers of those times we would find that the only virtue they would mention in their own experience as teacher would be the fact that they were able to "lick the whole pack." In those days if a school became decidedly unruly the directors would look over the community and select for the teacher a man with physical qualifications rather than mental, with the instruction that he should open school and be boss and maintain order.

In noticing some of the programs of the teachers' institutes of the '50s we find questions like the following for discussion: "In nature, as well as civilization, order is Heaven's first law, and it is necessary that the teacher maintain order and

strict discipline before they can be successful teachers." In the later '50s in the school taught in Mayfield the teacher had a class in grammar, which for those days was famous for its ability to parse, analyze and diagram, and teachers came from all around to hear the class at work. Still it is safe to say that a majority of the community were much opposed to the grammar class, as it took time from studies that they regarded essential. When the graded schools were established and the children of the country began to attend, boys generally found themselves in a predicament. They were all right in arithmetic but woefully deficient in grammar. Even as late as the early '80s Professor A. J. Blanchard, superintendent of the Sycamore schools, gave the pupils of the country schools ranking according to examinations in language and grammar. Teachers of the early days spent much of their time in cyphering with the older classes. There seemed to be no exercise of the school of sufficient importance to prevent the teacher from doing a sum for the pupil when requested. In many instances if the teacher were hearing a recitation in reading or spelling, the pupil for whom the sum was being done could hear the class recite. In other cases teachers would allow the class to go on as best they could and give his attention to the difficult sum. After the State Normal school was established and the influence of that normal began to be felt some of the teachers regarded the "doing of sums" as time wasted, and instead of doing the work for the pupil would ask judicious questions and leave the pupil to think his way through the difficulty. Many a teacher with modern ideas was bitterly criticised by the patrons because they would not stop and "do sums," as in times past. Well do we remember the first normal teacher who came to teach in a Mayfield district where we attended later when a little boy. The directors believed in her and perhaps one or two other families of the neighborhood, but the majority of the community were against the modern ideas that she had acquired at normal. She introduced reading charts, outlined maps were purchased upon her recommendation, and she attempted to beautify the schoolhouse and ground. Much of this was considered a wasteful expenditure of money, and before the term closed a rebellion broke out. But many of the same "rebels" were glad to acknowledge the efficient work of

this teacher in after years. In fact the school was given an impetus which was of lasting benefit. By 1860 nearly all the log houses were replaced by frame buildings. These were built in the form of a rectangular box, the ceiling was low, the windows were on three sides and stove in the middle. The buildings were sided, lathed and plastered and in winter were very cold. Unfortunately the office of county superintendent was made of a political nature and when nominations were bestowed for other offices "geography" counted for considerable in the nomination of superintendent. Mr. Dwight Crossett, who succeeded N. S. Greenwood, and was on the whole a bright man and an efficient superintendent for that day, says that when they made up the Union ticket he was put on from the fact that he was a democrat. H. C. Beard, who followed Mr. Crossett, was a teacher of considerable ability, visiting the schools and accomplishing considerable in the way of preparing excellent programs for teachers at the institutes. During his administration he secured the services of Dr. Richard Edwards, afterwards president of the Normal, and state superintendent for one term. He taught in all the branches at the institute and was the only instructor. For this he received the magnificent sum of thirty dollars. The total expenses of the office, including help at the institute was one hundred and forty-two dollars and forty cents in 1864, and Mr. Beard received for his services one hundred and fifty-five dollars and eighty-nine cents and commissions of fifty-two dollars for twenty-six days' visitation. In the fall of 1864 on the republican ticket at the nomination at the convention the patriotic people of De Kalb county wished to reward the soldiers who had suffered on the field of battle and Lieutenant Pritchard by common consent was to receive the nomination. Owing to failing health he was compelled to withdraw, and Captain M. V. Allen of Shabbona, a wounded soldier, was given the nomination without opposition. Mr. Allen had had no experience whatever in teachers' work and after attending a summer school of normal for a period of two weeks he began operations. At that time the county superintendent received a better salary and the office was made much more lucrative, nine hundred dollars being voted extra by the board of supervisors, so that in all Captain Allen received about a thousand dollars a year.

He was succeeded by Professor H. P. Hall, who was elected in the fall of 1868. Mr. Hall was a collegiate and had received splendid educational opportunities in his New England home. He had been city superintendent of the Sycamore schools and from this time on educational affairs progressed rapidly. Mr. Hall made a special effort to prepare the teachers in grammar, history and geography. His institutes were exceptionally valuable along this line. He visited the schools of De Kalb county regularly and did much to secure better primary work in the district schools. At the time he began his work of superintendent he found many teachers using the old a b c method, and he did a great deal to put an end to this old-fashioned way of teaching the children to read. It was through his efforts that many of the trees which adorn country schoolyards were planted. All this met with considerable opposition. The teachers of muscle alone did not fare well in their examinations before Professor Hall. He found many of the men teaching school would sit with feet upon their desk, chew tobacco and use the stove as a cuspidor. It is needless to say that he made an enemy of that type of teacher. Mr. Hall received a regular salary and held the office for a period of eight years. Much of the opposition created by Mr. Hall among the patrons of the schools of this county is to his credit, and many who opposed his views at that time now admit the error of their way. The majority of the people of this county think H. P. Hall was in advance of his time.

After the nomination of S. L. Graham, the county board of supervisors passed an act which, though honestly done by many of that body, proved disastrous to the schools of the county. The salary was reduced from fourteen hundred dollars to four hundred dollars and the matter of school visitation was taken out of the hands of the superintendent, so that during the administration of Mr. Graham no schools were supervised at all. Mr. Graham was compelled to teach school, keep store and occupy himself in other lines of work, as the salary was not sufficient for honorable living. He was a graduate of Waynesburg College, and at the time of his accession to the office of county superintendent was twenty-six years of age. His work as principal of the Malta schools had been handled satisfactory and he was known as a young man of ability, and had an opportunity been given, as had been given his predecessors, H. P. Hall and N. V.

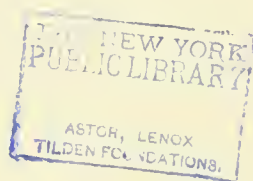
Allen, his services as county superintendent might have been more effectual than they were.

Mr. George I. Talbot, a graduate of the State Normal, and principal of the Shabbona schools, was appointed by the board of supervisors in 1882, served one year, when he was elected for a term of four years. The schools had not been supervised during the term of Mr. Graham; the county board by this time had realized the mistake they had made and the injustice done Mr. Graham, and restored the salary to its former position. At the time of his accession to office Mr. Talbot was twenty-eight years of age. He entered upon his work with characteristic energy and fought out many of the problems which have made for the betterment of the educational system of the county. Mr. Talbot was opposed to the old idea of a woman for the summer's teacher and a man for the winter's teacher, and he made an effort to secure a longer term of service for the teacher. Some of the "moss backs" who had taught in the winter and worked on the farm in the summer time soon found themselves without positions. His examinations were thorough and modern and in line with the ideas of his time. His institutes were exceptionally valuable and the day meetings which he held in different parts of the county did much for a better educational spirit all along the line of educational work. He was one of the educators of the state who formed the original course of study, which was adopted for district school work throughout Illinois. He brought to his institutes some of the best educators of that time, among them Dr. Hewitt Neppers, Professor Powell, later supervisor of the public schools of the District of Columbia, and teachers of drawing, physiology and the elementary sciences. The pupils of the country school, upon completion of their course of study, in passing on final examination were given certificates which admitted them to any high school in the county.

According to the course of study the examinations for the district pupils were given in February and in May and the final examinations later in the year. Before the administration of Mr. Talbot many of the pupils had received no educational advantages beyond the district school. He encouraged the prospective teacher to attend normal and make preparation. The days of the discussion of the old question, "Is Teaching a Profession," had passed.



JOHN WILLISTON COOK.



Mr. Talbot was succeeded in office in 1890 by Lewis M. Gross, of Kirkland. At the time of his election he was serving as principal of the Kirkland school and 27 years old. Having taught under Mr. Talbot, and having had the advantages of his institutes and teachers' meetings, he naturally followed the course outlined by his predecessor. Under his encouragement the attendance at the normal school from the county was increased, the pupils passing from the country schools to the high schools largely increased in number. The institutes continued to be exceptionally valuable, and under his administration the services of such men as State Superintendent Raab, Dr. Cook, F. T. Oldt, of Dubuque, and men from the leading universities of the Mississippi valley were secured. The reading circle work, which had been started in the state in 1884, was continued, and Mr. Gross became a member of the State Teachers' Reading Circle board, and was its manager five years, which planned the professional reading for the teachers of Illinois. In the summer of 1899 he called a convention of directors and established county uniformity of text-books. Mr. Gross found it necessary in the improvement of school conditions to have the co-operation of the directors, and directors meetings were held in different parts of the county. Schoolhouses, outbuildings and grounds were very much improved. The new schoolhouses built were models of convenience, comfort and beauty. This made county uniformity of text-books possible, which removed, in a great measure, the burdens from the tenants' children, who are compelled to move frequently from one district to another.

During his administration teachers were nearly all hired by the year. During the latter part of his term of sixteen years the Normal School was established, which proved of great assistance, and Superintendent Gross immediately worked with the normal faculties for the perfection of the school system. Institutes which had been held in public school buildings of Sycamore, De Kalb, Sandwich and Genoa, were then held annually at the Normal, and the Normal faculty were the instructors. This gave a wide range of studies for the teachers of the county, and as they were held during the summer school, the faculty did the instructing for the amount of the institute fund on hand.

Mr. Gross was succeeded by W. W. Coultas, in

1906. At the time of his election Mr. Coultas was forty-five years of age and was principal of the Malta school.

Some of the school men who have been regarded as landmarks in educational work are A. J. Blanchard, of Sycamore, who for twenty-five years was superintendent of the Sycamore graded schools. He was superintendent of the Academy of Vermont until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he took a company from his school and entered the Army of the Potomac. He resigned on account of ill health and came to Sycamore in 1862, served a period of five years, then for five years was superintendent of the Litchfield and Rochelle schools, and was again employed as city superintendent by the board of education of Sycamore and served in this capacity for twenty years. Under A. J. Blanchard the first graduating exercises of the public schools of the county were held in 1876. The course of study at that time covered a period of three years. This plan was followed by the other schools of the county and in the later '70s DeKalb and Sandwich had commencement exercises. In 1881 the Genoa school had commencement exercises under the direction of Professor D. M. Gibbs, which was soon followed by the smaller graded schools of the county, so at this time in the schools of Fairdale, Kirkland, Kingston, Malta, Cortland, Shabbona, Waterman, Hineckley and Somonauk courses of study ranging from two to four years have been laid down and commencement exercises held accordingly. Seven years ago the course of study in the Sycamore graded schools, under the direction of Superintendent J. L. Adee, were extended and covered a period of four years. This was followed by De Kalb, by Genoa and by Sandwich. These schools had been on the credited list at the University of Illinois and the leading colleges of the Mississippi valley. Aside from Latin no languages were taught in public schools until seven years ago, when German was added.

In 1902 township high school was organized in De Kalb, but not until after four elections were held. This is the first township high school in the county and is the only one at present. Movements to organize high schools in two other townships have been defeated. The red letter day in the school history of De Kalb county occurred in

1899, when the Illinois Normal was established and opened for work at De Kalb. Previous to this time the teachers who desired normal training were compelled to attend the State Normal at Bloomington, but under an act passed by the legislature in 1897 three other normals were provided—one at Charleston and one at De Kalb.

Dr. Cook was for many years professor of mathematics at the old normal and was for years its president. The school has been organized along lines of study by this famous educator, and is today one of the best normal schools in the Mississippi valley. Dr. Cook was elected president of the National Teachers' Association at the annual teachers' meeting in Boston, in 1902. Professor John A. Keith, a graduate of the old normal and later a student at Yale, was one of the valuable assistants called by Dr. Cook to the chair of pedagogy and psychology. Dr. Charles McMurray, a prominent author of books treating of the method of teaching and some valuable school text-books, was for years an instructor in this institution. Another assistant of Dr. Cook was Newell D. Gilbert, who is an instructor of the Normal and for many years city superintendent of schools in De Kalb. As a city superintendent Professor Gilbert is one of the most prominent in the state. He has been succeeded by Professor Hatch and will hereafter devote his time to the work of the Normal School. Professor Charles occupies the chair of biology, and Lida B. McMurray is supervisor of primary work. Professor Page occupies the chair of history.

Prof. S. F. Parsons occupies the chair of mathematics. There are fifteen members of the faculty in all, and many courses are offered to the student. The school has increased in attendance regularly every year since its inception. The influence upon the teaching force in De Kalb county and Illinois has been marked. Even during the short career of this school, teachers graduating here have become prominent and are well known in the professional ranks of the Mississippi valley.

The establishment of the State Normal in De Kalb was an epoch in the history of this county and was a benefaction to all of northern Illinois and a monument to the men who conceived the idea, and by their wealth and labors made it possible.

EARLY POSTOFFICES.

In the fall of 1884 Hon. John Wentworth was invited to deliver an address at the Farmers' picnic at Sycamore. He could not attend. The following letter he wrote to Mr. Hix, editor of the "City Weekly":

I was prevented by unforeseen circumstances from attending the Farmers' picnic in your county. As a sort of text to speak from and to converse upon in private conversation, I collected the following list of the early postmasters in De Kalb county, with their compensation. With every one of these gentlemen I was personally acquainted and at most of their houses I have visited. Probably not a half dozen of them are now living:

JOHN WENTWORTH.

1837

Sycamore	Mark Daniels	\$16.88
Somonauk	Reuben Root	15.34
Paw Paw Grove	Asabel Baldwin	2.87

1839

Coltonville	Rufus Colton	32.84
Genoa	H. N. Perkins	23.84
Paw Paw Grove	Wm. Rogers	13.84
Somonauk	John Eastabrooks	22.52

1841

Genoa	J. N. Perkins	17.46
Hick's Mill	Henry Hicks	7.72
Kingston	Levi Lee	4.31
Ohio Grove	Samuel Spring	2.22
Somonauk	David Merritt	28.93
Sycamore	John R. Hamlin	59.00

1843

Genoa	H. N. Perkins	39.91
Hick's Mill	D. M. Gilchrist	9.93
Somonauk	David Merritt	61.09
South Grove	James Byers	2.64
Sycamore	Jesse C. Kellogg	43.01

1845

Coltonville	Calvin S. Colton	8.47
Genoa	J. N. Perkins	27.61
Hicks' Mill	M. M. Mack	No returns
Kingston	Jonas Haight	4.53
Shalbana Grove	Wm. A. Langer	13.65
Sycamore	Jesse C. Kellogg	91.45

1847

Genoa	H. N. Perkins	34.16
Hicks' Mill	Martin M. Mack	19.48
Kingston	Jonas Haight	14.56
New Lebanon	Peter S. Pratt	7.11
Ohio Grove	Homer Roberts	9.19
South Grove	James Byers	7.16
Sycamore	Zelotes B. Mayo	92.46

1849

Blood's Point	S. V. W. Scott	10.31
Coltonville	Calvin P. Colton	7.28
De Kalb Center	Russell Huntley	1.18
Genoa	R. W. Waterman	21.03
Hicks' Mill	Morgan Losee	14.35
Kingston	George H. Hill	8.58
Lacey	R. B. Thomas	1.24

Line	Joseph Shaw	7.48
New Lebanon	John A. Oakley	12.91
Ohio Grove	Homer Roberts	14.59
Ross Grove	Wheeler Hedges	1.09
Shabbona Grove	Wm. Marks	42.75
Somonauk	David Merritt	70.95
South Grove	James Byers	8.63
Sycamore	Z. B. Mayo	195.32

1851

Blood's Point	S. V. W. Scott	17.85
Buck's Branch	C. B. Rhodes	12.33
De Kalb Center	Russell Huntley	27.81
Dorset	Wm. Robinson	11.64
Genoa	Norman Durham	115.29
Hicks' Mills	S. P. Harrington	34.07
Kingston	Geo. H. Hill	16.88
La Clare	Dan'l Robinson	19.96
Line	Joseph Shaw	8.69
Lost Grove	Chauncey Luce	20.17
New Lebanon	Allen Bigelow	17.61
Ney	C. Goddill	No returns
Ohio Grove	Homer Roberts	17.09
Ross Grove	Moses Bartlett	25.09
Shabbona	Wm. Marks	61.71
Somonauk	David Merritt	81.45
Sycamore	J. C. Waterman	250.61
Williamsburg	John F. Snow	3.57
Van Buren	Jeremiah Mulford	17.84
Williamsburg	John F. Snow	4.27

1853

Blood's Point	R. W. Humphrey	11.56
Busk's Branch	C. B. Rhodes	21.07
De Kalb Center	Russell Huntley	25.10
Dorset	Wm. Robinson	8.63
Genoa	John H. Ball	31.27
Hick's Mills	S. P. Harrington	18.62
Kingston	Geo. H. Hill	13.01
Line	S. Baker	8.59
Lost Grove	Chauncey Luce	15.53
New Lebanon	Allen Bigelow	15.15
Ney	L. P. Kellogg	3.09
North Kingston	Chas. W. Branch	6.84
Ohio Grove	Homer Roberts	9.99
Ross Grove	Geo. V. Miner	19.90
Shabbona Grove	Samuel Curtis	59.13
Somonauk	Alex. Patten	57.74
South Grove	James Byers	12.64
Squaw Grove	Wm. C. Tappan	2.55
Sycamore	Wm. P. Dutton	174.31
Van Buren	Jeremiah Mulford	14.55
Williamsburg	John F. Snow	4.34

1855

Blood's Point	John Lee	15.20
Brush Point*	Harrison Mackey	6.99
Cortland Station	Chauncey Luce	37.16
De Kalb Center	Smith D. Baldwin	32.12
De Kalb Center	Elijah Gifford	104.23
Dorset	Wm. Robertson	5.68
Dorset	Alex. McNish	5.63
East Paw Paw	A. B. Breese	59.62
Genoa	Wm. A. Allen	73.04
Hicks' Mills	G. A. Gillis	42.85
Kingston	George H. Hill	17.22
Lacey	James Rowin	25.47
La Clare	Timothy Goble	33.35
New Lebanon	Allen Bigelow	26.73
Ney	L. P. Kellogg	13.76
North Kingston	Chas. W. Branch	14.14
North Pierce, discontin'd Jan. 3, 1855		.66
Ohio Grove	Homer Roberts	15.38
Pierceville	Moses Hill	10.64
Ross Grove	Charles Davis	21.67
Ross Grove	H. H. Clark	7.90
Sandwich	Robert Patton	104.06

Shabbona Grove	Geo. W. Kittell	45.71
Shabbona Grove	Wm. Marsh, Jr.	42.51
Shabbona Grove	Samuel Curtis	22.17
Somonauk Depot	Alex. R. Patten	69.25
South Grove	Henry Safford	23.40
Squaw Grove	Wm. C. Tappan	23.52
Sycamore	W. P. Dutton	391.14

* Changed July 1, 1854, to Somonauk Depot

To the foregoing the editor of the "City Weekly" appended the following in the spring of 1885:

"It will be observed that in giving the following list of early postmasters in this county, with whom he was acquainted, he expresses the thought that probably not half a dozen of them are now living. Well, we have taken some pains to inquire, and are able to say that from fifteen to twenty still survive. We personally know that the following are alive: H. N. Perkins, Peter S. Pratt, Geo. H. Hill, S. P. Harrington, Richard W. Humphrey, Leander P. Kellogg, W. P. Dutton, Moses Hill, John Lee, Wm. A. Allen, James Rowen and Henry Safford. We will add one more name to Mr. Wentworth's list, which he doubtless overlooked—that of Dr. I. W. Garvin of this city, who at quite an early day was postmaster at New Lebanon. Those whom we do not know among the survivors, but are informed that they still live, are Geo. W. Kittell, Moses Bartlett, N. Durham and Russell Huntley. Still others of them may be alive, and, presumably, are, but they are very few. The names and location of the list of offices are familiar, with the exception of Line and Williamsburg.

"A reference to the compensation received by the several postmasters named would indicate that some of them served out of a pure love of country, the same as the soldier who fought to save the Union. There was James Byers, of South Grove, who, owning more land than he could look over from any given point, consented, in consideration of the magnificent sum of \$2.64, to perform the duties of postmaster for the year 1843. Peter Pratt, who lives on the interest of his money, was willing to be postmaster for \$7.11 in the year 1847. We suppose the reason that the North Pierce postoffice was discontinued in 1855 was that the postmaster wrote to Washington saying that if he couldn't get more than a 66 cent salary he would be obliged to resign, and did resign. At the same time when you get over at Ney and down to Hicks' Mills, you are confronted with the startling announcement that there were absolutely no returns; but in the face of this poor Mr. Goddill

and poor Mr. Mack worked right along, fortified, doubtless, with the hope of reward in the hereafter, if not here. They must have been good men. We suppose they all voted for 'Long John' for Congress, and that if they had not he would have removed every last one of them, even those who looked and hoped and prayed for a salary, which, alas, never came."

REMINISCENCES AS RELATED BY HON. M. B.
CASTLE IN 1882.

The county of De Kalb was the last to feel the impulse of emigration because it was divided by no large river, rather furnishing the high land where the feeders of the Fox and Rock rivers had their rise.

Nearly twenty-eight years ago there was little land that could be sold for twenty dollars per acre, which was in the central townships where plenty was to be had afterward for five dollars per acre, the present price of wild land a thousand miles west and northwest. This section had passed through many vicissitudes, which had been the scene of many stirring adventures and bloody contests. On the 4th day of March, 1837, the general assembly of the state of Illinois passed an act for the creation of the county of De Kalb from the counties of Stephenson, Winnebago and Boone, this county being named in honor of the gallant German baron, De Kalb, who came to this country to serve in the war of the Revolution and died in that service.

It seems incredible that less than fifty years ago this section was inhabited almost entirely by Indians, the troops stationed at Chicago being ordered to keep the whites from encroaching on their land. In 1835 these roving tribes began to feel the pressure of civilization and prepared to move beyond the Mississippi. All who came were not peaceable settlers. About 1840 this section became the home of the most reckless bandits that ever infested any new country, particular attention being paid to horse stealing. Only about forty years ago the banditti of the prairies were a band of as desperate outlaws as now continue depredations in the fastnesses of the Rocky mountains, and they held high carnival on these lands, intimidating settlers and destroying much property. Well remembered among the old settlers of

this county is the Indian chief, Shabbona, of the Pottawattamies. The town of Somonauk in which we live occupies the southeast corner of the county. Later all the eighteen townships of De Kalb county were laid out by government survey into a six-mile square and was well watered and well timbered. In it was erected the first house in the county, a small log house built in 1834 on the bank of the Somonauk creek and on the great artery of travel between Chicago and Galena, on what is known as the Beveridge farm, west of Freeland. It was used as a tavern, being occupied by Mr. Robinson, afterward by John Root and later by John Esterbrook, father of Mrs. B. F. Hummel, to whom we are indebted for much information, and Mrs. J. F. Latham.

In 1835 the timber on Somonauk creek served to attract settlers, among whom were Dr. Arnold, father of I. M. Arnold, Joseph Sly, Thomas Brooks and Simon Price, whose children are most respected citizens of this section today. In 1839 there were about thirty houses in the township, but every year witnessed new additions. The main artery of travel was the road from Little Rock to Freeland Corners and over the coast road went the slow, heavy stage coach, the only means of travel between Chicago and Galena. Little Rock was the most important town upon the north, it being a town of considerable business and the largest town in this section west of Aurora and west of the river. All along this road were little taverns, this township having three within six miles, while several houses opened their hospitable doors, if it had a door, to the pilgrim and stranger. In 1835 John Esterbrook, with his family, settled in Squaw Grove, afterward buying half of the Beveridge farm. In 1838 B. F. Hummel, husband of Mrs. B. F. Hummel of this city, moved from Pennsylvania, building the first frame house between Somonauk and Squaw Grove, keeping tavern in a log barn until they could build a house. This house is now owned by Nat Wilson and has been used as a house until within the last few years. Mrs. Hummel still owns a part of the original claim, living on it until last spring. Captain Davis was here at that time and as we have published a sketch of his life before, it is familiar to our readers.

David Merritt and Francis Devine both took claims in 1837, Mr. Merritt being the first of the

hundreds of settlers then taking claims in the timber in the belief that the prairies were worthless. David Merritt became one of the leading citizens, started a store at Freeland Corners and afterward sold to A. R. Patten, who continued the business until it was moved to Sandwich, where J. H. Culver went into business with Mr. Patten. Mr. Patten soon sold his interest to G. W. Culver. These men carried on a large and successful merchandising enterprise for many years and lived in this city. Mr. Devine lived to a good old age, bringing up a large family of sons and daughters. The homestead is now owned by two daughters, the sons owning fine farms on the original claim. Mr. Frank Dale was one of the early settlers, taking up a large body of land, which he disposed of to various parties. He is still living in the town of Victor. In early life he studied for the ministry and was one of the early pioneer preachers of this section, having a marked influence on its morals. H. Sane and Mr. Bennett opened a hotel on what is now the Dewey farm. This was one of the leading hotels, supposed to be the headquarters for some of the prominent men of the territory. Many of the wayside taverns of that day bore a questionable reputation.

In 1839 the first manufacturing establishment was erected by Robert Sterritt, being a sawmill on Somonauk creek, west of J. H. Latham's farm and just below the bridge on the cross road running west to S. D. Culman's. This was looked upon as a marvel of convenience and enterprise, as indeed it was. That old mill has been removed but a few years, the writer having eaten picnic dinners under its moss-grown roof. Then the town began to fill up, as there came the Lathams, Witherspoons, Joels, Persons, Hyats, Davises, Dales, Merritts and Devines on the east, and on the west the Burchmans, Pierces, Brookses, Poplins, Rhodes, Harmans, Dobbins, Blisses and Townsends, most of whose names are household words, the writer having intimate acquaintance with their children, who are active men and women of today. Those were days of privation, the nearest market being Chicago, where everything had to be hauled over roads almost impassible for a month at a time. In 1843 the land sale was held in Chicago. Before that all lands were held on claims, but those titles were respected because they must be. Every man recognized the

rights of his neighbor under penalty of "Judge Lynch," and money was hard to get and many had to sacrifice improvements because they could not pay for the claim. We have often heard Hon. William Patten, who was one of the pioneers though not of the first, tell that David Merritt, who was the first postmaster elected at Freeland Corners, was in the habit of carrying all the mail to religious meetings in his hat, but it was frequently very hard work to receive the twenty-five cents necessary for postage.

The township saw a greater improvement from 1840 to 1851, when the C., B. & Q. Railroad was built, when its great prosperity came with the rush of the steam engine. The history of the county can easily be divided into three epochs: that of the Indian, being a barbaric one; that of the pioneers, toilsome, lonely, enjoyable, though but half civilized; and that of the railroad, full of enterprise, push and enlightenment but having as many cares and as much hard work as the second and far more than the first. With the advent of the railroad came stations with shipping outlet for the country. There was one at Plano, four miles east, and one at Somonauk, three miles west of this city. The only prominent farmers here where Sandwich now stands were Robert and William Patten, Joseph and Hubbard Latham, Joseph Weeks and J. H. Furman, with others equally strong on the north, and Almon Gage, Captain Davis Washington, Isaac and James Walker, Thomas Furman and Andrew Brodie, with others of influence on the south, all determined to push through a station. After much persuasion the railroad company decided to make this a flag station, that is, a station where trains could stop if flagged, and upon that Almon Gage had a town laid out and with great liberality offered good lots to all who would build on them, and many accepted. A. R. Patten, who was then doing a prosperous business at Freeland, built a house and store in Sandwich. James Clark built the first hotel, located on the corner where Kleinsmid's store now stands, and Merlin Carpenter built a house in connection with Chester Wilcox and started a first-class repair shop, blacksmithing and manufacturing, Mr. Carpenter being the most expert plow workman in this section and Mr. Wilcox equally expert in other things. Mr. Carpenter is still a resident of our city, while Mr. Wilcox is

a prosperous farmer in Squaw Grove. The establishment of this station has always seemed to the people of Somonauk station to be an affront personal to them. They have believed that if Sandwich had not been located here this population and all other parts of the town would take their beer at Somonauk brewery instead of patronizing Chicago or Milwaukee. After the establishment of the station business men began to come in rapidly. Henry F. Winchester came from Palmyra, New York, and started a lumber yard, selling an immense amount of material to the country about. George W. and James Culver succeeded to the first store and for a long time were the leading merchants. Mr. Winchester had a house where W. L. Simmons' warehouse now stands. This was in 1856, when M. B. Castle became a citizen of the little town and later had his office with Mr. Winchester. Among the relics down east that Mr. Castle brought with him was an old white plug hat. Stepping in the office one day Mr. Winchester spied Mr. Stone in his door and taking Mr. Castle's hat put it on his head and hallooed to the grocer, "I say, Perley, what will you ask to fill this hat with lemonade?" "Twenty-five cents," replied Mr. Stone. The hat was taken over, filled with lemonade by the vender and every man and boy was invited to take a drink from the brim of the hat. Suddenly the hat was slipped on the head of one of the citizens, the lemonade trickling down over the clothes of the victim, but it would not do to get angry at a joke, even though not a practical one. It may be well to state that the hat was not presentable after the exercises closed.

George Kleinsmid opened the first hardware store in the first brick building, now occupied by Mr. Rainey as a drug store. Thomas Dean started a harness shop in 1855 in the building now owned by Dr. David, west of the Sandwich Bank. David Burkhart filled the wants of the citizens for time and eternity, being engaged in selling furniture and undertaking, but his son H. R. had not then learned and turned his attention to the art of embalming, as the people did not then care for so many luxuries as in this day. The business of Mr. Burkhart has met with increased success. He still lives in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labor, a hale and hearty man. J. R. Carr was one of the first, if not the very first, merchant of the

place. His store was in the row of wooden buildings south of the Sandwich Bank and his residence where Henry Henniss now lives. He was a gentleman of good habits and an excellent story teller and for years was one of the foremost citizens of this community, running a large bank here but finally went to Chicago, where he made his home. Sidney J. Smith started the first drug store. George B. Hollenbeck was one of the early merchants who occupied half of the double store on Main street, where Mr. Brooks' warehouse now stands. He was a man of the strictest probity, carefully minding his own business, so carefully that frequently when a customer came in to purchase goods he would ask if they saw anything on the shelves they wanted; if they did he would take it down, if not they could go elsewhere.

We have been requested to continue our reminiscences and as the former paper was received with so much favor will do as much as time will permit. Last week we stated on authority on the history of De Kalb county that the C. B. & Q. Railroad was built in 1851. We have been informed that it was an error, that the road was built to Aurora in 1852 and was built in 1853 through this township. When the writer settled here in 1856 there were one hundred and fifty people at this station. L. D. and S. Humiston were numbered among the early business men of Sandwich, and Almon Gage owned the site where Sandwich was laid out. He was one of the most active in getting the flag station located here and during his life took an active interest in its affairs. He was a man of more than average ability, careful and shrewd in all his business, a most inveterate hater of sham, and always ready to aid industry and intelligence. He became quite wealthy, which enabled him to aid deserving and industrious people. All he asked was for the man whom he favored to be true to his word and try to succeed, when his counsel and cash were ready to assist. Although a money lender for many years, he was not hard on his debtors. Only last week one who borrowed largely of him was presented by him with eighty dollars on settlement because he had been unfortunate. This man will ever revere the memory of Almon Gage, and this is not a single instance of his good deeds. G. P. Hay opened the first grocery store. He was a practical tailor, coming west from New York

city, living for some time as Oswego, Illinois, where he knew all the great men of a former generation, that being then a prominent county seat. Among the pioneers of this city was A. J. Thomas. When he first saw the town in 1856 he was in the employ of the railroad as a watchman and man of all work. A. C. Frick was the first station agent. He was a wiry German, fully Yankeeized. As agent of the C. B. & Q. he was a success. Their interests were his first thought and besides being an excellent railroad man he was an excellent citizen. He has since gone to his rest.

The first minister in the county was, as usual, a Methodist minister, Rev. William Royal, who was living until a recent date, as Dr. Goodfellow informs us. The Methodist church was organized here in 1836 and was ministered to by a long list of preachers, the Rev. J. McCansland being the first one stationed here. He was an ordinary preacher but was an active worker, keeping his people together and having the faculty of making them pay for their belief. He built the Methodist church here and one at Ashbury, and had enough business ability to beat Henry F. Winchester out of several hundred dollars in a business deal. Another minister among the pioneers was H. F. Shankland, of the United Presbyterian church. He was a gentleman of ability but his health would not permit him to preach, so he came here, finally entering into co-partnership with Robert Patten and Stephen Fuller in an investment that was never paying to anyone and which was burned down years after. Mr. Shankland was held in highest esteem by all. Mr. Patten was the owner of a large farm just north of his brother William and being in comfortable circumstances removed to this place and engaged first in the building of a mill, in which he lost considerable money, selling out to engage in the harness trade, which he carried on for several years until failing health compelled him to remove to Kansas, where years afterward he died and where his wife and daughter Hettie are now the only living members of the family. Mr. Robert Patten was an eccentric man on many questions, having such a strong love of justice that he would not give up his opinions no matter how unfavorable others might think of his position. During the war he was a democrat where the whole population was republican. He possessed a generous spirit and sought to forgive

others as soon as he would ask others to forgive him. He died a very happy Christian at his Kansas home some years ago.

The first church built in Sandwich was the Baptist, that denomination being the strongest in this vicinity. It was built by subscription, the whole country contributing, the plan being that it should be used by all denominations. Indeed some who came desired it should be kept as a sort of free-for-all church, rather than be attached to any denomination. It was a plain church but quite good enough and quite large enough for the needs of the people, but it did not long remain so, the influx of population demanded more kinds and more room. As has been stated, the Methodist people built in 1856 and churches prospered. There was a very small nucleus of the Presbyterian church at Freeland organized in 1851 with nine members but which had met with but little growth up to this time. Mr. and Mrs. Langdon, Mrs. Samuel Bacon and Mrs. Hunt took letters to organize a new church in July, 1855, the removal being effected in May, 1856, all joining the Rev. A. Johnson's church at Freeland. The Rev. Henry Burgin who had a farm on the west preached occasionally, but by this charge a new pastor was desired and it was not long before the man was found. The Rev. Levi P. Crawford, who had just entered the ministry, was sent out prospecting by the Home Missionary Society and concluded to cast his fortunes with this flock, coming here in 1856. Mr. Crawford had a marked influence on the community. A sketch of his life will be in place. He was of Scotch descent, raised in Illinois, educated by his own exertions, over six feet tall, strong and athletic as an ancient gladiator. He was not only willing, but could turn his hand at any labor. He went into the woods and got his own fuel, and when a man was needed in harvest or any other time he could work in the field. He came here and built up a gospel work at five hundred dollars a year, two hundred dollars of which was to be met by the Home Missionary Society and the balance by the church, if they could raise it, which resulted in him receiving for the first year three hundred and fifty dollars. On this he not only lived but commenced to build a house, which he completed in 1857, a large share of the work of the carpenter, mason and labor being done by his own hands. When he left, years

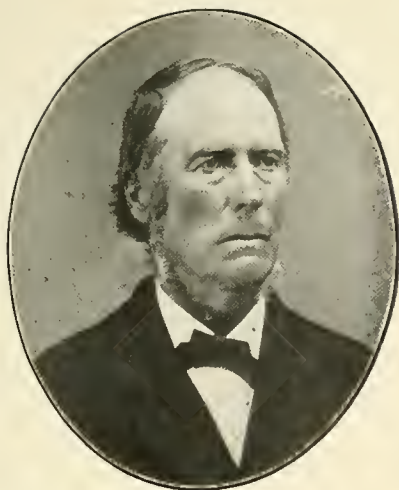
after, he sold the place for thirteen hundred dollars and it is now occupied by William Hall. The Presbyterian society worshiped for a time in the academy, but Mr. Crawford thought they could build a church and they did, though it drew heavily on the little congregation. Mr. Crawford was one of the most enthusiastic men of this section and when the war broke out went to the front as chaplain. When he returned he again took charge of the church, but after a time left it to become pastor of the church at Lincoln, and later went to the far off regions of Los Angeles, California. Before he came here he bought on faith property in Chicago, paying or promising to pay seven hundred dollars for it. Later this was valued at ten thousand dollars and this was not all of his good fortune, as he inherited some forty acres of valuable land in the vicinity of that Queen city and is now able to afford a more extravagant style of living than was necessary in the early days. The Congregational church was organized in 1857, a society was moved from Little Rock here during that year, and among the early members were Judge S. B. Stevenson, Hon. W. W. Sedgwick and John Langdon. They were joined by others and the society flourished, the services being held in a small chapel. Their church is now used by the German Baptist people. Rev. James Kilborne was pastor of the first Baptist church and was the opposite of Rev. Crawford in every respect. He was a thin, spare man, of excellent Christian character and here by good example he became a power in building up a moral element. Rev. Crawford was of the western type, positive, aggressive and athletic. Rev. Kilborne was of the old fashioned New England class, with an entire absence of physical endurance, always ready for the coming of the Lord, willing to sit down and wait until the Lord's time. He was a highly respected pastor. In speaking of Rev. Crawford's ministerial work we stated that he went to Lincoln, Illinois. We might state that he was pastor of the church at Somonauk before he went to Lincoln, and that he helped to build the Congregational church and parsonage, and with the aid of the people built up quite a flourishing society. A history of the churches of the early times would be very incomplete without mentioning the first church—that of the United Presbyterian, at Freeland Corners. This society was the outgrowth of the earnest,

zealous Christian life of one lady, Mrs. Beveridge. Removing here at an early day, brought her religion along, and through her influence this church soon took root to become the largest and most prosperous society in the township. It is not only the largest in this town, but it is the largest and most influential in that connection in the state, their means and benevolence being almost beyond belief in a country congregation. The people worshiped in a little building for some time, adding to it as their congregation increased, until a few years ago they erected a very handsome house of worship. From this society has gone forth a great many strong men. It has given many stalwart citizens to several of our western growing towns. It has furnished several ministers, one state senator, one state treasurer and one governor of the state—a splendid record for the Christian influence of a devoted woman in an obscure settlement.

In 1857 there came to the village of Sandwich William M. Dempster, a gentleman who had been connected with the press and who thought this little town should have a representative journal, and he was the citizen to attend to that want, so he canvassed the citizens and found everybody ready to say a good word and concluded to start business. He rented the third story of what is now the Commercial Hotel, purchased a small but excellent outfit on credit and started a paper. He was a flatulent gentleman, and as such a one would be likely to do, he built without being sure of his foundation, so that after six months the People's Press vanished as many others have done, and Mr. Dempster also resolved to leave, and did so, leaving many unpaid bills.

The next newspaper was established by Israel Neaterson, a retired Congregational minister. He had started a nursery where Rev. Fahs now lives, and having a little leisure time thought he would do a little printing. He purchased a few type and got out a paper, which was continued until his stepson, James Higby, could learn the trade, and the paper was then issued every two weeks, and finally each week, so that it was a success. James H. Sedgwick afterward purchased an interest, selling later to Furman, and during the war it became a paying financial investment.

One of the early physicians was Dr. Lovell, father of Dr. Robert Lovell, who had an office in



SAMUEL MILLER.



JOHN S. SEBREE.



MRS. MARTHA JACKSON.



MR. AND MRS. GILBERT HOUGH.



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM SEBREE.

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the corner of the Donoganna Hotel, where Klein-smid's hardware store now stands. He was of the eclectic school and was thought by his patients to be a good physician. His death occurred a few years ago. During these years Sandwich had many doctors, some making a very brief residence, others remaining for years. Among the number was Dr. Merriem, who came here long before the town was located, and being a young man of decided ability he enjoyed a very large practice, but he left in the first years of the California excitement and crossed the plains. He there became connected with a huge enterprise, but was overwhelmed by fire and flood and then returned to his old home, but not with his early prestige. He left here and engaged in a drug business and later died. It was but a few weeks ago that the news was received that the son of Dr. Merriem committed suicide at Plano. Having spoken of two schools of medicine, we might be thought partial not to mention the homeopathic, although it had no practitioner here until the town had put on the garments of mature years. Dr. David studied with the lamented Dr. Clark and was the first of his school to locate here. He came to be one of the most sought after in his profession. The first dentist was Dr. Hale, who came when the people of this town were too young to need repairs in his line to any extent, and yet Dr. Hale lived and thrived, and after making a little money removed to a more promising locality. Mr. Burk kept the first restaurant. The strongest intoxicants sold by him were Burk's beer—sweet and hard cider—but the last was too strong for the temperate element of the community, so a committee waited on him and requested that the sale of it be discontinued. Mr. John Hubbard headed the committee, which was met with courtesy by Mr. Burk, who informed them that he was working for a living, selling candies, peanuts, cigars and small groceries, and that he would accede to their request to discontinue the sale of hard cider, but the temperance people must not forget to trade with him when wanting goods in his line. Not so plausible was Mr. C. Buob, who started the first saloon east of the Sandwich House. He was young, with an ambition to make money, and so while his place had a bad reputation he could see no reason why the Yankees need meddle with what a man wanted to drink, but the threats made against Mr. Buob resulted in him

giving up his trade after having a long and bitter contest, and he soon afterward moved away. Looking back over nearly twenty-seven years spent in this city, during which time the temperance sentiment has predominated, the writer believes he can see the effects of temperance on the rising generations. He knows of many towns the same size where the leading citizens are heavy drinkers and where many families mourn the loss of the head through strong drink and the parents are today battling with this evil in their children.

The people of today could scarcely be made to believe that as late as 1860 the best farms in this section would scarcely bring twenty dollars an acre, and other land, fairly improved for the times, could be bought for fifteen dollars per acre. The writer has been offered farms in this county as low as five dollars per acre and has bought and sold in this township at fifteen dollars. We look upon the rapid settlement of some sections as phenomenal, and it is true, but scarcely more so than in this county, where in 1843 the one hundred and sixty acres upon which our county seat is located was subject to entry and was entered by three citizens of the county, they trusting the county for their pay. The year 1856 was a fairly prosperous one, and all the products brought good prices. During the last years of the '50s labor of all kinds was low, as we have seen, the best laborers asking employment at one dollar a day and finding little at such starvation prices, but living was cheap, corn being twelve and fifteen cents a bushel, wheat forty to sixty cents, but after all people adapted themselves to the times and everybody was happy.

In 1861 the war came and with it an impetus to every department of work and business. Speaking of the war reminds us that Sandwich had the honor of having the first uniformed company to the front raised in the state. Immediately on arrival of the news of the firing on Fort Sumter and the need of men, a meeting was called for volunteers and the call met a ready response. As soon as it was known that a company was going from here under command of L. H. Carr, a veteran of the Mexican war, a meeting of those willing to assist was called. J. H. Carr, who had erected a large store, placed it at the disposal of the citizens and then on a quiet Sabbath day gathered the men and women of the little village to uniform the brave company who were to march so soon to the

front. Sewing machines and willing hands were set to work, so that at the arrival of the train which was to bear them away all were fitted with cheap clothes, but they presented quite a soldierly appearance. It was a busy time, war was a new factor and none could surmise how long it would be before the soldiers would return, and as the newly made soldiers marched out every head was bowed in grief. Captain L. H. Carr might be called a native of this county. He came to Sandwich and engaged in the grain trade. He was a public spirited and enterprising business man. His counsel and cash were ever at the disposal of his friends, and because of these pleasant qualities he was not a successful accumulator of wealth. With the first call to arms he enlisted, and when the ranks were full his experience in military affairs and the general favor in which he was held placed him at the head of the company, so eagerly forcing itself into service. This company went to Chicago, thence to Cairo, where they were placed on guard over the city, which was in hourly expectation of invasion from without and insurrection from within. This company became a part of the old Tenth Regiment, doing valiant duty. Captain Carr was killed by a sharpshooter at Island No. 10. It was the first company to enter the field, so it was with the last mustered out. Organized as three months' men in April, 1861, it was reorganized as three years' men in the United States service in July, and when the term of enlistment was out in 1864, re-enlisted as veterans, following Sherman in his proud march to the sea. How long ago this all seems to us who participated in it, and yet we have men on the young side of life who were soldiers in this strife, and the few who went out in this company remained until its discharge in 1865. Among those honored names are: Captain D. R. Ballou, a prosperous farmer of Kendall county, who went out as sergeant and returned as captain; F. A. Munson, who also went out as sergeant and returned with the same rank; Edward Hovell, who died in the service in 1862; George Woodward, now foreman of a large lumber firm in Moline, Illinois; John M. Culver, a merchant; Thomas Corke, a musician, and Edward Esterbrook. Alas! alas! how many events of those days are brought to mind when we mention these names.

M. B. Castle was the first banker in this locality and continued in business until the time of his

death. S. B. Stinson was the first attorney. One of the largest manufacturing industries of the county and the pioneer in this field was the Sandwich Manufacturing Company, organized by Augustus Adams & Sons. It is now a stock company, with L. W. Simmons, president; G. W. Culver, vice-president; J. B. Adams, secretary and treasurer; W. C. Phelps, assistant; H. A. Adams, superintendent; C. H. Lowe, buying and shipping clerk; J. W. Sweet, bookkeeper; E. M. Hills, advertising clerk; H. L. Hills, traveling agent, and J. H. Kearns, assistant. The Sandwich Manufacturing Company is now extending its operations and getting into the harness for winter work. They find their business constantly increasing with each year and need to improve their machinery and increase their force. In the machinery room, under the charge of Motte Eames, they are now employing about thirty men, with the probability of having to increase to forty soon. They are now at work at corn shellers. In the molding room, in charge of John Ledoyt, there are about thirty men, and they are molding and casting four and a half tons of iron per day into the various patterns required for this business. Everything moves there with the precision of clock work. The genial Sam Mitten has charge of the furnace. One of the most curious engines is used for making machine keys. There is no other one like it in the world, and as a consequence this company sells vast quantities of their keys, supplying among others the McCormick factory, to which they have just shipped two tons. One machine does the work of eight men and does it much better. The elevators are superintended by J. B. Doan, who has long been in the employ of this company. Away in one corner is a quiet room where Robert Jenks and S. Perrago amuse themselves in making patterns, and here day after day these men delve in this most important position, where, if they make an error all subsequent labor is worthless, but they make none.

The Enterprise Company is under the management of J. L. Rogers, president; J. H. Culver, vice-president; G. R. Wallace, Henry Packer, William Davis, William Marks and F. Baldwin. B. F. Latham is secretary and William Radley assistant. Mr. Packer is the genial superintendent of the place. All who have been residents of this place for years know of the ability of Mr. Packer, which

has been put to practical use by this enterprising company. It has twenty-five men employed, with the intention of increasing during the winter. Ben Latham is still secretary, assisted by William Radley, and under the care of these gentlemen everything will be kept in good order. The company has just shipped one of their wind mills to Brazil, being the second sent to this country, and these are the forerunners of a large trade. The company is now building the A. H. Packer sheller and are now giving their attention to the manufacture of barb wire. Burr Kennedy has had charge of the blacksmith shop since it started, and still retains the position. T. W. Beale is the pattern maker, while Porter Barnes has charge of the paint room and G. Wallace is engineer.

Some years ago R. W. Love in the examination of the Marsh harvester saw where he thought he could make a decided improvement, and after some time he brought out a new harvester, being interested in this with T. L. French. He had acquired large experience and a large trade in these machines, and he succeeded the Sandwich Enterprise Company in the organization of the Harvester Company. This business is very intimately connected with the Sandwich Manufacturing Company. The Harvester Company control the territory, while the Sandwich Manufacturing Company look after the machines and repairs.

The city of Sandwich perfected an organization November 19, 1872. The mayor elected was W. W. Sedgwick. The aldermen were H. A. Adams, Jones, Brigham, Wallace, Enos Doan and M. B. Eames.

The Lathams early settled in this community. Joseph Latham, father of Thomas and Hubbard Latham, was of Connecticut birth and had been long engaged in the fish business in New York. He was a man of superior business ability and at times held controlling interest in the Fulton market, the great fountain of supply for New York city. The Latham family first came to Bristol in the '30s and visited Somonauk to attend a camp meeting on Somonauk creek, and was told that a claim was for sale. Here Mr. Latham found the first camp meeting he had ever seen, about a mile and a quarter north of this city. Dr. Arnold was one of its leading spirits. Satisfied with the location and land he purchased the claim in 1838, turning the horse that he had ridden in as part of the purchase

price. After this Mr. Latham returned to New York for his family and to close up business. He induced his brothers, Joseph and Hubbard, to accompany him. The emigration here brought Captain Pratt, J. H. Furman and many others. Mr. Latham started for the Pacific coast during the gold excitement of 1849 and after a trip of six months their ox teams at last were on the shores of the Pacific. There he spent five years, returning home considerably enriched. He gave his farm to the family and again returned to California on a trip lasting seven years. Other members of the family visited California and accumulated considerable property. One of the brothers started to this locality from Albany, New York, by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo, thence took a high pressure steamer, named General Wayne, for Chicago. The trip lasted two weeks. At Chicago they hired a three-horse team to bring them to Somonauk, where they landed on the 22d day of September, 1838. About the first week Mr. Latham helped mud up a log house for the winter and assisted in building a stick chimney. The winter was passed in making preparation for the next summer's farming, getting out tools, etc. Some of the amusements for the boys up Somonauk creek were the hunting of the wolf, the deer, the prairie chicken, and occasionally a horse race. Besides there was the usual enjoyment of parties in "staying up with the girls," but these were rather scarce. The leaders of society among the young ladies were the two daughters at Mr. Potter's, two at Esterbrooks, at Squaw Grove, Miss Beveridge, the two Harman girls, two at Piersons, the three daughters of Mr. Lay, three Furmans, three at Clark's, Miss Fay and Miss Price, making quite a society of young people.

In order to market the grain the settlers took the usual trip to Chicago. On one occasion when they had got to the Halfway House, the flat was covered with water and the barn floor was also covered with ten inches of water where the horses stood through the night, and from there to Chicago they waded through mud and water, selling their grain at thirty-seven and a half cents a bushel, bringing back a load of goods. These trips consumed five or six days. The custom of this section was to carry your own lunch and feed for the horses, paying for nothing but lodging, supper and breakfast, with the horses to hay.

Mr. Israel Rogers, another of the pioneers of this community, came here in 1842, and the next year bought forty acres of land for fifty dollars and pre-empted one hundred and twenty. When the time expired to prove his pre-emption claim he was still unable to pay for it and got his hired man to pre-empt. When this time expired he gathered together his wheat saved for that purpose, and just as he was ready to start to Chicago with it there came a hard rain, rendering the roads impassable. He started on foot, leaving his team and wheat to follow, and with his papers made his way to Chicago to the bank of R. D. Swift to borrow the thirty dollars required until his wheat could get in. Here he got a loan of thirty dollars by turning over to Mr. Swift his claim on the one hundred and twenty acres, all to be forfeited if he did not redeem in ten days, he to pay a dollar a day for the use of the thirty dollars. In eight days the wheat was in and sold, and Mr. Rogers repaid the thirty dollars and was in undisputed possession of one hundred and sixty acres. The next year he ran two breaking teams and began to get ahead. Four years after he purchased another eighty and has continued to purchase since, until he now owns eight hundred acres of land here, having given away two farms to his children here and one to a son in Iowa. Besides this, he owns four hundred acres in Ford county, Illinois, with large landed interests in Iowa. Mr. Rogers long ago adopted the faith of the Latter Day Saints, and because of his shrewd business ability he has been placed in the responsible position of bishop of that church. Mr. Rogers has ever faithfully performed his duties, and that he has been willing to aid with his counsel and means is also true. The writer, when carrying on his business amid adversities from 1848 to 1851, Mr. Rogers came to him unsolicited and told him if he needed aid he would lend it. The time has never come when the help was needed, but it speaks just as forcibly for the generous nature of the man as if it had been granted.

Almon Gage, one of the best known of our citizens and the original founder of Sandwich, attained his full maturity before he got the western fever, being forty years old when he decided to move. At that time he was living in Wyoming county, New York, where he had accumulated quite a property, enough to purchase a farm, all

of which was swallowed up by unfortunate endorsement for friends. This proved to be a blessing in disguise, as it determined him on the removal, so he packed his family and goods on one of the prairie schooners of the day and started overland for his new home. He located in the town of Somonauk, his brother Alvirus having preceded him. His family consisted of wife and three children: Almarin, now living here but engaged in business in Chicago; Jesse, the unfortunate victim of a rebel bullet in the late war; and Eliza, now the wife of George W. Davis. When he directed his course to Somonauk he scarcely expected to locate there, but finally decided to do so and purchased a claim of A. Grover for five hundred dollars, besides securing from the government one hundred acres, so that he had two hundred acres of valuable land, on which the city was afterward located. He was a good business man and was far sighted, undertaking enterprises while others doubted.

August Adams, aside from his business connections, was nominated and elected for state senator, and in 1855 voted for Lyman Trumbull, who was elected United States senator. Mr. Lincoln was the candidate of the whigs, and General Shields of the democrats. Mr. Lincoln withdrew when he only lacked six votes of the election and urged his friends to support Lyman Trumbull. Mr. Adams was opposed to the Kansas and Nebraska bill and later became a stalwart republican. As it was in the olden times, he was esteemed and it was an honor to be associated with a man like Mr. Adams. He had nine children, all sons but one, a flower plucked in infancy. These men have grown to be considered among the most useful and respected of their localities. Mr. Adams is always to be found on the side of the weak, always standing manfully against vice, always upholding the best interests of the times in his community and in the nation.

Wells A. Fay came to this state in 1836 from Onondaga county, New York, at the age of twenty-two years, following his friend, John T. Carr, who came and looked up a location for the family, coming by lake and canal to Detroit. He, in company with several others, hired a conveyance to take them across the state of Michigan, reaching Chicago in September, 1836. Starting out from Chicago, he reached Holderman's Grove, then the post-

office for this region, where twenty-five cents had to be paid for a letter, and making his departure he swam the Fox river two miles below Millington, and Mr. Carr, looking out for a claim having timber, finally located it on Somonauk creek, on his present farm. That fall his father and the family came, but the father died in Chicago from exposure incident to the journey at that inclement season of the year. Mr. Fay commenced a home immediately on his location of land, doing such work as he could find, such as splitting rails in the fall, in the winter teaching school, and the next spring he commenced active work on the farm, taking his mother, then sixty-three years old, as matron of the establishment, and a niece, two years old, afterwards Mrs. John Merritt. In 1842 Mr. Fay married Harriett, eldest daughter of Samuel H. Lay. The first house Mr. Fay built in the fall of 1836 was a primitive log house, in which he lived about six years, building twice since, erecting the present house in 1856. Mr. Fay has in his home farm one hundred and sixty acres under the best improvement, which he is still managing personally. When he came to this locality he had not money enough to pay his way, being compelled to walk part of the distance from Chicago to Holderman's Grove. The last night out he stopped at a little town called Shanahan, almost worn out with his walking, having been turned away from three places before he could find a place to stop over night. When he commenced he had no means and had to get a day's work so he could get along until he could raise a crop. He worked for a farmer, taking his pay entirely in breaking, and by that means he got five acres broken the first season. While he was away from home his mother and niece would not see a neighbor for over a week. He has been especially active as a Christian worker, always being on the side of good morals, and the fruits of his good judgment have developed into Christian workers in his children.

REMINISCENCES OF L. P. KELLOGG.

L. P. Kellogg contributes the following as his experience of pioneer life: He came to Illinois in the fall of 1844 and spent the first winter in the town of Harmony, McHenry county, moving on his farm in Genoa township in the spring of 1845, where he broke enough land for temporary use, spending the remainder of his time in team-

ing. He used to make the trip to Chicago with anything he could procure, returning with merchandise and immigrants. His hotel was where night overtook him on the way. He generally did his teaming with horses, but at times drove from three to five yoke of oxen. He was married January 20, 1847. The week after his marriage he went to move a family from near Belvidere to near Ottawa and came near losing his life. He started with four horses, but only got home with two. After reaching Ottawa he concluded to take back with him a load of coal. There was no well defined wagon road, but only an Indian trail to follow. In crossing a slough on his return the wagon broke through the ice and settled in the water and earth up to the hub. He could not get out without unloading and had to carry the entire load by hand a distance of ten rods. His fingers were all bleeding and he suffered intensely from the cold, but there was no help for it; the work had to be done and there was no house within twenty miles. He left the coal and drove hard to make some house to shelter himself and team, but too late. One of those winter blizzards came on with hail and rain. His team could not follow the trail and it was soon so dark that it was impossible to see anything. There was no cover on his wagon to shelter himself, nothing for his team to eat, the winds howling like demons and he lost in the wilderness. He concluded his best course was to unhitch his team, tie each horse to a wagon wheel and wait till the coming of the morn. His team was tired out, the trail was lost and it would have been folly to attempt traveling any more that night. Covering the horses as best he could, he then took the end gate out of his wagon and holding it before him to break the force of the wind he walked around the wagon the entire night. The night was a long and hard one, but hope was kept alive within him by thinking of his newly wed wife at home. Two of his horses died before morning, chilled to death.

On this trip he passed near the old log house on Indian creek, where twenty-one white women and children were massacred by the Indians. This trip was only one out of many hard ones that he experienced while following teaming. He lost five horses in the first four years. Once when the thermometer registered forty degrees below zero he

lay out, wandering on the open prairie the entire night, having lost his way in one of those blizzards. He did not dare to stop walking, nor give way to the desire for sleep, for he well knew that death would follow.

Thinking a good dog would be some comfort to his wife when he was away, he bought a young pup and took him home, but one night the wolves came up to his house, carried him off and killed him.

Mr. Kellogg took up his claim on section 3, Genoa township in 1845, where he still lives. He says that although he has had a hard time in life, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he was never sued nor sued any man in his life. He has tried to live in peace with his neighbors, enjoying their respect and esteem. In 1855 he experienced religion, since which time he has tried to live a consistent Christian life, although connected with no religious society. The Bible is his daily study and daily he gathers his household around him and offers up prayer and praise to God.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

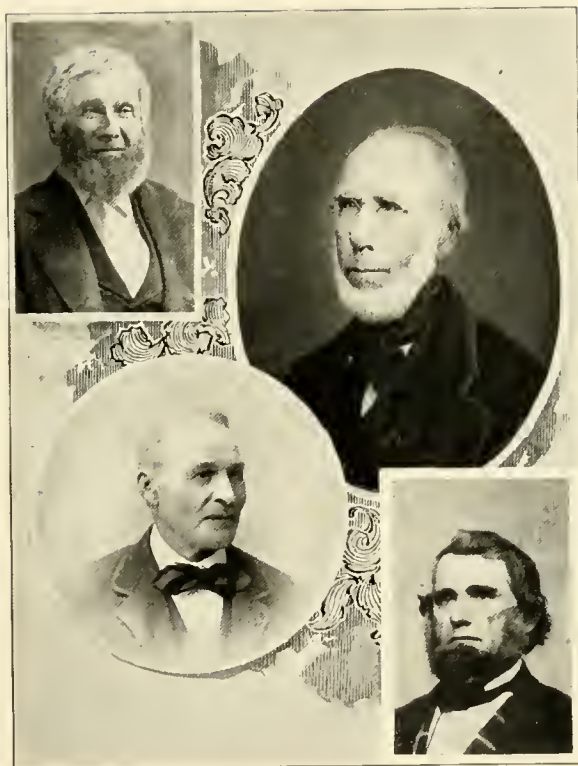
HISTORICAL ADDRESS BY HON. S. B. STINSON.

In the month of June, 1851, just 46 years ago, I left a temporary home in Troy, New York, to which place I had come three years before from the home of my childhood among the hills of the Granite state. With no certain point of destination in view, but fully determined to make for myself a home somewhere in the Great West, which at that time was already attracting the attention of the somewhat over-populated East, I purchased a ticket by railway to Buffalo, beyond which no railroad had then been constructed. A voyage of five days by the good steamer "Illinois," as I well remember the name, took us the length of noble Lake Erie, more than 250 miles up the Detroit river, past the city of that name, then not as large as Aurora now is, through Lakes St. Clair and Huron, through the Straits of Maekinac, past the old fort on the island of the same name, then maintained by the government, whose white walls fairly glistened in the rays of the rising sun, whilst we lay-to long enough to discharge and receive freight and passengers, and to lay in a good supply of Maekinaw trout for breakfast: then on

over the waters of beautiful Lake Michigan for another day and night, when in the quiet of a Sunday morning we made our landing at Milwaukee, a little city of 20,000 inhabitants then, but a very ambitious and hopeful rival of the city of Chicago, distant about 80 miles up the lake, and then containing a population by the census of the preceding year—1850—of a little less than 30,000. After two or three days spent in Milwaukee and vicinity, I took a steamer again for Chicago, where I landed on the 20th day of June. Here I found a bustling little city, somewhat larger than Aurora now is, but having great expectations, which, as we all know, have been realized far beyond their wildest dreams. It is scarcely possible to make real to the mind the wonderful transformation in the space of 46 years which has taken place in the then little city by the lake. Its area, then a few sections of land clustered about the mouth of the river, now covers more than 18½ square miles. Its population then 30,000 and now nearly 2,000,000 of people. Of railroads Chicago then had only a line of 40 miles, extending to Aurora, with a short branch to St. Charles, a single track of strap rails, that is a strip of iron about like a heavy wagon tire, spiked down upon pine timbers resting upon cross ties, and this was the only railroad then existing in the great State of Illinois, excepting another line of about 50 miles of the same style of construction extending from Springfield to Naples on the Illinois river.

Today Chicago has more than thirty great trunk lines of railway, extending to all parts of our great country and the State of Illinois, instead of its then ninety miles of strap railroad, and single track at that, has more than 16,000 miles of railroad, mostly double track and built of the heaviest "T" rails, and with a total population then of 851,000, our state has now reached the astonishing number of more than 4,000,000 of people, with a still larger percentage of increase in wealth and all material resources.

But to resume my history: After a short stay in Chicago, where I missed the chance of becoming a millionaire by not knowing just what corner lots contained gold mines, and not having the money to buy them if they had been pointed out to me by the unselfish land agent, I found myself the owner of 80 acres of land in the county of Kendall, three miles north of the site where now



C. W. BRANCH.
JUDGE GEORGE H. HILL.

JOSEPH ARBUCKLE.
PHILIP HECKMAN.

stands the beautiful town of Plano, but Plano had not then been thought of. Instead of that, Marcus Steward, with his strong sons, Lewis and George, and Cornelius Henning and his stalwart sons were cultivating their fruitful acres, little dreaming that they would ere long be in demand for a town site. But in the summer of 1853 the engineers and track builders came upon the ground for the construction of an extension of the railroad from Aurora westward. In a short time the road was completed to Mendota, and such an impetus was given by it to business of all kinds, that in the spring of 1856, I was able to sell the little farm for which I had paid \$6 an acre, for \$30 per acre, and a similar increase in values had taken place all along the line. I never acquired much of a reputation as a farmer while living on this eighty acres, which I carried on for four years, but in the summer of 1853, when the railroad track had reached Big Rock creek east of Plano, before the bridge was completed, I shipped 1,000 bushels of oats to Chicago, which was the first grain shipped to Chicago from Kendall county by the C., B. & Q. railroad, and realized a nice profit by having it in the market before the new crop began to move. I was able to do this by arranging for the threshing very early.

In the summer of 1856 I removed to Sandwich, which had then just got fairly under way as a little village, having been delayed in starting by the fact that the railroad company had made no provision for a town between Plano and Somonauk. But by the efforts of the business men at Newark, and the farmers in that region, aided by the persevering labors of Wm. Patten, Washington Walker, Lindsay Carr, Jas. H. Furman, Almon Gage, Capt. Wm. Davis and other farmers living in the vicinity, the railroad authorities were induced to establish a flag station here. After a time they became satisfied that the business at this point would justify establishing a regular station, which they did, calling it "Newark Station," the village of Newark across the river then being the largest and best business town in all this region, and the main business of the new railroad at this point coming from that town.

But the idea of being a tail to Newark's kite did not quite suit the enterprising people who had secured the station, and they cast about for a name to please them better.

When the first village plat was made by the county surveyor, Horace Fay, whom many here will remember as an excellent surveyor and a very worthy man, the name "Almon" was given to the embryo village, in honor of Almon Gage, who owned the farm upon which was located the principal part of the first survey. Mr. Gage, however, was too modest to allow this, and there being some delay in placing the plat on record, the result was the substitution of the name of Sandwich, but in the meantime a deed had been given by Jacob Hall to the Baptist church for the two lots now occupied by them, in which the lots were described as in the village of "Almon," and the county records show the deed thus at the present time.

The adoption of the name Sandwich has been a matter of considerable discussion and explanation, and I will venture to give the facts as I learned them from those most active in selecting the name.

It appears that during the year 1850 it came into the mind of Dr. A. L. Merriam, who had been practicing as a physician for some years in this region, with his residence on the Dr. Arnold place, and who was a man of large intelligence and great force of character, as well as an excellent physician, that the settlers in this vicinity were not sufficiently appreciated and accommodated by the Post Office Department, it being necessary for them at that time to go to what is now known as Freeland Corners for their mail, and having a slight personal acquaintance with Long John Wentworth, as he was familiarly known and who was then the Member of Congress from this District, which by the way then took in the northern part of the State, as far south as Bloomington, and even beyond, the doctor secured the requisite number of names on his petition for the establishment of a postoffice, and adroitly suggested that it was the unanimous wish of those who would be the patrons of the postoffice that the name of the office should be Sandwich, in honor of the town of that name in New Hampshire where Mr. Wentworth was born. Mr. Wentworth, very naturally feeling flattered by the compliment, and desiring also to serve his esteemed constituents, very readily secured the location of the office in the vicinity of the Little Red School House, which was then the chief mark of civilization on the site of the future city.

A mail route was established and a postmaster appointed, and the Sandwich postoffice fully installed. But like many other "well laid schemes of mice and men," the project soon failed, the new postoffice languished for want of patrons, and after a career of about six months, during which time the total receipts of the office amounted to the munificent sum of seventy-five cents, an extinguisher came in the shape of an order from the Post Office Department, which I now hold in my hand, directing the discontinuance of the office. You see the paper is yellow with age. Subsequently and in the year 1855, when the railroad station had been established and there began to be a nucleus of population requiring postoffice facilities, on application to the Department the defunct postoffice was revived under the former name and Robt. Patten was appointed postmaster. This in brief is the history of the name of our little city.

A few years ago I stood on the top of Red Hill, near the head of Lake Winnipiseogee, in New Hampshire, at an elevation of 2,000 feet, and looked down upon the old town of Sandwich, with its three pretty villages nestling among the hills, and remarked to my wife, who stood by my side, that I thought neither mother nor daughter need be ashamed of each other.

So far as it is now possible to determine, the first permanent settler in the township of Somonauk and probably in what is now De Kalb county, was Reuben Root, who came from the State of New York originally and located on what is now known as the Capt. Davis farm, in February, 1835. At this time, and for several years later, no surveys of the land had been made by the government, and Mr. Root held what was then known, in the parlance of the settlers, as a "claim which was usually made by blazing a line through the timber, of chipping off the bark of trees along the course, and running a furrow or two around so much of the adjoining prairie land as the claimant thought he wanted, it being the common idea among the first settlers that only so much of the prairie land as lay near to the timber would ever be taken up or cultivated, and that the remainder would always lie open as a range for cattle. During the summer of 1835 Capt. Wm. Davis came into the vicinity and taking a fancy to Mr. Root's claim succeeded in negotiating a purchase of it,

and went into possession, where he continued to reside for nearly sixty years, or until his death a few years since. Mr. Root, who seems to have been of a roving disposition, moved up the creek to the claim which was afterwards known as the George Beveridge farm, and a few years later removed from the state to seek a still newer settlement in the far west. He was the first postmaster as well as the first settler in the township. Next to Mr. Root in the order of time and probably only a month or two later came Wm. Poplin and his wife, who took up their claim on the west side of the Somonauk creek in March, 1835, and are still living upon the same premises, at present the oldest in point of residence of the "old settlers" of the township. Their daughter Harriet, who became the wife of H. C. Cotton and is now deceased, was the first white child born in the township, January 25th, 1836, and George W. Davis, son of Captain Wm. Davis, now residing in Sandwich, was the first male child born in the township, unless a son of Burrage Hough, who lived on the place now owned by John J. Armstrong, north of the Fraser farm, could dispute the claim with him, but the most of the evidence seems to be rather in favor of George. During the same season of 1835 a considerable number of settlers came into the township, among them Amos Harmon and wife, with quite a number of girls and boys, whose daughter Fannie was the first one to die in the township, September 11, 1836, and whose son, David E. Harmon, is still living with us on the old farm, hale and hearty, in the seventy-second year of his age. It is claimed and probably with truth that Amos Harmon broke up the first prairie sod, but that Simon Price and William and Joseph Sly were the only ones to raise a crop that year, the crop consisting of course of sod corn, as no other was possible in the tough prairie sod.

In addition to those already named, William and Thos. Brook, Major Dennis, and probably some others came in the same year. Elizabeth Brook, daughter of Thos. Brook, and Israel Potter were the first persons to be married in the township, that interesting event occurring in the fall of 1836. Major Dennis, who was then a single man, his sister, now Mrs. Jacob M. Hall, who is still living in Sandwich at the age of eighty-two years. Major Dennis, Sr., came in two years later from

Massachusetts with the rest of his family, including Avery Townsend and family, Mrs. Townsend being his daughter, and now living with her daughter, Mrs. James Warner, at the very advanced age of ninety-four years, being as I suppose the oldest person now living in the township. Mrs. Townsend and Mrs. Brook both draw pensions, their husbands having been in the war of 1812. Another daughter of Major Dennis, Sr., the wife of Capt. Wm. Davis, died three years ago at the age of ninety-two years. This family of six sisters is a remarkable instance of longevity, the combined ages of the six (reckoning Mrs. Davis at the age when she died and the five sisters now living in our midst, Mrs. Nancy Townsend, Mrs. Charlotte Brook, Mrs. Lurana Hall, Mrs. Mary Perry and Miss Ruth Dennis, at their present ages) being 509 years, or an average of nearly 85 years, an instance of longevity which it would be difficult to parallel in any family in the state.

Major Dennis, Jr., not long after making his claim and erecting his humble cabin, married Mary Harmon, a daughter of Amos and sister of David E. Harmon, who still survives as his widow, and has continued to reside with her son, Wm. A. Dennis, on the farm which her husband pre-empted, and where she has resided for about sixty years.

It is related of Major Dennis, while yet a young man (and, by the way, "Major" was his name and not a title) that he said he should never marry until he found a young woman "who combed her hair before breakfast." While working for Amos Harmon he noticed that the daughter Mary filled this requirement, and soon after the young people made it up between them and a wedding followed as stated. There may be nowadays young men who are thinking what Major Dennis spoke aloud. Girls, allow me to whisper in your ears: "It's a good thing to comb your hair before breakfast."

Jacob M. Hall came in at a very early day, but for a time lived as a single man with Isaac Potter, just over the line of our township in the present town of Northville, and afterwards in the family of Capt. Davis, and in the year 1842 married Lurana Dennis, a sister of Mrs. Davis, as already indicated, and settled upon the farm where he resided at the time of his death a few years ago, although most of the farm, including his residence, had become a part of the city of Sandwich. Albert Grover came in about the same time and

took up the farm afterwards owned by Almon Gage, Mr. Grover and family removing from this section, but his widow, now Grandma Burt, afterwards returned and still has her home among us and is, I believe, on the grounds with us today.

The first settlement in the north part of the township was made on what has been known as the George Beveridge farm, and probably the first cabin erected in the township was near where the Galena road crosses Somonauk creek and was occupied by one Robinson in the winter of 1834-35, who disappeared soon after and the claim became the property of Reuben Root in the summer of 1835, as before stated. This claim was purchased in 1838 by George Beveridge, who came from Washington county, New York, and was a man of sterling principles and stalwart character. Mrs. Beveridge was also a woman of superior intelligence and great decision of character, and much of the high mental and moral qualities and honorable position in life of their sons, Gov. John L. Beveridge and Hon. James H. Beveridge, who became State Treasurer of Illinois, may be traced to the influence and training received from their mother. The eldest daughter, Jeannette, the wife of James Henry, is still living in our vicinity, quite advanced in years, whilst the youngest daughter, Agnes, widow of Alex. R. Patten, whose early death was greatly lamented by all who knew him, is enjoying her gracefully declining years in the home of one of her sons, in the great metropolis, which has attracted and absorbed into its busy life so many of the bright and active sons of the early settlers.

It is not unsuitable in this connection to recall the fact that the humble home of George Beveridge near the ford on Somonauk creek was one of the stations on the "Underground Railroad" from the South to Canada, where many a panting fugitive from bondage was safely conducted to a place of freedom. The story is told, and with all the marks of truth, that one evening during the period of intense agitation on the subject of slavery a gentlemanly stranger called at the house and requested shelter for the night. Something led the family to suspect that he was a detective searching for evidence of their connection with the crime of aiding slaves to their freedom. Finally, seeking an opportunity of privacy, he asked directly of Mrs. Beveridge if she had not at times secreted

fugitive negroes. "Yes," said she, "and in spite of your oppressive laws I will do it again whenever I have an opportunity." Instead of immediately arresting her, as she had expected, the stranger laughed. It turned out that he was an eminent physician from Quincy, just across the river from Missouri, engaged in establishing stations on the line of the Underground Railroad, and during the subsequent years there was a frequent stoppage of trains at this station.

During the first year of the settlement in 1835, or very soon thereafter, all the claims along the creek, which were especially sought on account of the timber and water, were taken up, and in 1839 there were thirty families settled in the township. Those on the east side of the creek were Burrage Hough, Frank Dale, Joseph Slye, Frederick Witherspoon, Hubbard Latham and his brothers, Joseph and Thomas Latham, Harvey Joles, George Pierson, Capt. Wm. Davis, Alvin Hyatt, David Merritt, Stephen Arnold, Francis Devine and Peter Hummel, whose widow still lives upon the old farm at the age of 86 years, and possibly a few others. On the west side of the creek were Mr. Burchim, Simon and Owen Price, Thos. Brook, Wm. Poplin, Conway B. Rhodes, Amos Harmon, Lucius Frisbee, Avery Townsend and Otis Bliss, of whom only Wm. Poplin and Thomas Latham are now living, but a considerable number of their children and grandchildren are now living in our midst and are with us here today to do honor to the memory of the first settlers. During the same year, 1839, Robert Sterritt built a saw mill upon the creek, on premises now owned by S. D. Coleman, which was the only mill run by water power ever operated in the township and long since went to decay. Up to this time the settlers drew their logs mostly to Steward's mill on Big Rock. Many of the first frame houses were covered with black walnut siding and had battened doors of the same material. This was the case with the house first occupied by myself and family in Little Rock township in 1852.

At this time, 1839, there were two Public Houses on the Galena road, one of them kept by Peter Hummel, the father of J. M. Hummel, "our Jule," who in his earlier years contributed so much to the amusement of the devotees of Terpsichore and in later years has done so much to render easy and agreeable the otherwise hard and exhausting

labors of the farm, by the distribution of labor-saving machinery and implements among the toiling farmers.

Speaking of labor-saving machinery, by the way, I think I will give a little of my experience in the early day along this line. Coming west as I did in June, 1851, out of a law office, after three years of student life, and going within a few days into a corn field to trudge eight or ten hours a day behind a double-shovel plow, you will not think it strange that when, during the following winter, I learned that there was a man by the name of Dundas on Big Rock who was making a corn cultivator to be mounted on wheels, with a seat for the driver and a canvas overhead to keep off the sun, I was not slow in getting over to Big Rock and interviewing the maker of that wonderful machine. The long and short of it is that I bargained for one of those machines for the coming season, not knowing, however, where I was to get the \$18 to pay for it, and I became the envy of the lazy portion of my neighbors, and the pity of the others, who in derision called my machine the "Dundas Aggravator." And in truth it was a most outlandish looking affair, with its outer shovels firmly bolted to the axletree and its inner ones attached to a pair of wabbling uprights and having about as much resemblance to the beautiful and perfectly working riding cultivator of today as the ox cart in which the future Judge Caton used to ride to church in the early days over in Kendall county had to the elegant carriages in which most of you who are here came to this Old Settlers' Picnic.

Resuming, however, the thread of this brief history of the early settlement of our goodly township, it has been ascertained that the first post-office was established in 1837 under the name of Somonauk, with Reuben Root as postmaster, the office being at his cabin near the ford of Somonauk creek on the Galena road, up to this time the settlers being obliged to go for their mail to Holderman's Grove, a distance of about twelve miles, on the south side of Fox river. The name of Somonauk was adopted by the settlers for the postoffice, it being the Indian name of the creek, which bisects the township, and when that came to be organized a few years later the same name was wisely retained. Whilst not an especially elegant word in form and sound, it is yet unique and not uneupho-



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nic, and our sister town of Sycamore, in the north part of the county, has shown its good taste, as well as kindly feeling, by naming its most beautiful street after our town, and this town and that street are doubtless the only portions of the green earth that bear this name, and possibly this area may become even less in the near future, if some things happen that may happen.

The first school in the township appears to have been taught by Lucius Frisbee in the winter of 1836-37 at the house of Thos. Brook, on the west side of the creek, with about a dozen scholars. The first school house was of logs and was built in the timber on the claim of Mr. Witherspoon, as near as I can learn, and was used also for religious meetings.

The first religious service probably was held by a transient Methodist minister at the house of Simon Price in the winter of 1835-36, and a Methodist class was organized in 1836 by Rev. Wm. Royal, a half dozen or more good women composing it, the men apparently being too much occupied by their labors to give suitable attention to this matter at that time. I have not been able to ascertain with certainty when the first church building was erected in the township. It may have been that of the United Presbyterian church, which was erected in 1849, on the site of their present beautiful edifice, but it is probable that the building now occupied for school purposes in the Coleman district and which was originally a Wesleyan church, was built a few years earlier. For the first few years religious services here, as in all new settlements, were held in the school houses.

The first store seems to have been started in 1847 by Wm. H. Beavers at the cross roads now known as Freeland Corners, and after passing through several hands into those of Alex R. Patten, was removed to Sandwich in 1854, soon after which George and James H. Culver became the owners and conducted it successfully for many years.

Joseph Hamlin was the first blacksmith to start a shop in the town, which he did also at the Corners, at an early day.

The first physician to locate in the township was Stephen Arnold, in 1836, a good man, who combined with his labors as a farmer and as a physician those also of a local preacher. His

farm of 320 acres comprised a large part of what is now the north part of the city of Sandwich.

Many more details in regard to the early settlement of the town might be given did time allow, and it would be of especial interest to many present were there time to speak at length in regard to the early days of Sandwich, in addition to what I have said in another part of this paper, but all that must be reserved for some other occasion, or may be spoken of by others present who are familiar with the facts.

I cannot dismiss the old settlers of Somonauk without a further brief tribute to their memory, and cannot better express it than by using the words of another in part: The settlers were poor. Their dwellings were nearly all of logs, roofed with shakes and floored with puncheons. Many of them were ill-constructed, cold and comfortless.

To add to their discomfort, the season was sickly, and in many of the little cabins the puncheon floor was at times covered with the beds of the sick, leaving hardly enough well persons to care for the sick. Almost all suffered with ague and to most of the settlers, accustomed as they had been at least to the comforts of life, their lot seemed hard indeed. Nothing they produced was saleable for money except winter wheat, and although their crops of this were good it yielded them little after the heavy expense of drawing to the Chicago market, 60 miles distant over the almost trackless prairie, and through unbridged streams and sloughs, and when the government land sale came on in 1843, and the claims must be paid for or lost, the settlers were completely drained of their small savings, and many of them were compelled to borrow at excessive rates of interest or arrange with their somewhat more fortunate neighbors or a Chicago capitalist to enter their land for them, taking contracts for deeds when they should be able to pay. But during all these trials and difficulties the settlers maintained kindly feelings with each other, the well ones caring for the sick, and those having a little means assisting those who lacked; and notwithstanding their privations and hardships the survivors of those times almost uniformly tell us that those were the happiest days of their lives. As a rule they were men of sturdy honesty, of frugal and industrious habits, leaving to their descendants the priceless legacy of a good name, as well as the broad acres, which by their persevering

labors they had wrested from a state of nature, and had made beautiful and fruitful as the "Garden of the Lord."

We who have entered so largely into the results of their labors and sacrifices and have benefited so much from them, do well on such occasions as this to recall their memories and bestow the tribute of our gratitude and kindly remembrance.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

Judicial proceedings began very early in the history of De Kalb county, and through a long and most honorable career they have been conducted upon a plan that has been at once the pride of our citizens and the envy of surrounding jurisdiction. The story of our courts has added lustre to De Kalb county history and honor to a high calling.

The first session of the court was held at the house of Rufus Colton in Coltonville, on the 9th day of October, 1838. Judge John Pearson presiding. The first suit was that of Erasmus Walrod vs Stephen Sherwood. This case was an appeal from a justice court, and the judgment of the lower court was sustained. There were twenty cases on the docket at this term. The June term of the circuit court convened at Coltonville, with Judge Thomas Ford presiding. While the court was in session the board of county commissioners ordered its clerk to notify the Judge that the new court house was ready. Captain Eli Barnes served the notice upon the Judge. Judge Ford decided that the court must remove to Sycamore. According to Boise, "Judge Ford took his record under his arm, States Attorney Purple bundled up his papers, the sheriff, lawyers, jurors, parties and witnesses followed suit, and, led by Capt. Barnes on that well known spotted horse that he rode upon all public occasions for more than twenty years later, all took up their line of march through the thick woods and across the green prairies, to the new seat of empire at Sycamore." Judge Ford presided at each session of the circuit court from 1839 to 1841 inclusive. He was followed by Hon. J. D. Caton of Chicago, from 1842 to 1849. Judge T. Lyle Dickey of Ottawa, followed in 1850. He was succeeded by Judge Isaac G. Wilson of Geneva, in 1851. Hon. Allen C. Fuller, of Belvidere, next discharged the duties

of that office. He remained on the bench but a short time, however, resigning to receive the appointment of Adjutant General, and Hon. T. D. Murphy of Woodstock, was elected to succeed him in 1862. He was re-elected June 27, 1867, and served until 1879.

By the act of 1877, three judges were elected to each circuit, and Judges Clark W. Upton of Waukegan, Isaac G. Wilson of Geneva, and Chas. Kellum of Sycamore, were commissioned for this circuit: they were followed by Geo. Brown of Wheaton, H. D. Willis of Elgin, and Chas. A. Bishop of Sycamore, who are still on the bench.

Every bar has a number of natural born leaders of men, advocates skilled trial lawyers, brilliant orators, and DeKalb county bar form no exceptions. The first lawyer to take up the practice of his profession in DeKalb county was Mr. Crothers, who located in Coltonville when the village was laid out in 1837, and remained until the county seat was removed to Sycamore, when he moved to Ottawa, where he became associated with T. Lyle Dickey. Mr. Crothers was a man of great natural abilities and desired a wider field for work. Andrew J. Brown was the second lawyer to locate in DeKalb county. He was soon followed Messrs. Masters, Favor, E. L. Mayo, and W. J. Hunt. E. L. Mayo, however, was the only one of them to practice law successfully, the others either giving up their profession and entering other lines of business or moving to some other location. The names of members of the bar during the earlier history are John L. Beveridge, who is located in Sycamore and opened a law office in 1849, but removed to Evanston in 1854, he was afterward governor of Illinois; Jacob A. Simon, who removed in the 60's to Missouri Valley, Iowa; A. C. Allen, who in the second decade of our county's history had a larger practice than any lawyer in the county; D. B. James, Zelotus B. Mayo, William Fordham, O. S. Webster, A. C. Bryant, Gilbert Winters, Volney Owen, Chas. Balliette, F. P. Partridge, Mr. McBroom, Geo. Kretsinger, J. H. Sedgwick, L. E. Hay, J. J. McKinnon, R. L. Divine, J. Frank Meeker, O. J. Bailey and A. C. Babcock. Among the members comprising the bar during the last three decades, are from Sycamore: Luther Lowell, Chauncey Ellwood, George S. Robinson, H. A. Jones, George Brown, Frank E. Stevens, D. J. Carnes, J. B.

Stephens, G. H. Denton, J. L. Pratt, J. H. Kenyon, Chas. A. Bishop, George W. Dunton, J. J. Flannery, W. C. Kellum, L. F. Hodge, A. H. Waterman, H. S. Earley, C. D. Rogers, Walter Langlois, Thos. W. Cliffe, Adam C. Cliffe, J. W. Cliffe, J. N. Finnegan, H. T. Smith, John Faisler and E. M. Burst; from DeKalb, E. B. Gilbert, Thos. M. Hopkins, W. L. Pond, W. L. Rathbone, I. V. Randall, D. E. Reed, C. A. Boise, J. E. Matteson, A. G. Kennedy, H. W. Prentice and J. S. Orr; from Sandwich, E. G. Coe, W. W. Sedgwick, S. B. Stinson, J. I. Montgomery, J. B. Castle, Eugene Randall and John W. Blee; from Genoa, G. E. Scott and A. S. Hollenbeak, and from Somonauk, C. B. Olmstead.

Among the members of the DeKalb county bar who have served as county judges are: Hon. E. L. Mayo, three terms, being elected in 1849, serving till 1857; Judge George H. Hill of Kingston (who was not admitted to the bar) presided on the bench till 1861, when E. L. Mayo served another term; Hon. D. B. James, who served from 1865 to 1869; Hon. Luther Lowell, whose term extended from 1869 to 1877; Hon. Geo. S. Robinson, who served from 1877 to 1882, resigning on account of business which needed his attention in Vermont. In July, 1882, Hon. S. B. Stinson of Sandwich, was appointed by Governor Cullom to fill the unexpired term of Judge Robinson, and was elected at the following election, but he was compelled by poor health to resign the judgeship in February, 1883, and April 3, 1883. Judge Luther Lowell was elected to fill the vacancy; C. A. Bishop served from 1886 to 1897; W. L. Pond, present county judge, was elected to fill vacancy caused by Judge Bishop's resignation in 1897, and was re-elected in 1898.

As a learned profession, the law is justly ranked foremost in our county, and the story of the men who have made its history in DeKalb county is the story of men who have been foremost in our history and progress. Among some of the most influential are the following with a short sketch of their lives:

Richard L. Divine was born September 27, 1832, in Fallsburg, Sullivan county, N. Y. He was educated in the common and a select school. He studied law for a time in Monticello, N. Y., and afterwards with Hon. E. L. Mayo in Sycamore, and was admitted to the bar in this state

in March, 1860, and practiced in Sycamore until he died, in August, 1882. He had a large practice, although he devoted a part of his time to the banking business, in which latter business he accumulated a fortune. He was a man of strong will, wonderful energy and great application, and as a trial lawyer ranked with the best in this part of the state. He was a Republican, but did not give much attention to politics or society. He devoted his energies to the law and to his banking business, in each of which he was very successful.

Hon. Luther Lowell was born May 14, 1827, at Brookfield, Orange county, Vermont. He is a graduate of Middleburg College, Vermont, and spent his younger years in teaching. He came to Sycamore in 1856, studied law with the firm of Mayo & James, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He commenced practice in partnership with his preceptors, and afterwards at different times was in the firms of James, Lowell & Ellwood, Lowell & Sedgwick, Lowell & Meeker, Lowell & Carnes and Lowell & Pond. As mentioned in another part of this article, he was for many years county judge, an office for which he was by nature peculiarly fitted, and he brought the probate practice in that court to a high standard of excellence. He was for several years, master in chancery of the circuit court of this county, where again his habits of thought and business methods made him a valuable and efficient officer. He was never engaged extensively in litigated business, and was not what is termed a jury advocate, but in chancery, probate and office business he ranked with the best lawyers, not only of this county, but of this part of the state. He is still living at Sycamore, but because of poor health has retired from practice.

Eli B. Gilbert was born in Laurens, Osage county, N. Y., April 12, 1822, and died in DeKalb August 30, 1895. He had an academic education. He came to DeKalb county in 1847 and was admitted to the bar in 1858, and practiced law in DeKalb until the time of his death, which occurred in 1895. He did a large office business, and was for many years justice of the peace in DeKalb. He never sought or enjoyed the contests incident to the practice of a trial lawyer, but was regarded as a good counselor, and was highly esteemed at the bar and in the community in which he lived.

Ira Vail Randall was born at Mount Holly, Vermont, March 2, 1829, and died in DeKalb January 12, 1897. He had an academic education; was admitted to the bar at Rutland, Vermont, in 1847. In 1856 he came to DeKalb, where he practiced his profession until his death. In his later years he was not in very active practice, because of failing health. At an earlier date he had a large practice and a good reputation as a trial lawyer. He was a man of very gentlemanly demeanor. A Republican in politics and a good public speaker, and devoted considerable of his time to public speaking on various topics.

George S. Robinson was born June 21, 1821, in Derby, Orleans county, Vermont, and died in Sycamore in 1894. Was admitted to the bar in 1846 in Vermont. He spent a part of his earlier years in teaching, and practiced his profession for several years in the south. In 1866 he moved to Sycamore and entered into a partnership with Charles Kellum, which lasted four years. He afterwards practiced here until 1887, when he was elected county judge, which office he held five years. He also held the office of master in chancery for a number of years, and was for many years a member of the State Board of Charities. Judge Robinson was a gentleman in every respect and very highly esteemed in the community where he resided. He had a large acquaintance among the public men of this state, all of whom held him in high regard. He was a very pleasing public speaker and filled every office to which he was called with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. He never entered largely into what is known as jury business, but gave his attention to other branches of his profession and to his private business, which in later years became quite extensive, and was always a much esteemed and respected member of the bar.

Edward L. Mayo was born April 7, 1807, in Moretown, Washington county, Vermont, and died November 16, 1877, at DeKalb, Illinois. He had an academic education and studied law at Montpelier, Vermont, and was there admitted to the bar in 1835. In 1841 he came to Sycamore and was in practice there until a few years before his death, for several years holding the office of county judge, as will be seen by reference to other parts of this article. He ranked high among the lawyers of this part of the state during his

active business years. Law books were then not numerous and the practice did not involve large interests. He had no taste for speculation, but had a fine legal mind and was an excellent lawyer, both from the lawyer's and layman's standpoint. He never acquired a large property, because there was no opportunity except in speculation and investments to acquire one in this county in his profession in his day, but he left an enviable reputation at the bar that will long survive him.

Charles Kellum was born in Dimock, Susquehanna county, Pa., March 16, 1821. He is a self educated man and has an academic education. He was admitted to the bar in LaPorte, Indiana, and came to Sycamore in 1842, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, a part of the time in the firms of Kellum & Robinson, Kellum & Balliet, Kellum & Carnes and Kellum & Stephens. He was three times elected circuit judge of this judicial circuit, as noted in another place in this article, and was at one time state's attorney for the circuit, when the duties of the state's attorney extended to the whole circuit instead of being confined to this county as now. For many years he was engaged in substantially all the important active litigation of this county. He excelled as a jury advocate and was what is known among lawyers as a "legal mind." Few men have so broad comprehension and clear expression of propositions of law as Judge Kellum. He was an ideal trial judge. In the days of his active practice the amounts involved in litigation were small. He was always moderate in his charges of fees, and never engaged in speculation and business, in which field many lawyers of his day acquired wealth. He is a Republican in politics, but not a politician, and successive elections to the office of circuit judge were due entirely to the esteem in which he was held as a lawyer and a man by the bar and the people of the circuit. He is still engaged in the practice, though not actively.

Stephen B. Stinson was born October 3, 1829, in Boston, Mass., and died in Sandwich, Ill., in 1899. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College. Was admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., in 1850. In 1856 he came to Sandwich, where he practiced his profession until the time of his death, in 1899, being at one time county judge of this county. He never engaged in litigated prac-

tice to any great extent, but was a good office lawyer and safe adviser, and as such a very valuable man to the community in which he lived. He was very much esteemed by the other members of the bar and was very much of a gentleman with literary taste and tendencies that impelled him to a quiet life rather than to the active bustle of such professional work as the country afforded in his younger days.

Chauncey Ellwood was born December 14, 1816, in Minden, Montgomery county, N. Y., and died at Sycamore, Illinois, in 1897. He had an academic education; was admitted to practice in Illinois in 1858, and practiced at Sycamore a few years in the firms of James, Lowell & Ellwood and Owen & Ellwood. He was by nature a business man more than a lawyer. He took an active interest in public affairs and held many public offices. His private business was always large, and he acquired a considerable fortune in its management. Though for more than twenty-five years before his death he did not practice his profession, he always took a great interest in the bar and attended its meetings, and was much esteemed by the members of the bar, as well as by the community generally.

Harvey A. Jones, nestor of the DeKalb county bar, is of Scotch and Irish and Welch descent, opened his eyes first in the Hoosier state in 1837, and was a boy of the farm. He entered Wabash College and two years later Lombard University. He, like most lawyers of his day, began his active work for himself as a pedagogue. He studied law with Hon. A. M. Harrington, Geneva, Ill., and finally graduated from Law Department of the Michigan University. Mr. Jones first formed a partnership with Hon. Dan. B. James, which lasted three years. In 1880 he formed a partnership with C. A. Bishop, which continued until the latter became county judge, and at present he is senior member of the firm of Jones & Rogers. Mr. Jones is distinctly a trial lawyer, a tireless worker, and an antagonist at the bar whom the opponents always consider dangerous. His success as a practitioner in the appellate and supreme courts has been marked. Mr. Jones is an omnivorous reader, a staunch Republican, a presidential elector in 1888, was a strong advocate of temperance, and strange perhaps to many it may seem, but no less true, a theologian. He once

preached a sermon of such force and power that even the speaker himself was surprised at the religious fervor created. Mr. Jones has fought his way to prominence and now, in his three score and ten years, enjoys the fruits of his successful struggle.

Thos. M. Cliffe, senior member of the firm of Cliffe Bros., was born in 1866, educated in the Sycamore schools, graduating in 1883. He entered the office of Jones & Bishop, and later graduated from the Union Law School, Chicago. He immediately demonstrated his ability as a trial lawyer and at present has no superior at this bar. He has also shown marked ability as a criminal lawyer and has won many notable cases. He is an effectual campaigner, and has done loyal service for the Republican party. At present he is master in chancery. Mr. Cliffe is still a young man, with a bright future that will answer to his bidding.

Geo. W. Dunton of the firm of Carnes & Dunton, was born in Belvidere, Ill., in 1854, was a student of the Belvidere schools and at the age of 17 entered the University of Iowa, graduating in 1875. He entered Union College of Law in Chicago and two years later was admitted to the bar. His father was a man of splendid business capacity. Mr. Dunton inherits those qualities and his career as a business man has been as successful as his work at the bar. He is a man of New England heritage, possesses those qualities of thrift and industry common to many descendants of those states, poor in soil, but rich in a vigorous, honorable manhood.

In the firm he has assisted to prominence he was known as the silent member, not often taking part in trial cases. His work was none the less efficient, however. He is a deep and thorough student and goes to the bottom of whatever he turns his hand to. As a counselor, a business lawyer, a man of profound mind and strong character he has no superiors in our part of the state.

D. J. Carnes, one of the foremost practitioners of his profession in Northern Illinois, is of New England origin, having the blood of the three vigorous races that constitute the nationalities of the British Isles; but for over two centuries his immediate ancestors have been residents of the land of the Puritans and Mr. Carnes himself exhibits a truly New England flavor.

He was born and reared on a "Vermont farm," where a lazy man finds life unbearable, and no doubt his habits of industry and thoroughness were firmly founded during this period of his life.

His educational training after leaving school was for the profession of teaching and he graduated from the Vermont State Normal, then followed that vocation until he entered the law office of Hon. Charles Kellum, being admitted to the bar in 1875. He formed a partnership with Mr. Kellum and later with Judge Lowell. He next became associated with the firm, known so long and favorably as Carnes & Dunton.

Mr. Carnes' advance in his profession was rapid and he soon took front rank at the De Kalb county bar, and soon appeared in other counties and in the Appellate and Supreme courts, so the field of his practice is as extensive as any lawyer in our part of the state. He is a forceful speaker, a close reasoner, has a philosophic mind and a quick perception, is a strong trial lawyer and a good counselor. He succeeds well in many different lines of legal work so that no particular line of practice gives his legal career special emphasis. He is a man of probity, well read, and possesses the true genius of a typical Yankee.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The various branches of medical science are well and ably represented in De Kalb county. From the day when Old Shalbona and his herbs quit the practice of this noble calling in this county, it has been represented by a lot of sterling, self-sacrificing men, and at no time did it stand higher in the estimation of our people than at the present time.

In general, this is a healthy locality, no virulent epidemics are recorded in its history, but what ever emergencies have arisen they have been met by our physicians and conquered.

The progress we are making in all matters sanitary which tend to prolong life and happiness, is largely due to the leadership of our learned doctors of medicine. The illustrations which accompany this sketch, while they do not exhaust the list of those who have and are practicing medicine in the county, are fairly representative of the men who stand in the foreground of one of the most advanced of our learned professions.

Dr. Horatio F. Page, the first permanently located doctor in Sycamore, was born at Hawley, Franklin county, Massachusetts, September 22, 1811. His parents, Levi and Cynthia Macomber Page were both natives of Massachusetts, and they gave their son the advantages of a good education. He studied with Dr. Winslow, in Charlemont, Mass., three years and finished his studies at Williamstown, Mass. In 1837 or '38 he came west to DeKalb county, locating in Genoa, where he remained for about a year and in 1838 or '39 settled permanently at Sycamore. A few years later he went back east, and in 1849 was married to Eliza A. Pratt at Pittsfield, Mass. They lived congenially together, and she died in 1889. Dr. Page was a member of the Congregational church, a Republican in politics and a straightforward man. He was the first physician of Sycamore and lived on what is now the C. O. Boynton place. He practiced medicine at the county seat from 1839 until three months before his death, which occurred June 23, 1873, when he was 62 years of age.

Dr. Stephen Newell Fish was for many years the most celebrated physician in southwestern DeKalb county. His practice extended through the territory between Ross and Melugin's Grove and from Milan to Earlville. He was of Vermont parentage, possessed an academic education and was a graduate of Rush Medical College. His wife was Miss Libbie Cory, of Pawpaw. Two boys were born to them, both of whom sleep by the side of their father in the cemetery at Pawpaw. In early days everybody knew Dr. Fish and loved him for his sterling worth.

Another of the old time physicians of the south part of the county was Col. Ryan of the 75th Illinois Volunteers. He began the practice of medicine in that section in the early 50's, and when the war broke out he went to the front with his regiment, and when he returned settled at Amboy, where he died. Many old settlers of south DeKalb county well remember the kindly ministrations of Dr. Ryan.

Dr. Orlando M. Bryan, lately deceased, was for years a prominent physician of Sycamore and one of the pioneer medicine men of the county. He first saw the light of day in Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York, July 6, 1823, and was a son of Dr. M. L. and Phoebe (Whiteside) Bryan. He

received a common education of medicine, finishing his education and receiving his degree at the University of New York City in 1844. At the age 23 years he came west and located near Sycamore. Later, in the year of 1849, he was married to Jane Leslie Voorhees, daughter of James and Martha Voorhees of Onondago county, New York, and to them six children were born. Jane Leslie, the only survivor, is the wife of Elthom Rogers. Dr. Bryan did much toward the growth of Sycamore, the town which he grew up with. He gave his undivided attention to his medical duties until 1861, and then served during the war as physician and surgeon, receiving his discharge in 1866, at Santa Fe, N. M., while he had the rank of colonel, by brevet. Giving up the army life, he resumed practice in Sycamore and ministered to the foes of fleshly ills until failing health, in 1873, compelled him to seek another climate, and during the last years of his life he passed the winters in California. He died in 1892.

Dr. Ellsworth Rose was born in Sherburne, Chenango county, New York, March 26, 1811, and died in Sycamore, Ill., January 19, 1892, in his 81st year. He was educated for the medical profession at Willoughby Medical College, Ohio, and began the practice of his profession in Evans, Erie county, New York. He removed to Sycamore in 1843 and was for many years in successful practice of his chosen calling. All lines of reform found in him a warm-hearted, clear-headed and earnest advocate. He was true to his convictions when adherence to them might mean loss of popularity and friends. He had an unusual knowledge of human nature and correct judgment of character. His judicial cast of mind would have made him eminent as a consulting jurist if he had chosen the legal profession. It may be worthy of note that Dr. Rose and Dr. O. M. Bryan, who were in contemporary practice in Sycamore from an early date, both died in the same year.

Dr. Leslie M. Hoyt was born November 29, 1858, at the old Hoyt homestead six miles west of Sycamore. He is the son of Lewis Hoyt and grandson of Lewis S. Hoyt, who settled in DeKalb county in 1850. Dr. Hoyt's early life was spent on the farm; he was educated at the public school and the Sycamore High school, and in 1880 he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from

which institution he graduated in 1883. Dr. Hoyt first located at Muskegon, Mich., where he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, giving more especial attention to the branch of surgery. On November 25, 1885, he married Inez P. Colton at De Kalb, Ill., and in the same year removed with his wife to Smith county, Kansas, where he remained until 1893, engaged in the general practice of medicine, when he returned to Illinois, where he again entered Rush Medical College, devoting an entire year to the advanced study of his profession, locating in the city of Sycamore in 1894, where he had a well established and profitable clientage. He died in 1901.

The earliest settlers in Sycamore found Dr. Norbo, a Norwegian, living in a hut on the north side of Norwegian Grove, hence the name of the grove. We know nothing of his connection with the medical profession, except that he was spoken of as Dr. Norbo. He passed on to the farther west as settlers came. The romance of his life—if there was a romance to it—and why he chose a hermit life may never be known.

Dr. William Wallace Bryant, one of the pioneer physicians of Sycamore, located there in October, 1856. He was born October 31, 1832, at Chesterfield, Mass., and was married in September, 1856, to Cordelia Sheldon. Four children have been given them, the oldest of whom, Charles H., is now a doctor. Dr. Bryant was thirty years a resident of Sycamore. He was a believer in the Universalist Church and a staunch Democrat.

The Rev. J. M. Woodman, M. D., came as pastor of the Ohio Grove Baptist Church about 1849, and united with his preaching services the practice of the medical profession. He took up his residence on the south line of the city of Sycamore carried on a farm and built a church on Main Street, in which he held part of the services of the Ohio Grove church. He was in Sycamore some five years and his push and enterprise gave him a prominent place as a citizen during his stay. About 1880 his address was Chico, California, and he was of some note as an author and lecturer.

Dr. Nahum E. Ballou was born in New York of New England parentage, received a good education and finally studied medicine and practiced in New York until he came to Sandwich in 1856. He took a post-graduate course at the Buffalo

Medical College, and became eminently prepared for his profession. He was a student of natural history, a man of literary acquirements, was a member of the American and British Societies for the Advancement of Science, and in 1884 he was given a Fellowship in the Royal Meteorological Society of Great Britain. He was appointed custom house officer in the Niagara district by President Fillmore, and United States Pension Surgeon by President Lincoln. His interest in local affairs, however, never waned, and he was active in every good work. His library was perhaps the best owned by a private individual in this county. Men of his ability, training and studious habits find no avenue of learning closed to them. Dr. Ballou died about fifteen years ago.

Dr. Chas. Winnie is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and received his education in that state. He then took a course in medicine and surgery and came to DeKalb county where he practiced his profession in Sandwich. He enlisted at the outbreak of the Rebellion and became a surgeon with the rank of colonel. At the close of the war he again practiced medicine and later retired to enter the drug business. He is now retired from active business. Dr. Winnie has served many years as supervisor of his town, is a forceful speaker, a man clear brained, honorable and upright.

Dr. E. L. Mayo was born in Sycamore, Ill., June 16, 1843, and lived with his parents until he reached his majority. He received a common school education at Sycamore, and read medicine under the guidance of Dr. Bryant, and later Dr. Garvin. In 1861 he entered Rush Medical College and received his diploma from that institution four years later. In 1875 he moved to DeKalb, where he has since resided and has the large practice of an experienced and successful physician. He was married January 4, 1872, to Alice L. Ballou, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Ballou, Sr., and to them two children, Ross E. and Alice L., were born. The doctor and his wife lived most happily together until her death, in 1880. Four years afterward he was married to Irene Robinson, who was born in Malta. In April of 1897 he was married to Miss Harriet M. Ellwood, and she now lives in her handsome stone house in DeKalb. He died in 1905.

Dr. J. N. Norse was one of the early physicians of Shabbona and practiced his profession, learned

at a homoeopathy school, for a number of years. Previous to his location at Shabbona he was a doctor in DeKalb. His wife dying at Shabbona he went to Colorado, where he practiced medicine and was remarried. He suffered from a cancer of the optic nerve, and it was removed, but he failed to recover. He died at Rockyford, Colorado, June 4, 1899, leaving three grown children, Mrs. W. J. Norton of Shabbona, Mrs. Emma Morse of Waterman and Willis Norse of Colorado.

Dr. John A. Badgley, who since 1880 has been one of the prominent residents of Malta, was born at Newark, Ill., in 1855. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Badgley, were natives of Ohio, who settled in Kendall county in 1850. The subject of this sketch received a common school education at Tampico and Sterling, Ill., and graduated in medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago. He was married at Tampico, April 24, 1880, to Miss Birdie Bastian, who is still living. She is a daughter of V. S. and Ann E. Bastian and a sister of A. W. and Fred K. Bastian of Fulton, Ill. She traces relation on her mother's side to James K. Polk. Dr. and Mrs. Badgley have two children, Birdie J. and Ha G. Dr. Badgley located in Malta in 1880, where he practiced medicine for ten years. Poor health compelled him to abandon his profession for four years, during which time he was in the drug business with B. B. Smiley and in the furniture and drug business with A. E. Jacobs of Malta. In 1894 he resumed his medical practice and now enjoys an extensive patronage. He is now practicing in DeKalb.

Dr. C. E. Husk, the first child born in the present village of Shabbona, Ill., came into this world December 19, 1872. He is the eldest son of William and Celia Norton Husk, pioneers of Shabbona township. He was educated at the Shabbona and Aurora, Ill., schools and received his degree in medicine at the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1898. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine as physician and surgeon for a mining company in Tepezala, Mexico, where he is now located. He was married in Clinton township to Corena B. Kirkpatrick in December of 1898.

Dr. Charles B. Brown of Sycamore, one of the members of the pension examining board, was born December 25, 1847, at Niagara Falls, Canada. His father and mother were born in Eng-

land, and came to this country in 1864, locating at Brooklyn, N. Y. He received a common school education in Canada, and after finishing school located in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1864. He went into a dental office in Buffalo, where he worked for ten years, then graduated from the University of Buffalo in 1876. The following year he was married to Miss Annette A. Bacon, at Rochester, the place where she was born and always lived. In 1878 they came to Sycamore, which place has since been their home. They have two children, Marguerite B. and Gertrude H., both born in Sycamore. Dr. Brown is one of the prominent physicians of his town and has performed many grave surgical operations with success. He is a member of the American Medical Association and holds the office of local surgeon of the Chicago Great Western road.

Dr. O. F. Wilson of Shabbona is a native of Canada. He was born in the Province of Ontario, March 25, 1861, and lived with his parents who were natives of Ontario, until they came to this country in 1869. They located in Benton county, Iowa, moving to Scranton, Iowa, in 1874. Later the doctor came to this county. Dr. Wilson received a high school education and graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

The promoter of the Sycamore Emergency Hospital, Dr. Letitia A. Westgaze, was born October 29, 1866, at Triumph, La Salle county, Illinois. Her parents, David W. Westgaze, born in La Salle county, Illinois, and Martha A. Gibbs Westgaze, born in Adams county, Illinois, came to this county from a farm near Mendota in 1891, and located at Sycamore, bringing their family with them. Dr. Westgaze received her education at the Mendota East Side High School, where she graduated June 5, 1885, as the valedictorian of her class. From there she went to Knox College, Galesburg, and entered the Northwestern University Woman's Medical School, Chicago, in 1889, graduating with high honors March 28, 1892. She won the first prize in a competitive examination in microscopy and chest and throat diseases. Since graduating she has practiced medicine in Sycamore, where she established the first hospital in DeKalb county, in the spring of 1897, calling it the Sycamore Surgical Hospital. She was the promoter of the

Sycamore Hospital Association, which was incorporated June 9, 1899, with a capital stock of \$5,000. Dr. Westgaze is a member of the Fox River Valley Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical and the American Medical Societies.

Dr. George N. Lucas of Malta, was born in Quakerville, Ind., March 25, 1860, a son of George Lucas of Pennsylvania, and Emily Henderson Lucas of Vermillion, Ind. He lived with his parents until thirteen years of age, since which time he has taken care of himself, worked his way through college, and won an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon. On coming to Illinois he located in Elgin, where he worked in the hospital for about five years, and then entered the watch factory, being employed there for four years. He gave up this work to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, from which institution he received his degree in medicine. His common school education was obtained at the Lebanon, Ind., High school. March 25, 1888, he was married at Elgin to Lucy E. Blackburn, who was born at Manchester, Ill. They are the parents of two boys, Frank B. and Edwin A., who live with their parents at Malta. He settled in DeKalb county in 1895, locating at Malta, where he has since resided. He is of the Republican persuasion in politics. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church, but since coming to Malta have affiliated themselves with the Congregational church. He is now employed at the Elgin Asylum.

Dr. Chauncey H. Wilder, a DeKalb boy who has grown to be one of the successful physicians of the place, was born in Lexington, Mo., October 21, 1865. His parents, Chauncey H. and Elizabeth Hurlbert Wilder, were natives of Vermont, and both died when their little son was but two years of age. He was taken into the home of his uncle, Martin Van B. Wilder, at DeKalb, and grew to manhood under this careful family training. He is justly proud of the record of his ancestors, which he traces to the year 1497, when one of the family obtained a land grant from King Henry VII. His grandfather was in the war of 1812 and his great grandfather was a revolutionary soldier. The doctor has never served in a war, but he has a fine collection of old guns, historic swords, flags, etc. His early life was spent in securing a fundamental education at

the DeKalb public school and afterward at the normal school in Valpariso, Ind. In 1886 he went to California, where he followed the mercantile business in grocery and meat stores. He was married in 1890 at Nevada City, Cal., to Adella Aplin. Her father was a doctor, a graduate of the Royal College of England at Manchester, and was loyal to the British government until he came to this country in 1850. He was a chemist and assayer. Shortly after Dr. Wilder's marriage they removed to Illinois and the doctor took a course in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, receiving his degree April 2, 1895, and coming directly to DeKalb, where he has since successfully practiced medicine. In politics he is a Republican and one of the progressive men of the community. One son, Chauncey S., brightens his home. He at present resides in California.

Dr. James Cation Duncan, DeKalb's homeopath physician, was born in Ottawa, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, March 3, 1851. His parents Thomas and Eliza Cation Duncan, were born in Fife and Kenross Shire, Scotland, and came to this country in 1843, locating in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and then removing to Iowa. They afterward came to Illinois and lived with their son, Dr. Duncan, at Mendota, where their deaths occurred. Dr. Duncan received his education at the Milton, Wis., and Osage, Iowa, schools, and graduated in medicine in Chicago. He was married April 8, 1880, to Nettie M. Patchen, at Osage, Iowa. Her father is numbered among the unknown dead who gave their lives for their country in the Civil war, and her mother was afterward remarried twice, dying and leaving a three-year old daughter, Lillian Walthy Abbott, who has since made her home with Dr. Duncan's family. After receiving his medical degree the doctor commenced practicing. He was located for some time at La Moille, Ill., and moved from that place to DeKalb October 15, 1896, and has built up a good practice. He is a member of the Congregational church and believes in the principles of the Republican party. He is the father of four sons, Clifford James, who graduated from the National Medical College, Chicago, in the spring of 1899, and is associated with his father in business. How-

ard William, who is studying pharmacy, David Edgar and Thomas Roy. All of the boys live at home.

Dr. James S. Rankin, a rising physician of DeKalb, was born in Plainwell, Mich., April 15, 1871, and received a public school education at Richland, Mich., attended the normal school at Clarion, Pa., graduated from the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and received his medical degree from the Northwestern University Medical School. His parents, J. M. Rankin, M. D., and Harriet Sharp Rankin, were natives of Clarion, Pa. His mother died shortly after her son was born, and his father is living in Richland, Mich. Dr. Rankin, after graduation from the school of pharmacy, was a pharmacist at Kalamazoo, Mich., from 1890 to 1892, and after graduating in medicine served as house physician at Mercy Hospital, Chicago, from 1895 to 1896, and located in DeKalb, April, 1897. March 30, 1898, he was married to Clara Louise Tyler, daughter of Sanford A. and Sarah Louisa Taylor Tyler, pioneers of the county. Previous to her marriage she successfully held for many years the position of stenographer for the Superior Wire Company, De Kalb. The doctor is a Republican and public spirited young man.

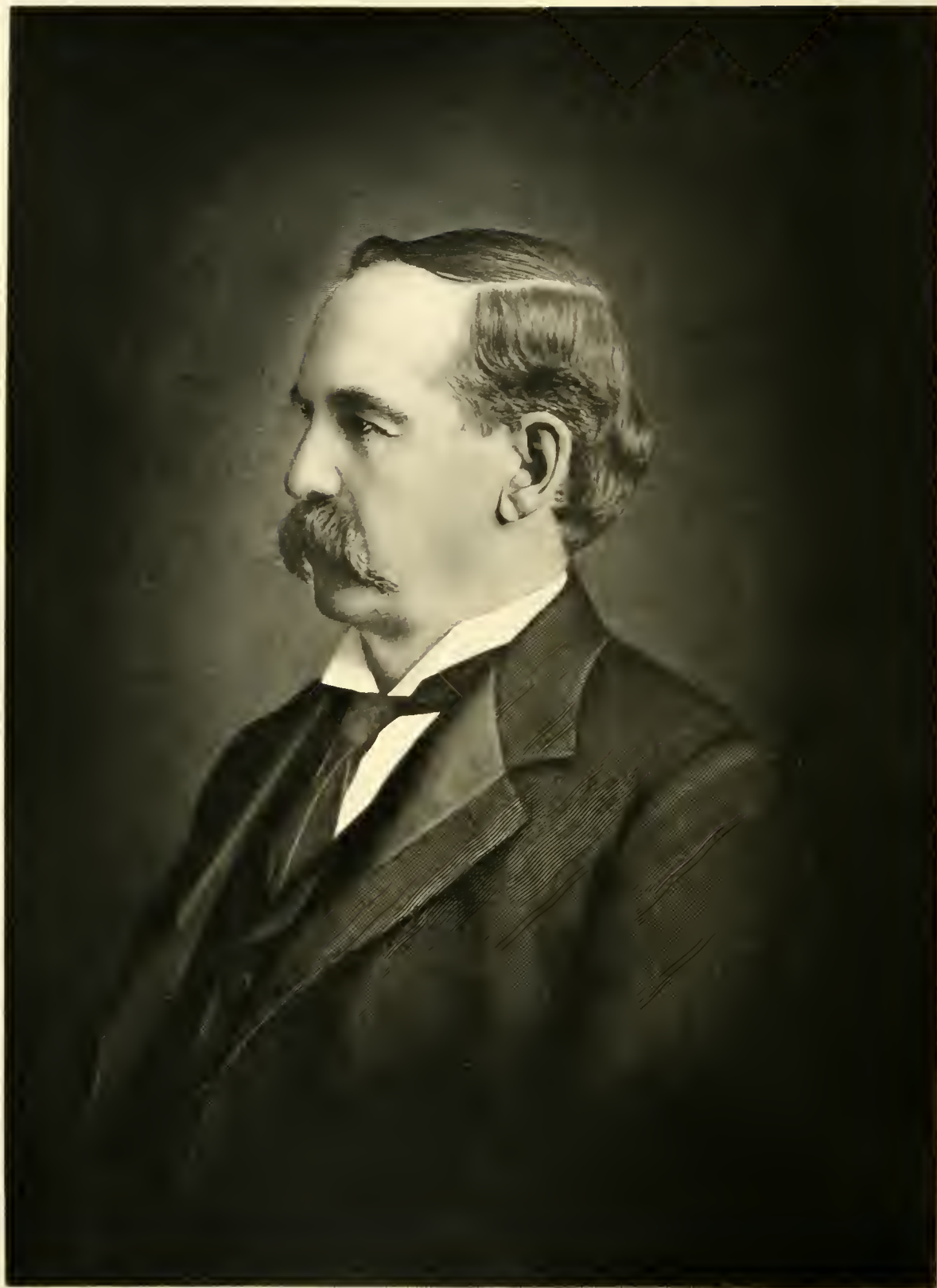
Dr. J. E. Palmquist, the Swedish doctor of DeKalb, is the son of Frank and Matilda Palmquist of Bureau county, Illinois, natives of Sweden, who came to this country thirty-five years ago.

Dr. Merrit F. Potter, for many years a practicing physician in Hinckley, was conspicuous for his ability and striking personality. He was a man of massive proportions, physically and mentally, and while thoroughly versed in the science of his profession was a master of much besides. His investigations covered a large field, but he was especially fond of literature and was an enthusiastic student of Shakespeare. His delineations of Shakespearian characters and rendition of favorite passages will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to have heard him. He was an ardent supporter of all that tended to elevate the community where he lived, and was withal a noble specimen of broad-minded, sympathetic, stalwart manhood.

TO THE READER

In making due acknowledgement for assistance rendered in the preparation of this work, I must first state that Boie's History of De Kalb county, 1868, The De Kalb Chronicle Souvenir Edition, 1899, and the files of The True Republican, 1854 to 1907, have been drawn upon extensively. Reminiscences, published at different times, are given here in full. The almost unlimited number of interviews with pioneers and their descendants have furnished much interesting material. Professor Hatch, H. W. Fay, J. B. Castle, E. A. Hix, A. W. Dibble, Henry N. Perkins and Hosea Willard have given me special aid. Scores of pioneers who settled here from 1834 to 1845 gave me many things of interest during the closing years of their lives, but I took no notes of those incidents then, and have relied upon my memory in giving them here. Born and reared in De Kalb county; indebted as I am to her generosity for so much; I could dedicate this work, which has been a labor of love, to no other than those of her pioneers who made our county one of which we may well be proud.

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V. L. Ellwood

BIOGRAPHICAL

ISAAC LEONARD ELLWOOD.

Great leaders are few. The mass of men seem content to remain in the positions in which they are placed by birth, circumstance or environment. Laudable ambition, ready adaptability and capacity for hard work are essential elements of success and in none of these requirements has Isaac L. Ellwood ever been found lacking. It is not a matter of marvel, therefore, that he occupies a pre-eminent position among the builders of De Kalb county, for the real promoters of a county's growth and greatness are they who found and conduct its prosperous business enterprises. In this connection the name of Mr. Ellwood is inseparably interwoven with the annals of De Kalb. As a manufacturer of barbed wire, as a capitalist and as a political leader, he has won not only state but national reputation: but, moreover, he is entitled to distinction as one whose success has not been allowed to warp his finer sensibilities or crush out the kindly impulses of nature. On the contrary his prosperity has been to him the means of enlarged opportunity and endeavor in behalf of his fellowmen and his worth in these particulars is proven by the consensus of public opinion.

A native of New York, Mr. Ellwood claims Salt Springville, Montgomery county, as the place of his nativity, while the date is August 3, 1833. Tradition has it that the ancestry is traced back to Thomas Ellwood, the noted Quaker, who was born near London in 1639 and who was disinherited by his father because of his religious belief. He received his education principally from

the poet Milton, and it is to Thomas Ellwood that we are indebted for the poem, *Paradise Regained*. After having written *Paradise Lost*, Milton submitted it to Ellwood for criticism. After commending it the latter said, "Thou hast said much here of *Paradise Lost*, but what hast thou to say of *Paradise Found*?" Milton said it was this question that first suggested the writing of the latter poem. The name of Thomas Ellwood is an honored one among Quakers. His autobiography has been reproduced in this country, and the Quaker poet, John G. Whittier, honored his memory with a memoir. He was incorruptibly pure and unimpeachably brave and for his faith he suffered outrage and injustice with saintly patience and manly strength. The Ellwood coat of arms, found upon the panels of an old castle in England and described in several published works on heraldry, has the motto, *Fide et Sedulitate*.

There is some doubt as to the authenticity of this tradition concerning the ancestry of the family, for Thomas Ellwood in his autobiography does not speak of having any children and his only brother died young, so that it is probable that if the Ellwoods in this country descended from that family their ancestors must have been an uncle of Thomas Ellwood.

There is, however, authentic record concerning the establishment of the family in America by Richard Ellwood, who with his wife and two children came to this country in 1748 and settled in the Mohawk valley, near St. Johnsville. Two years later he built a stone residence on what was then known as the King's Road. It is still

standing in a good state of preservation near the line of the New York Central Railroad. The lower story was built for defense and the only openings in the walls beside the strong door were portholes which are still to be seen, as well as bullet marks in the woodwork. Richard Ellwood died a few years later, leaving four sons, Richard, Isaac, Benjamin and Peter. There were also two daughters, one of whom married a man by the name of Scruten, and the other a Van Allen. Various members of the family have figured prominently in the history of the country in connection with business interests, military circles and public life.

Isaac Ellwood, the grandfather of Colonel Ellwood, died about six miles from Fort Plane on a farm which he settled, being then between sixty and seventy years of age. He had three sons, one of whom, John Ellwood, died in Oneida, New York. Another of the sons was Abram Ellwood, father of our subject. He married Sarah Delong, a daughter of James Delong, a native of France, and they became the parents of seven sons, namely: Chauncey, deceased, who at one time was mayor of Sycamore; Reuben, formerly of Sycamore and a member of congress, also deceased; Alonzo, who was state grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a merchant of Sycamore but has passed away; Livingston, who engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Schenectady, New York, until his death; Hiram, at one time mayor of De Kalb, now deceased; James E., ex-postmaster of Sycamore; and Isaac L., of this review. There were also three daughters: Mrs. Livingston Walrod came with her sister Mrs. Joseph Sixbury to De Kalb county, Illinois, in 1835 and they resided here until their deaths. Mrs. Alida Young also died at De Kalb.

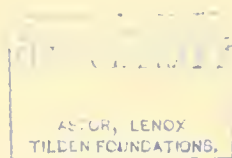
The parents were people of moderate means who gave to their children only such educational advantages as the public schools of the period and place afforded. Ambitious to earn his living at an early age, Mr. Ellwood was employed to drive a team on the Erie canal at a salary of ten dollars per month. Subsequently he secured a clerkship and was employed as a salesman until his eighteenth year, but the discovery of gold in California materially affected his plans and he made his way to the "golden west," hoping that

some of the prizes of wealth might be won by him that he might thereby avoid the long and arduous struggle that is usually required to achieve financial success. It was in the year 1851 that he journeyed to California, spending four years in that state. His experiences on the coast were varied. Sometimes successful, sometimes otherwise, he continued there, clerking for a time in Sacramento, and by careful and frugal living acquiring the capital that enabled him to start in business for himself. The far west, however, was not the field in which he wished to enter upon his mercantile career and it was in 1855 that he became proprietor of a little hardware store in De Kalb. The most promising feature in the business life of the young merchant was that he had come to a full realization of the fact that there is no royal road to wealth. Ages ago, the Greek sage, Epicharmus, said: "Earn thy reward: the gods give naught to sloth," and this saying has found verification in all the years which have since intervened. It has been again proven authentically by Mr. Ellwood, who put forth unfaltering and determined effort, making the little mercantile venture a successful one and branching out into other fields of industry as opportunity offered. He established a hardware store and his fair dealing, reasonable prices and earnest desire to please his patrons gained him a constantly growing trade which enabled him to carry on a prosperous business through the succeeding twenty years. He also began auctioneering in the locality and his keen thought, ready comprehension and the quickness with which he grasped a situation won him success in this undertaking and gained him a reputation that caused his services to be in demand in distant parts of the state as well as in his home locality.

Upon the broad prairies of the west, where the land was so rich and arable, the agriculturist met with one seemingly insurmountable difficulty. Land was comparatively cheap and productive and they secured large farms, and in order not to overstep the bounds of another's property and to keep their stock from the crops they must have fences. The broad prairie offered little lumber for this purpose and it was found, too, that board and rail fences were being continually broken down. The old saying that necessity is the mother of invention again found exemplification, for



Harriet A. Ellwood



Joseph F. Glidden, recognizing the situation, invented what is today known the world over as the Glidden barb wire. Mr. Ellwood assisted in obtaining patents and, forming a partnership with Mr. Glidden, became owner of a half interest in the invention. The business was established under somewhat trying circumstances, as people were loath to accept the new fencing material, but time proved its value and the trade rapidly increased. In 1876 Mr. Glidden sold his interest to the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, of Massachusetts, and they together, after a litigation of some years, granted licenses to various factories. Through Mr. Ellwood's influence and foresight most of the underlying and first patents on barb wire and machinery for making the same, were combined together, enabling him, with the assistance of others, to build up one of the largest and most successful business enterprises in the history of this country. For forty years farming was carried on in this section of the United States with the same need of fencing material, yet not until the year mentioned did any one take advantage of the opportunity to give to the world this most important invention. For a time Mr. Ellwood was associated in the manufacture of barb wire with J. F. Glidden and afterward with the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts. This connection continued for some time but Mr. Ellwood later became sole owner and manager of the large manufacturing establishment at De Kalb, doing business under the firm name of the I. L. Ellwood Manufacturing Company. When he was associated with Mr. Glidden he was placed in charge of the business management of the firm and to his tact and business ability may be attributed in no small measure the success of the enterprise. From time to time improvements have been made. Countless objections were urged against the new fencing material but this was to be expected, for no successful invention ever came at once into general use. Its utility, however, was soon demonstrated and the sales increased rapidly after a time. The fencing began to be used not only by the farmers but by the railroads as well, and although the railroad corporations were loath at first to accept the invention, later thousands of miles of their roads were enclosed with barb wire fence. In order to turn out this material at a

lower cost it was seen that it was necessary to have automatic machinery, which was secured through the efforts of Mr. Ellwood. This machine was made for the purpose of taking the raw wire from the coil, barb, twist and spool it ready for use, and in perfecting this invention more than one million dollars were spent, but the result was at length attained and one machine was able to do the work of eight men and do it more perfectly. The works of the I. L. Ellwood Manufacturing Company grew to be very extensive and the mammoth buildings were supplied with every device for perfect workmanship known to the business. While others engaged in the manufacturing of barb wire it is a widely recognized fact throughout the country that this industry owes its successful establishment to Mr. Ellwood. His pride in its success comes not from the pecuniary reward that it has brought to him but from the means it has afforded him for benefiting others.

Realizing that it would be an advantage to the increasing business affairs, Mr. Ellwood established a wire drawing plant at De Kalb. At about the same time he commenced the extensive manufacture of wire nails and woven wire fencing. These two departments have grown and have become large enterprises in the United States, also adding much to the manufacturing interests of the county. Mr. Ellwood has sold his interests in the De Kalb factories to the American Steel & Wire Company, which has since successfully conducted the same.

Having so successfully fought countless commercial battles, he turned his attention toward intellectual conquests. Recognizing the great need of a school for training teachers in the center of a locality containing the best high and graded schools of the state, Mr. Ellwood spent several months at Springfield and was largely responsible in 1895 in securing the passage of a bill through the legislature providing for the Northern Illinois State Normal School. He was made one of the trustees and assisted materially in locating this institution at De Kalb. He has taken great pride in the school, has officiated since its founding as one of its trustees and has helped it in financial and other ways. When the school was located here he had the I. L. Ellwood addition platted and built thereon several club houses and residences for the accommodation of the school people. The addition was presented to his children

with the understanding that they would put down cement walks, a paved street, a sewer system and set out shade trees, making it one of the most desirable residence parts of the city. Through his efforts in this direction this addition has become one of the prides of De Kalb.

On the 21th of January, 1859, Mr. Ellwood was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Miller, at the home of William A. Miller, of De Kalb. Unto them were born four sons and three daughters, as follows: William L.; Mrs. Harriet Mayo; Mrs. Mary Lewis; Mrs. Jessie Ray, of Denver, Colorado; and E. Perry Ellwood. Two sons died in infancy and Mrs. Lewis, the wife of John H. Lewis, mentioned elsewhere in this work, has also passed away. The eldest son, William L., was for several years engaged in importing and breeding French draft horses, making annual trips to France and personally attending to the purchase and selection of his stock. He has entire charge of the Ellwood stock farms, located in the vicinity of De Kalb and containing thirty-four hundred acres of land all in a high state of cultivation and supplied with all the modern improvements for stock-raising. In addition to the De Kalb county farms Mr. Ellwood has four hundred thousand acres of land in Texas that is rapidly developing and becoming yearly more valuable.

Politically Mr. Ellwood has always been an earnest republican and is thoroughly informed concerning the questions and issues of the day. He has always been a liberal contributor to campaign funds and his influence has always been sought in political matters. On the 5th of June, 1902, he was made a member of the railroad and warehouse commission of Illinois and served for four years. He was on the staff of Governor Tanner and of Governor Yates and by reason of this service received the title of colonel.

Colonel Ellwood has for years maintained a hospitable home at De Kalb, where he has entertained many of the leading personages of the state and nation. His residence is located in the midst of large and well kept grounds. There is a deer park in connection and the conservatory contains a rare collection of plant life. Mrs. Ellwood is an enthusiastic collector of rare and interesting objects and has established a museum in which the trophies of her travels and research are

safely displayed. The Ellwoods also maintain a splendid home at Palatka, Florida, and pass the winter months in the south.

A contemporary biographer has spoken of him as a man of fine personal appearance and commanding presence, and one whose ambition has been to acquit himself of life's duties honorably before all men, to improve his capabilities and to become of use in the world,—and this he has certainly done. He is today recognized as one of the most prominent men that the middle west has produced. Strong in his honor and his good name, strong in his ability to plan and perform, unfaltering in support of the principles which he has formulated to govern his life, he has achieved what may well be termed a brilliant success. The mere acquisition of wealth is an asset which counts comparatively little after all, but when it is accompanied by sterling traits of character the record is one which may well elicit admiration and respect and constitute an example well worthy of emulation.

Colonel Ellwood is a man that wealth cannot spoil and the associations of early pioneer days are the dearest to him. In the generous acts that he performs, which are many, he is reticent and the world will never know the abundance of his good works. As a speaker he is forceful, but he cannot give his characteristic energy to a cause unless he believes in the justice of the sentiments he utters. No man is held in higher esteem in this part of our state and his friends have mentioned him prominently for congressman and governor, but his aspirations do not lie in that direction. Wherever he is known he is admired for his social life, his love of home and friends and neighbors. The city of De Kalb, his home for half a century, can testify to the good work he has done in building up a community that shall rise up in days to come and call his memory blessed.

JAMES B. POGUE.

Prominent among the business men of De Kalb county is James B. Pogue, cashier of the Hinckley State Bank and senior member of the firm of Pogue & Son, dealers in coal and lumber. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in

their execution, and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the prosperity which is today his.

A native of Illinois, Mr. Pogue was born on a farm near Oswego in Kendall county, March 28, 1858, and is a son of Matthew J. and Sarah E. (Gibson) Pogue, who were born in Ohio and were married in Hillsboro, that state in 1856. Coming to Illinois, the father purchased one hundred acres of land in Kendall county and for some years devoted his time and attention to agricultural pursuits, but in 1874 removed to Oswego and embarked in the coal and lumber business, which he carried on until 1901 under the firm name of J. M. Pogue & Sons.

James B. Pogue was reared and educated in his native county and on starting out in life for himself was employed as a drug clerk in Oswego for two years. In 1879 he joined his father in business as a member of the firm of M. J. Pogue & Sons and in 1884 bought out the business changing the name to the Pogue Brothers Lumber Company. They also opened an office at Hinckley and now have yards both at Paw Paw and Waterman in addition to those already established. Our subject has not confined his attention alone to this enterprise but in 1904 became interested in the banking business, becoming cashier of the Hinckley State Bank, which is now occupying an elegant new building, thoroughly up-to-date in its appointments. The bank is now in a prosperous condition, doing a large amount of business and it has always followed a safe, conservative policy that has won the confidence of the public and secured for it a liberal patronage. Mr. Pogue is also secretary of the Hinckley Grain Company, a stock company, which was organized in 1907 and has an elevator at Hinckley with a capacity of one hundred thousand bushels.

In 1884 Mr. Pogue was united in marriage to Miss Anna J. Shepard, daughter of J. C. and Hannah S. (Farley) Shepard, of Kendall county. Two children bless this union, Mabel E. and Ralph J., both at home. The republican party has always found in Mr. Pogue a staunch supporter of its principles and for the long period of twenty-three years he has most acceptably filled the office of town clerk of Hinckley. As a public spirited and enterprising man he has been prominently identified with the upbuilding of the town during

his residence here and never withholds his support from any measure which he believes will prove of public benefit. As a business man he stands deservedly high in the esteem of his fellow citizens and he has the confidence and respect of all with whom he is brought in contact either in commercial or social relations.

JOHN R. CHATFIELD.

John R. Chatfield, engaged in the grocery business at Sycamore as a partner in the firm of Sivwright & Chatfield, was born in De Kalb county in 1849, his parents being John and Julia Ann (Holmes) Chatfield. The father arrived in this county in 1841. He was born in London, England, in 1801, and for seven years sailed before the mast, finally becoming first mate. For three years he was on a whaler. When thirty years of age he took passage on a sailing vessel which weighed anchor at Liverpool and dropped anchor in the harbor of New York. Several years later he made his way westward to Chicago and soon afterward purchased a claim in what is now Sycamore township, De Kalb county, Illinois. Eventually he became the owner of a well developed farm of three hundred and forty-three acres, all of which is now owned by our subject with the exception of a sixty acre tract. With characteristic energy the father began to transform the raw prairie into well cultivated fields, adding modern improvements and continuing the work of developing his place up to the time of his death, which occurred in March, 1890. He was well known as a successful farmer and stock-raiser. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, of which he was a stalwart advocate.

His wife was born in the state of New York in 1818 and in early girlhood was taken to Erie, Pennsylvania. Her father, a paper manufacturer for some time in Meadville, Pennsylvania, afterward removed to Chicago and later to St. Charles, Illinois, where he took charge of the Butler paper mill as foreman, continuing in that position up to the time of his death in 1845. John Chatfield and Julia Ann Holmes were married in St. Charles, after they took up their abode in a little log cabin on the claim, living in true pioneer

style in the early days, but as the years passed enjoying the comforts which were secured through the enterprise and efforts of Mr. Chatfield. He was a man of scholarly attainments, being a graduate of Yale College and spoke fluently French, Greek, Italian and Latin. He belonged to that class of representative men who infused into the upbuilding of the middle west the culture and learning of the older east as well as the business ability, and thus transformed the western wilderness into a district justly noted for its intellectual prowess and accomplishments. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield passed away in the city of Sycamore, the latter dying in 1887.

John R. Chatfield, their only child, remained upon the home farm until his mother's death in 1887, after which he took up his abode in the city of Sycamore, where he engaged in clerking in a grocery store. Today he is owner of a half interest in the same store and as a member of the firm of Sivwright & Chatfield is accounted one of the enterprising merchants of the city. They carry a large and carefully selected line of goods, and the tasteful arrangement of their store with moderate prices and fair dealing have secured to the firm a very gratifying and liberal patronage. Mr. Chatfield leases the farm and derives therefrom a good income.

In Sycamore was celebrated the marriage of John R. Chatfield and Miss Clarinda Phelps, who was born in De Kalb county, Illinois, in 1859, a daughter of Samuel Phelps, an early resident of the county, who remained here until his death, which occurred in 1882 when he was about sixty-eight years of age. He sailed for nine years on the Great Lakes, rising from cabin boy to first mate. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Dorcas Campbell, survived him until 1894 and died at the age of seventy-two years. They came to the middle west from the vicinity of Syracuse, New York, and for some years after their arrival Mr. Phelps engaged in the cultivation of rented land but afterward bought a farm in Sycamore township and there made his home until he was called to his final rest. He took an active and helpful part in the early pioneer development of this portion of the state and was well known as a frontier settler. The Phelps family numbered eleven children. Those still living are: Mrs. Alonzo Gordon, of Kane county, Illinois; Mrs.

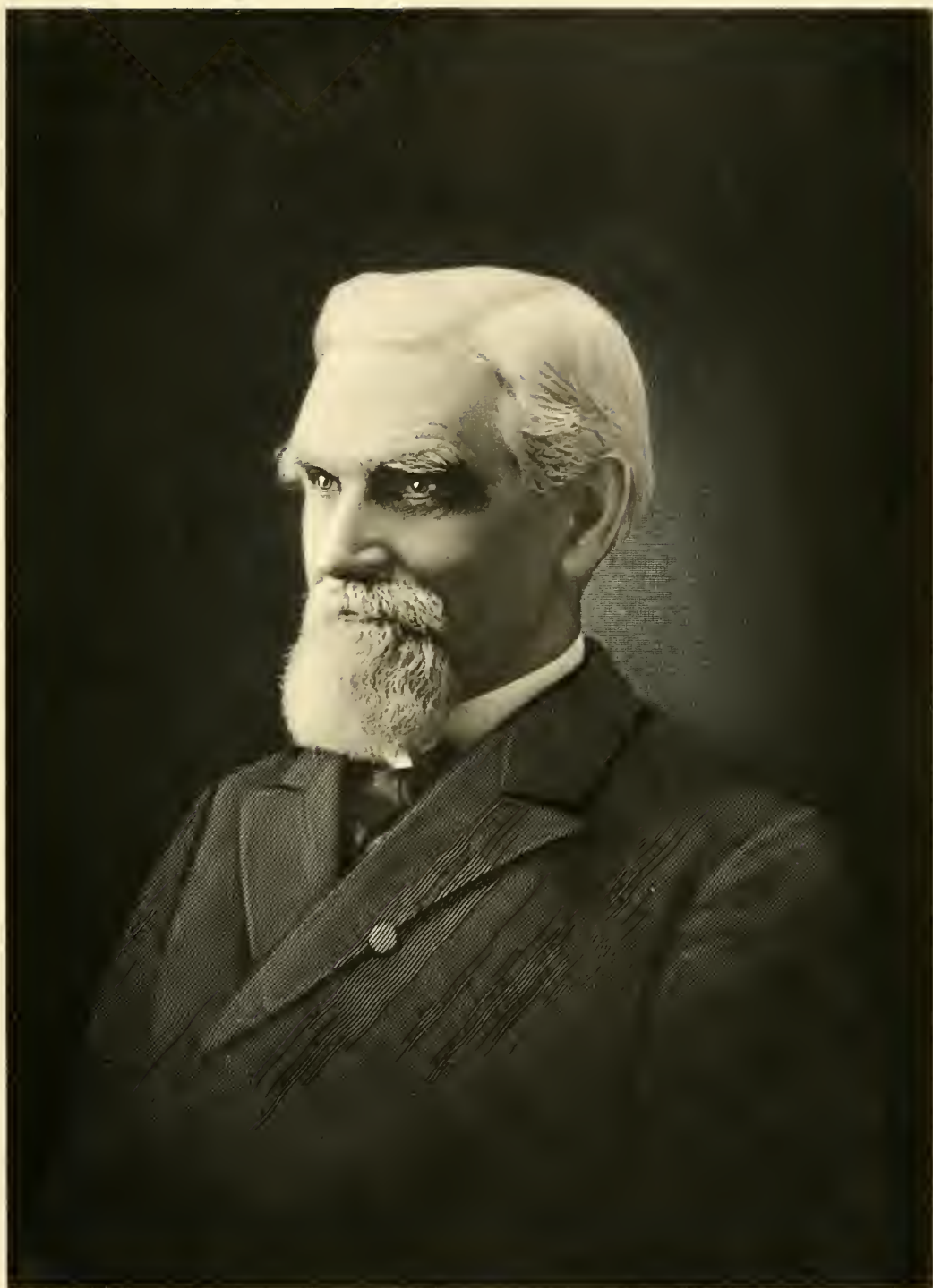
Lyman Ewings, also of Kane county; James, a veteran of the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry and now a retired farmer living in Rockford, Illinois; Benjamin, who is shipping clerk in the People's Furniture Store at Omaha, Nebraska; Mrs. Hiram Ewings and Mrs. Myron Corser, who are residents of Cherryvale, Kansas; Mrs. Nyron Black, of Arkansas City, Kansas; and Mrs. J. O. Westlake, of Sycamore.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield has been born a son and daughter. Leslie J., twenty-four years of age, now a member of the grocery firm, was married October 2, 1906, to Jennie Dee, of Rochelle, Illinois. Ethel, nineteen years of age, is a music teacher who is enjoying special advantages under the instruction of Professor Lewis. The family residence is a fine home which was erected in March, 1903, by Mr. Chatfield.

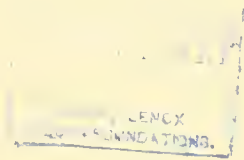
In his political views he is a stalwart republican and fraternally has been connected with the Odd Fellows society since the 10th of October, 1876. He is now noble grand of Sycamore lodge and for the past twelve years has affiliated with the Modern Woodmen, also belonging to the Knights of the Globe and the Yeomen, while his wife is connected with the Rebekah degree of Odd Fellows. Both are esteemed as people of genuine worth, having a wide and favorable acquaintance in Sycamore and De Kalb county, and Mr. Chatfield is numbered among the early settlers, for during fifty-eight years he has lived in this county, witnessing its growth and progress along lines which have brought it forth from pioneer conditions and secured for it all of the advantages and opportunities of an advanced civilization.

GENERAL DANIEL DUSTIN.

General Daniel Dustin, whose life, "grand in its simplicity," was one which conferred honor and dignity upon the city and state which were his home, lived for many years in Sycamore. Throughout Illinois, however, he was known and respected and his business life and military and political service characterized by all that is just and upright gained for him a measure of trust, good will and love such as is accorded few men. He was born in Topsham, Orange county, Vermont.



David Austin



October 5, 1820, his parents being John Knight and Sallie (Thompson) Dustin. The father, a native of Atkinson, New Hampshire, was born January 24, 1784, while the mother's birth occurred in Newbury, Vermont, January 15, 1788. They were the parents of thirteen children, eight of whom reached adult age and were married. John K. Dustin, a farmer by occupation, died in Topsham, in August, 1858, having for many years survived his wife, who passed away there December 14, 1829.

The Dustin family comes of Scotch and English ancestry, the line being traced back to Thomas and Hannah Dustin, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who were married in 1677. The latter was a daughter of Michael and Hannah Emerson, and was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, December 23, 1657. She was the heroine of an exploit famous in the early annals of New England. She was taken prisoner by the Indians in an attack on Haverhill, March 16, 1698, at which time her nurse and an infant were also captured, but the child was soon afterward killed. Mrs. Dustin was taken to an island in the Merrimac river, afterward known as Dustin's Island, with twelve Indians. One night, with the aid of the nurse and a white captive boy, she killed all the Indians when they were asleep, save a squaw and a boy who escaped, returning thence to Haverhill with their scalps. Nathaniel Dustin, paternal grandfather of the General, was born September 8, 1756, and married Judith Knight, whose birth occurred May 2, 1756. He died March 3, 1815, his wife surviving until the 3d of June, 1842.

General Dustin spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native county and after mastering the common branches of learning in the subscription schools he attended the famous old academy at Newbury, Vermont. Intending to make the practice of medicine his life work, he afterward began study to that end in Topsham, continuing his reading at a later day in Corinth, Vermont. He also attended three full courses of lectures at Dartmouth College, in Hanover, New Hampshire, at a time when Oliver Wendell Holmes was professor of anatomy there. Following his graduation on the 18th of November, 1846, Dr. Dustin located for the practice of his profession in Corinth, and succeeded in gaining a good patronage there. During his residence in Corinth

he was married at Topsham, in 1846, to Miss Isabelle Taplin, a daughter of Colonel Gouldsburn Taplin, of Corinth, Vermont. By this union there were three children: Emma, the wife of William Myers, of Carthage, Missouri; Electa, the wife of Walter Waterman, a grocer of Sycamore; and William G., who is editor of a paper at Dwight, Illinois, and also postmaster of that city. In August, 1850, a few months after Dr. Dustin left Vermont for the gold-fields of California, his wife died.

It was in the spring of 1850 that the Doctor, hoping to more readily acquire a competence than he could in following his profession, sailed from New York on the steamer Georgia, which weighed anchor on the 13th of March. A landing was made at Charleston, South Carolina, where a number of slaves were brought aboard. This was his first glimpse of slavery as it then existed in the south, but the incident was one which he never forgot and it proved the foundation upon which rested his strong opposition to slavery in later years. From Charleston he went to Panama, crossed the isthmus, re-embarked and arrived at San Francisco in the middle of June, 1850. He traveled with several companions who formed a partnership. They took with them a dredging machine with which to wash the gold from submerged bars, but sold the machine on their arrival at a large profit.

Dr. Dustin went first to Benecia and subsequently to Sacramento, entering upon the practice of his profession in the latter place. Later he went to the mining region at Hangtown, where he engaged in the search for gold and finally drifted into the French corral in Nevada county. There he met the lady who afterward became his wife. They were married at Spring Valley, California, October 18, 1854. The lady bore the maiden name of Elmira Pauly, and was a native of Lebanon, Ohio, and a daughter of Aaron Pauly, also born in that state, while his father emigrated from western Germany to America in the early part of the century. Aaron Pauly wedded Lydia Birdsall, a native of Wilmington, Ohio, and a daughter of Daniel and Zada (Hinman) Birdsall, their only child being Mrs. Dustin. Following her mother's death, her father married again and in 1849 went to California, where in 1852 he was joined by his second wife and his children. Aaron Pauly was a merchant tailor in Cincinnati, Ohio, but on the

coast engaged in general merchandising until 1884, when he retired from business, his death occurring in San Diego, California, in 1890. By his second marriage Dr. Dustin had one child, Zada, now the wife of John C. Craft, cashier of the Bankers National Bank, of Chicago.

After locating in Nevada county, California, Dr. Dustin engaged in merchandising and in the practice of his profession, his services, however, being more in demand in surgical cases than in the administration of medicine, owing to the lawlessness of the times, which caused many personal injuries through cutting and shooting. He also gave some attention to surface mining, which he followed with fair success. He likewise figured prominently in political affairs, and in 1855-56 represented Nevada county in the state legislature.

Feeling that he had sufficient experience in California life, Dr. Dustin determined to return to the east, but instead of going to his old home in New England he located in Sycamore, Illinois, where he became associated with J. E. and Chauncey Ellwood in the mercantile business, continuing with them until after the inauguration of hostilities between the north and south. From the time that he first saw slaves at Charleston until the outbreak of the war his sympathy with the oppressed race had steadily grown. He believed, too, in the indivisibility of the Union and enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, being commissioned captain by Governor Yates, January 3, 1862, to take rank from the 1st of September, 1861. In 1862 he was promoted major, ranking from the 8th of January of that year. In March his regiment joined in the general advance on Manassas under command of General Sumner and in the early spring of that year at four different times the Eighth Illinois Cavalry drove the enemy across the Rappahannock. The regiment also did important service at Gaines Mill and Malvern Hill, the advance on the second occupying Malvern Hill and with Benson's Battery of the United States Artillery bore the brunt of the fight and brought up the rear of the retreating Union forces at Barrett's Ford and at Chickahominy. At the opening of the seven days' fight Major Dustin was in command of a squadron of the Eighth on the extreme right of the Union line and where the rebel troops first encountered the Union army. The first volley of musketry on the first day of that memor-

able succession of engagements was fired at Major Dustin, his orderly and the captain of his command by the advance guard of the enemy at close range, the captain being shot down by the Major's side.

In July, 1862, Major Dustin resigned, returned home and assisted in raising the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment of Illinois Infantry, which was mustered into service September 2, 1862, at Dixon, Illinois. Major Dustin received the commission of colonel October 4, 1862, and was placed in command of the regiment. Soon afterward the One Hundred and Fifth joined the Army of the Cumberland, with which it remained throughout the war. In the spring of 1864 with the One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois, the Seventieth Indiana and the Seventy-ninth Ohio, the regiment formed the First Brigade, Third Division of the Twentieth Army Corps. After the Atlanta campaign Colonel Dustin was placed in command of the Second Brigade of the same division and corps and remained its commander during the war. He accompanied General Sherman on his march to the sea and after the battle of Averysboro, North Carolina, he was brevetted brigadier general, a promotion which was well merited. His commission was received April 9, 1866, ranking from March 16, 1865, and came to him in recognition of his gallant and valorous service in the campaign in Georgia and in South Carolina. Marching with his brigade to Washington he participated in the grand review, and on the 17th of June, 1865, was mustered out, returning home with a record which reflected credit upon the military history of Illinois during the darkest hour in the annals of the country.

General Dustin, however, was not permitted to retire to private life, for soon after his return home he was nominated for civic honors and on the republican ticket was elected county clerk, in which position he served for four years. He was afterward county treasurer for two years, and in 1880 was elected circuit clerk, filling the office by re-election for ten years, or until he resigned to accept President Harrison's appointment on the 2d of May, 1890, to the position of state treasurer of the United States treasury at Chicago. In that capacity he served with marked ability until his death, which occurred in Carthage, Missouri, March 30, 1892, while visiting his daughter there.

General Dustin was ever deeply interested in the welfare of the soldiers, and during the construction of the Soldiers and Sailors Home at Quincy he was president of the board of trustees and served as one of its members until his demise. His opinions carried weight in the councils of the republican party and his influence was strongly felt. Twice he was the choice of De Kalb county in the republican conventions for congressional honors, but withdrew in favor of personal friends. He attained high rank in Masonry, having been initiated into Sycamore lodge, No. 134, May 6, 1859. He took the chapter, council and commandery degrees, served as the highest officer in all these organizations, and in 1872 was elected eminent commander of the grand commandery of the Knights Templar of Illinois. He was also appointed representative of New Jersey in the Illinois grand lodge. He attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite and for twenty-five years was a sublime prince of the Royal Secret. He held membership in the Congregational church, of which organization his wife and daughter are also members. Mrs. Dustin still occupies her pleasant home in Sycamore, where she has many friends.

The announcement of the death of few people has caused such uniform sorrow and regret as was felt in Sycamore and throughout Illinois when it was heard that General Dustin had passed away. His was a most imposing funeral service. He had lived quietly and unostentatiously in his life, but in his death his many friends, comrades and companions honored him as he deserved to be honored and at his grave the Knights Templar formed a triangle around his bier with the Grand Army posts in a square outside and following the discharge of ten volleys over the grave taps were sounded, indicating that General Dustin had entered upon a sleep which knows no waking in this life. From all over the state came men prominent in the various walks to pay their last tribute of respect to a loved comrade and friend. A message was received from Benjamin Harrison, then president of the United States, with whom General Dustin had served while in the army, and also from Congressman Hopkins. The life of General Dustin was noble and quiet, yet full of good deeds, leaving behind a memory which overflowed with charity and

a record that is as clean as the untrodden snow.

General Dustin was the soul of honor, was generous to a degree that prevented the accumulation for self, to which men of his energy and ability too often aspire. No plea of a man in need could be refused by him. His soldiers have so often remarked that he would give his last dollar to a destitute comrade. He was the true type of the Christian gentleman. Stern in discipline, but when that military morale so necessary to success was accomplished he was as gentle as a child. His hold upon the hearts of men in the camp, field and civil life marked him for preferment because of his great sympathy and love for humanity. Had his talents been employed in the forum he would have been as forceful as in the field, for when his heart was stirred and his sympathies aroused in a just cause he spoke with a fervency and energy that stirred men. His almost boyish enthusiasm made him a favorite of young men. He could not be half hearted. Such men were the strong support of Sherman and Grant in war. Such men in halls of state were the strong right arm of Abraham Lincoln in those troublous times of 1861 to 1865. No man was more devotedly loved in De Kalb county, while in his home city, to those who met him daily, he was an object of veneration; and no man has added greater luster to this county's history than did this noble patriot. One of his last acts was characteristic of his patriotism and the deep attachment which he ever felt for his country. While upon his death bed he asked that the flag be brought to the bedside, and then turning to those around him requested that three cheers be given for Old Glory, and when he was lowered to his last resting place there was wrapped about him this same silken emblem of the country, which he had so loved and which he had served so faithfully.

LEWIS M. GROSS.

Lewis M. Gross, the fourth child of William and Harriet (Ault) Gross, was born in Mayfield township, De Kalb county, on the 11th of June, 1863. He lived the life of a country lad, attending the district school and working on his father's farm. At fifteen his summer work at school terminated.

Later, however, he attended the Sycamore high school, of which he is a graduate of the class of 1885. He taught for one year in the district school and for two years was principal of the Cortland school and for two years of the Kirkland school. During the summer months he attended different summer schools, receiving special training, and has completed eight extensive courses in United States history in the Chicago University. In 1890 he was elected county superintendent of schools in De Kalb county and by re-election was continued in the office for sixteen years. The schools made substantial progress under his direction, and that the public recognized his ability is indicated by the fact that he was so long continued in the position. From 1900 until 1906 he was a member of the Illinois State Teachers' Reading Circle board and for five years was its manager. He has thus gained recognition in education circles as a foremost representative of the work in the state, and is particularly well known as one whose historical knowledge is far above the average.

Mr. Gross is a Mason of the thirty-second degree and also affiliates with the Modern Woodmen and the Odd Fellows. He was reared a Methodist and is a supporter of that denomination. He belongs to the Illinois and National Historical societies and is deeply interested in the research and investigation which are promoting a knowledge of American history, both in its local and national phases. At the present writing, in 1907, he is engaged in business in Sycamore.

HON. CHARLES A. BISHOP.

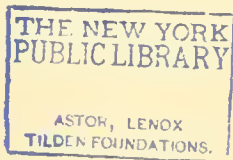
Hon. Charles A. Bishop is one of the most distinguished members of the Illinois bar, who since 1886 has been continuously upon the bench, first as county judge until 1897 and since that time as circuit judge. He is a man of fine physique, being six feet four inches in height and well proportioned, and his stature is indicative of his character, for in his life he has displayed a breadth of view together with high and honorable purposes and principles that have everywhere commanded for him the trust and admiration of his fellow-men.

His life record began in Nova Scotia, September 26, 1854, his parents being Adolphus and Joanna (Willett) Bishop. The family was represented in New England at an early period in the colonization of the new world, but more recent generations were natives of Nova Scotia. John Bishop, Sr., after the French were expelled from Nova Scotia, upon invitation of Governor Lawrence, was one of the colonists who took possession of the land previously occupied by the French-Canadians. Many there were who went from the British colonies along the Atlantic shore to different parts of Nova Scotia and John Bishop, Sr., removed from Connecticut to Horton about the year 1762, accompanied by his four sons, Colonel John Bishop, Captain William Bishop and Peter and Timothy Bishop. The line of descent is traced down through Captain William Bishop, Sr., and Captain William Bishop, Jr. Judge Bishop is the possessor of the sword worn by his great-grandfather, Captain William Bishop, Jr., at the time he was captured by an American privateer in Minas Basin. He was captain of a company of militia and when he saw the privateer coming up the bay, got some of his men together, manned a vessel that was faulty, and went out to give battle to the privateer. They were soon, however, captured and placed in irons in the hold of the privateer. Captain Bishop, during the first night, succeeded in getting out of his irons and releasing his men and conceived the idea of capturing the crew of the privateer. Being physically a giant in strength he went on deck, followed by his crew, armed with whatever they could get. Captain Bishop grappled with the guard, fell on the deck holding the man over him, and when the crew of the vessel tried to bayonet him he would shield himself with the guard by moving him from side to side. The struggle was short. The crew of the privateer, being taken by surprise, were soon captured and Captain Bishop and his crew had control shortly of the vessel, which they brought into port, where Wolfville, Nova Scotia, now is, and the sword worn by him on that occasion has been handed down to the oldest in the family and is now in possession of Judge Bishop.

Gordon Bishop, the grandfather of our subject, who was born in Nova Scotia and spent his entire life in Kings county, where through the period of his manhood he followed agricultural pursuits. He



Charles A. Bishop



married Louisa Oakes, and they became the parents of eight children: Eunice Ann, Mary Eliza, Adolphus, Edward, James L., Allen, Ainsley and Charles A.

Of this number Adolphus Bishop was born in Kings county, Nova Scotia, May 26, 1829, and he, too, has made farming his life work, his home being at Grand Pre, Nova Scotia. He wedded Joanna Willett, who was born at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, August 27, 1833, the marriage being celebrated at Horton, on the 30th of March, 1852. The wife died November 3, 1861. Their children were Charles Alford, David Averd and Franklin Willett, but the last named died July 4, 1894. The second son is living at Truro, Nova Scotia. For his second wife Adolphus Bishop chose Mary E. Willett and they had two children: Ernest A., who died in infancy; and Nellie May, who passed away December 1, 1896, at the age of twenty-one years. The mother was called to her final rest October 3, 1890, and since that time Adolphus Bishop has married Louise Faulkner.

At the usual age Judge Bishop became a student in the public schools of Nova Scotia and supplemented his preliminary intellectual training by study in the academy at Arcadia, and afterward in the academy at Mount Allison, Sackville, New Brunswick, where he pursued a special three years' course. Entering the field of educational work, he was for two years principal of the high school at Sackville and then made his way to Illinois, arriving in Sycamore on the 1st of June, 1878. It was his desire to become a member of the bar, and after reading in the office and under the direction of H. A. Jones, he was admitted to practice in June, 1880. His success came soon, because his equipment was unusually good. He thoroughly mastered the fundamental principles of the law and, added to this, was a fine presence and a habit of clear thought and logical reasoning which gave adequate expression in the presentation of his cause before the courts. He entered into practice with his preceptor under the firm name of Jones & Bishop, a relation that was maintained until the 19th of October, 1886.

In that year Judge Bishop was a candidate before the republican convention for the nomination of county judge, but was defeated through political combinations. He then announced himself as an independent candidate, and that he had a strong

personal following and that the general public placed the utmost confidence in his professional ability and integrity is shown by the fact that he received majorities in fourteen of the eighteen townships of the county and became county judge. Four years later he was nominated in the republican convention by acclamation and again received endorsement at the polls. A similar condition occurred in 1894 and he served on the county bench until 1897, when he resigned, having been nominated for circuit judge from the twelfth district on the 3d of February, 1897. When the state was re-districted he was again chosen for the office and now presides over the sixteenth district, comprising De Kalb, Kane, Du Page and Kendall counties. He has made an excellent presiding officer in both the county and circuit courts. He is particularly free from judicial bias, is an able exponent of the law and recognizes with peculiar clearness and accuracy the relation of the principles of jurisprudence to the points in litigation. His decisions therefore have been strictly fair and impartial and have received the endorsement of the bar as well as the laity.

On the 25th of August, 1880, occurred the marriage of Judge Bishop and Parmelia Wharry, of Sycamore, a daughter of Major Evans and Martha (Smith) Wharry. Her girlhood days were spent in Sycamore, her native city, and her education was completed in Wellesley College, in Massachusetts. Her death, which occurred April 13, 1889, was the occasion of most sincere regret to a very large number of friends. On the 25th of November, 1890, Judge Bishop wedded Martha E. Stuart, a daughter of Charles T. and Nancy D. (Hutchins) Stuart. Her paternal grandparents were Nathan and Roxanna (Phelps) Stuart. Her father was born April 13, 1819, and departed this life October 13, 1892, survived by his widow and a daughter and son, Mrs. Bishop and Charles H. Stuart. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Bishop were Solomon and Nancy (Dillingham) Hutchins, and to the same family belonged Governor Paul Dillingham, of Vermont. Judge and Mrs. Bishop have become parents of a son and daughter: Stuart A., born August 21, 1892; and Marian O., born January 7, 1896.

The Judge and his wife attend the Congregational church. Fraternally he is a member of Sycamore lodge, No. 134, A. F. & A. M.; Sycamore

chapter, No. 49, R. A. M.; Sycamore commandery, No. 15, K. T.; and of Oriental Consistory, Valley of Chicago, and to Medinah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and is a past high priest of Sycamore chapter and past eminent commander of Sycamore commandery. He is likewise a member of De Kalb lodge, No. 765, B. P. O. E.; Sycamore lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F; the Ellwood encampment of Odd Fellows; and also of the Modern Woodmen of America. The Judge and his wife are most prominent socially, while the hospitality of their home—warm hearted and generous—is greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

ADOLPH PETERSON.

Adolph Peterson is a mason contractor of De Kalb who came to America in 1867 and has since remained in this country, feeling a most loyal attachment to its institutions and its plan of government. He found here the business opportunities which he sought and which, by the way, are always open to determined, ambitious young men, and by the improvement of these he has earned a comfortable living and a goodly competence. Mr. Peterson was born in Sweden on the 19th of April, 1843, his parents being Peter Magnus and Christine Ellis, who spent their entire lives in Sweden, the father following the occupation of farming in order to provide for the support of his family. The children were: Charles, who lived for ten years in this country, where he engaged in business as a carpenter contractor, but now follows farming in Oelland, Sweden; P. A., superintendent of a large furniture factory in Rockford, Illinois; Adolph, of this review; Mrs. Homer, of Oak Park; Mrs. Shogeen, of Sunrise, Minnesota; and Mrs. Johnson, of Smolen, Sweden.

Adolph Peterson, the fourth in order of birth, was reared in his native country, acquired a common-school education there and afterward worked on his father's farm until eighteen years of age, when he began learning the mason's trade, which he has since pursued, being engaged in that line for five years in his native country. He then resolved to come to America, attracted by the broader business opportunities of the new world, and on the 5th of May, 1867, he sailed for this

country, reaching De Kalb on the 28th of the same month. He has since lived in this county and has been continuously connected with the mason's trade in the city of De Kalb, taking many contract jobs during these years. That he has prospered is indicated by the fact that he now owns his residence in the city and other property. His life has been one of continuous activity, in which has been accorded a due recognition of labor.

While in Sweden Mr. Peterson belonged to the militia of his native country. In politics he has been a republican since becoming a naturalized American citizen and has been somewhat active in local political circles, serving for two years as alderman of the third ward of De Kalb and at all times standing as stalwart champion of the principles and platform of his party. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, his membership being in lodge No. 215, and he is also connected with the Royal Arcanum and with the Swedish Benefit Association, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Swedish Lutheran church.

Mr. Peterson was married February 26, 1869, in De Kalb, to Miss Minnie Lundberg, who was born in Sweden, March 14, 1844. Her parents were John and Christine Lundberg, both natives of that country and in their family were four children, of whom Mrs. Peterson is the youngest. By her marriage she became the mother of two sons: Theodore B., born December 28, 1870; and Elmer S., born March 1, 1876. The wife and mother died February 1, 1898, since which time Mr. Peterson lived alone in his own home at No. 517 Pine street. He is a self-made man who came to America without any knowledge of the English language but has through his business integrity and diligence gained a goodly property, has educated his children and has become a substantial citizen of De Kalb.

GEORGE KNELL.

George Knell, who resides on a farm adjoining the village of Shabbona, was born in the county of Kent, England, December 17, 1828, and has therefore passed the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey. His father, Mathew Knell, was



ADOLPH PETERSON.

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born in England, where he followed the occupation of farming, but was never a landowner. He died at the early age of thirty-four years, while his wife passed away at the very advanced age of ninety-four years, about six years ago. She bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Reynolds and was also a native of County Kent, England. After losing her first husband she became the wife of Austin Owen. By her first marriage she had two children, the younger being James Knell, who lives in England. By her second marriage there were two daughters, who are also residents of England, while another daughter and son are deceased.

George Knell spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native country, residing in England until he was twenty-four years of age. He was married on the 19th of October, 1852, to Miss Harriet Hooper, whose birth occurred in County Kent in 1826. Her father, William Hooper, was also born in that county and followed the occupation of farming as his life work. He died at the age of eighty-one years. His wife, Elizabeth May Hooper, was born in County Kent and her death occurred when she had reached the age of eighty-four years. They had a large family but all are now deceased with the exception of one daughter who is still living in England and Mrs. Knell.

Following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Knell started for the United States and were six weeks and three days on the water as passengers on the sailing vessel Prince Albert. They landed at New York city and with a friend went to Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Knell worked on a farm in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, for sixteen months and in the fall of 1854 drove across country with a team to Illinois. He located in Paw Paw township, De Kalb county, near the Grove, and rented a small tract of land. In the fall of 1857, he rented a part of Pierpont Edward's farm, whereon he lived for a year, and in 1858 rented another farm, upon which he lived for two years. On the expiration of that period, he purchased forty acres in the same neighborhood and also bought the house upon Mr. Edward's farm, which he had removed to his own tract of land. There he lived until the spring of 1856, when he sold that property and took up his abode in Shabbona township. He owns one hundred and twenty acres of land on section 32 and devoted his time and energies to its cultivation for eleven years, after which he established his home on his

present farm, adjoining the village of Shabbona. He has become one of the extensive landowners of the county, possessing eight hundred and thirty-three acres of land, which he purchased from time to time. This is very valuable and he is now the largest taxpayer in the township.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Knell was born one daughter, Elizabeth H., whose birth occurred in Ohio in 1853 and who is now the wife of George Lovering, a merchant of Shabbona. He was born in Boone county, Illinois, in 1851, and since 1876 has been engaged in business in Shabbona. Unto him and his wife have been born two children, Mrs. W. J. Olmstead, of Shabbona township; and William K., sixteen years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Knell were reared in the Episcopal faith, but have attended different churches since coming to De Kalb county. Mr. Knell's early political allegiance was given the republican party and he afterward became a supporter of the greenback party, the principles of which he still advocates. For several years, however, he has not voted or taken any active part in political interests. He never aspired to office and has filled no position save that of school director. He has displayed good business qualities, is far-sighted, has made judicious investments and has become a large property holder.

DAVID WADDELL.

David Waddell, who is now living practically retired, although he engages to some extent in gardening, is a veteran of the Civil war and as such well deserves mention in this volume, for as long as memory remains to the American people they will owe a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid to the loyal sons of the nation who fought for the preservation of the Union on southern battle-fields.

Mr. Waddell was born in Belmont county, Ohio, September 13, 1839. His father, David Waddell, Sr., also a native of Ohio was born in 1800 and lived and died in the state of his nativity. He first married Isabelle Frizzell and after her death he wedded Euphemia Garrett, whose birth occurred in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1809. The

father was a farmer and throughout his entire life provided for his family by following that occupation. There were five children born of his first marriage and seven of the second marriage, of which number David Waddell was the fifth in order of birth. Four of the number are now deceased. Two of the brothers, Joseph and Marion, were soldiers of the Civil war.

David Waddell of this review was reared to farm life in Belmont county, Ohio, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He was a young man of twenty-two years when he offered his services to the government, enlisting on the 9th of November, 1861, as a member of Company H, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This command was assigned to the Western Army. Mr. Waddell, however, was detailed for special duty in connection with the building of corduroy roads and pontoon bridges in Kentucky. On the 20th of September, 1862, he was honorably discharged because of disability and remained at home until 1864, when he re-enlisted, this time becoming a member of Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment, for one hundred days' service. Again he remained at the front until honorably discharged and he once more enlisted April 10, 1865, continuing at the front until the close of the war, when in September, 1865, he was mustered out. He did active service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and Ohio and participated in the capture of Morgan when he made his raid through the Buckeye state. Whether on the firing line or on the lonely picket line he was always faithful to his duty and he is now one of the honored veterans of the war who has every reason to feel proud of what he did in defense of the Union.

Mr. Waddell came to De Kalb county in 1867, locating at Sandwich, Illinois, where he remained for one year. He then came to De Kalb and was employed on a farm near the city. Later he worked in the barb wire factory at a time when barbs were put on by hand. As the years have passed he has saved from his earnings a goodly property, which now yields him a fair income and largely releases him from the necessity for further labor, but indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature and he therefore engages to some extent in gardening. He owns some lots in

the city, together with his residence—a beautiful home—at No. 739 South Fourth street.

Mr. Waddell was married in Belmont county, Ohio, March 27, 1896, to Mrs. Margaret Leyster Wallace. His political support is given the republican party and he is a member of Merritt Simonds post, No. 283, G. A. R. His life in both its military and civic relations has been honorable and upright and he has justly earned the high regard of his friends and neighbors, who entertain for him a warm measure of affection and who give him their good will and confidence.

LAWRENCE F. P. BROCK.

Lawrence F. P. Brock, a farmer residing in Afton township, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, December 10, 1853. His parents were Patrick and Catherine (Fitzpatrick) Brock, natives of Ireland. The father crossed the Atlantic to Brooklyn, New York, when he was a mere boy, and there lived for several years and then moved to Paterson, New Jersey, where he made his home until 1854, when he came to De Kalb county, Illinois, settling in Afton township. Securing land he engaged in farming and was blessed with prosperity, continuing actively in the business until 1893, when he retired to private life and removed to De Kalb, where he now resides at the age of ninety years. His wife died in De Kalb, September 27, 1894, aged sixty-one years. He never had cause to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world for here, as the years passed by, he won success through his unfaltering industry and perseverance.

Lawrence F. P. Brock pursued his education in the district schools of Afton township. Being of a literary turn of mind and naturally studious, he spent his leisure hours in reading the productions of the most famous authors of both ancient and modern times. He is a well informed man, possessing a knowledge unequalled by many men who have had the advantage of a college course. His entire life has been devoted to general agricultural pursuits, which he carries on along practical and scientific lines. He owns and operates one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 1, and also owns eighty acres, which he rents, on the

same section. All is well improved and tillable and his fields bring to him rich harvests in return for the care and labor he bestows upon them.

On January 25, 1876, Mr. Brock was married to Miss Sarah Murray who was born in Miami county, Ohio, and was a daughter of Patrick and Sarah Murray. Her father came to De Kalb county, Illinois, in 1861. He died April 18, 1889, but the mother is living with her son Peter in De Kalb. Mr. and Mrs. Brock have become the parents of four children: Catherine, born August 4, 1878; Sarah, born October 2, 1880; Martin, born May 16, 1885; and John, born October 23, 1887.

In his political views Mr. Brock was originally a democrat and supported that party until President McKinley's first administration since which time he has given his allegiance to the republican party. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to public office. He has served as tax-collector for two years and has been school director for a quarter of a century, still filling that position. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church of De Kalb and he is interested in all that pertains to the general welfare and stands loyal in support of many measures for the material, intellectual and moral progress of the community.

JOSEPH F. AURNER.

Joseph F. Aurner, who is engaged in general farming on sections 22 and 27, Kingston township, has an excellent property of one hundred and ten acres adjoining the corporation limits of the village of Kingston. There he has well developed fields and raises good grades of stock. Everything about his place is neat and thrifty in appearance and indicates his careful supervision.

Mr. Aurner was born upon the farm which adjoins his present property, his natal day being October 18, 1853. His father, Leonard Aurner, a native of Ohio, was there reared and having reached man's estate he wedded Margaret Dibbell, a native of Delaware county, New York. They were married, however, in St. Joseph, Michigan, and in 1847 removed to Illinois, settling in De

Kalb county, where Mr. Aurner pre-empted and bought land and opened up the farm that is now owned and occupied by his son William. His remaining days were given to general agricultural pursuits and he spent his last years here, passing away in 1900, at the very venerable age of ninety years. He had long survived his wife, who died in 1865.

Joseph F. Aurner is one of a family of five sons and two daughters, and four of the brothers and his sisters are yet living. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for him in his boyhood days. He worked in the fields, aided in the care of the stock and pursued his education through the months in which school was held, attending at Kingston, Sycamore and De Kalb. When not busy with his text-books his labors were devoted to the work of the fields and he remained upon the home farm until twenty-two years of age, when he went to Chicago. There he engaged in the real-estate and other business for eight years. Returning to Kingston, he located on the farm where he now resides. This was in the year 1893 and he has since successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits.

On the 25th of December of the same year Mr. Aurner made further arrangements for having a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Lizzie Uplinger, who was born in Pennsylvania and was brought to Illinois in her childhood days by her father, John Uplinger, who settled on a farm in Kingston township in 1866. Mrs. Aurner was reared and educated here and came as a bride to the farm upon which she is now living. Mr. Aurner has since greatly improved his place, has made additions to the barn, has remodeled the house, has planted much fruit and has fenced his fields with woven and barb wire. He has also tilled the land, thus enhancing its productiveness, and has altogether made a valuable place. In connection with the tilling of the soil he likewise raises and feeds stock, keeping hogs and cattle. He handles largely the shorthorn cattle and owns a fine pure blooded registered male and some high grade cows. He is now feeding a number of steers for the market and his stock-raising interests are proving profitable.

Mr. and Mrs. Aurner have one daughter, Edith V., who is a student in the high school. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal

church and are active and earnest workers in its behalf, Mr. Aurner serving as assistant superintendent of the Sunday school for some time and now as one of its teachers. Politically he is a stalwart republican but has never sought for nor consented to hold office, save that for one term he served on the village board. He belongs to the Knights of the Globe and is well known in Kingston and throughout the county. The greater part of his life has here been passed, his residence covering most of the period since 1853. He has therefore seen the many changes that have occurred as the county has thrown off its pioneer conditions and taken on the evidences of an advanced and modern civilization. In his business affairs, too, he has been active and energetic and is today enjoying richly merited success.

JOSEPH FARWELL GLIDDEN.

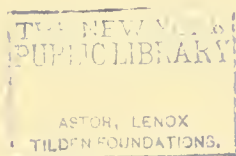
Joseph Farwell Glidden, "the grand old man of De Kalb county," who considered the pursuits of private life as abundantly worthy of his best efforts, won honor, fame, success and the plaudits of the world, and yet caring little for these, he concentrated his interests, energies and attention upon his home county, labored persistently for its advancement and growth and at the same time promoted private business interests which have made the name of De Kalb famous throughout the world. This is pre-eminently the age of invention, and America has been foremost in giving to the world the great time and labor saving devices which have revolutionized trade and manufacture. The subject always closest to Mr. Glidden's heart, however, was agriculture and it was for the improvement and the attainment of perfection along that line that he lived and labored. His life record covered almost ninety-four years and the world was enriched not only by his efforts in the business but by a memorable showing forth of the utmost fidelity to principle and to the highest standard of human conduct.

Mr. Glidden came of a family distinctly American in both its lineal and collateral branches for many generations. He was born January 18, 1813, in Charlestown, Sullivan county, New

Hampshire, a son of David and Polly (Hurd) Glidden, both of whom were natives of the old Granite state, in which they were also married. During the infancy of their son Joseph they removed to Orleans county, New York, where they remained until 1844, when they started for the middle west, then largely a frontier district. After a short residence in Ogle county, Illinois, they came to De Kalb county, spending their remaining days in the home of their son, Joseph F.

Reared to agricultural pursuits, Mr. Glidden ever maintained the deepest interest in everything connected with farm life and he found his greatest pleasure in his agricultural labors, delighting in the growth that was everywhere manifest in his fields and taking also the greatest pride in his stock-raising interests. His boyhood and youth made him familiar with farm work of various kinds, for through the summer months he assisted in the plowing, planting and harvesting, while in the winter season he mastered the branches of learning taught in the common schools until his early scholastic training prepared him for more advanced work. He studied algebra and the classics, hoping that he might have the opportunity of pursuing a collegiate course but this plan was finally abandoned. He was, however, for a time a student in Middlebury Academy, in Genesee county, and in the seminary at Lima, New York.

He then engaged in teaching for a few years but regarded farming as a more congenial occupation and rented land. He had no money to buy but he knew that in the Mississippi valley there stretched acre after acre of broad prairie uncultivated, which would respond readily to the care and labor bestowed upon it and with the hope of securing a farm of his own he came to Illinois in the fall of 1842. Leaving the Empire state, he proceeded to Detroit with two threshing machines of primitive construction and spent thirty days on the wheat farms of Michigan, operating his threshers with the assistance of his brother Willard and two other men. He subsequently shipped his machines to Chicago and thence to De Kalb county, where he followed threshing for two years. In this way he gained some capital and the winter following his arrival saw the fulfillment of his hope of one day owning a farm of his own. He purchased six hundred acres of land





J. F. Cladden



MRS. J. F. GLIDDEN

on section 22, De Kalb township, a mile west of the village and at once began to develop and improve this.

The city of De Kalb was then a small town of a few log cabins and unpretentious dwellings. It was destined to become through the efforts of Mr. Glidden a manufacturing center of much importance, its trade interests reaching out to all parts of the world. For many years after his arrival, however, his time and energies were concentrated upon the task of breaking the sod and bringing the fields under cultivation and up to the time of his death he retained the ownership of his first farm, making it his homestead property and having for it the deepest attachment. As the years passed by he added to it all modern conveniences and accessories, transforming it into a model farm property. His progressive spirit was the stimulus which awakened in others a desire for advancement and improvement, and he exerted an influence immeasurable upon the agricultural life of this part of the state. Realizing that real-estate is the safest of all investments and finding great pleasure in the improvement of farms and the co-operation with nature, which is the life of the agriculturist, he kept adding to his property until at the time of his death he was the owner of sixteen hundred acres. He was also interested in raising fine stock and splendid specimens were seen upon his Illinois farms, while in connection with H. B. Sanborn he was the owner of a cattle ranch in Texas, where they herded about sixteen hundred head of cattle. They owned two hundred and eighty sections of land, covering two hundred and eighty square miles of territory and requiring one hundred and fifty miles of fencing. After developing this property to a large extent Mr. Glidden gave it to his daughter, Mrs. Bush.

Had he done nothing else save to extend his realty holdings and cultivate his own farms, Mr. Glidden's life would be considered a success such as would entitle him to more than passing mention in a volume of this character. But the world knows him as the inventor of the barbed wire, and his name figures in connection with that of Fulton, Whitney, Morse, Bell, McCormick and others as one of the foremost inventors of the age. The lack of timber in Illinois made lumber for fencing very expensive and how to obtain fencing material at a low price was a problem

which presented itself to many without solution. Some attempted to obviate the difficulty with only partial success. As early as 1867 barb wire had been invented, but it was imperfect and further study and labor were required to make it a marketable commodity. Mr. Glidden was a practical agriculturist. His own broad acres required fencing and occasioned his study of the subject. Careful thought, investigation and experiment followed, and October, 1873, he applied for a patent, which was granted the next spring. He did not here end his labors but continued his work of improvements and tested the utility of his invention by the use of his fencing on his own farm. The barbs were cut by hand and afterward the parts of an old coffee mill were extemporized as a machine for coiling them about the wire. When a piece twenty or thirty feet long had been barbed, a smooth wire was placed beside it and one end was fastened to a tree and the other attached to the axle of a grindstone, which by turning with a crank gave it the required twist. Having secured his patents Mr. Glidden entered into partnership with I. L. Ellwood, a hardware merchant of De Kalb and a practical man of affairs, who was placed in charge of the business management and operations were begun under the firm name of Glidden & Ellwood. There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Glidden was the inventor of the perfected barb wire now in use. He applied for his patent in 1873. His claim was acknowledged and he secured it. He sold his interest in 1876 but continued to draw his royalties until 1891. He was the inventor of all essential features of barb wire machines now in use, and to him was due the credit for giving to the people of the west a cheap and serviceable substitute for the stone, rail or wooden fences once in use. As time passed the business grew and was removed from the farm to the village, where a small factory was established, and here the improvement was made of using horse power to do the twisting, the barbs being slipped on to one end of the wire and then placed the proper distance apart by hand. In 1875 the company built the first part of the old brick shop, put in a small steam engine which was made to do the twisting, and Mr. Glidden and P. W. Vaughn obtained a patent for some devices for barbing and spooling that proved of efficient aid to the workmen.

In 1816 Mr. Glidden sold his interest in the business to the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and the effectiveness and utility of the new invention having been fully demonstrated the business increased with astonishing rapidity. Mr. Glidden realized a fortune from his invention, obtaining a large royalty until 1891. Business cares, however, he never laid aside. Indolence and idleness were utterly foreign to his nature, and he devoted many hours each day to the superintendence of his business interests. He was the owner of the De Kalb Roller Mills, was vice president of the De Kalb National Bank from its organization in 1883, and was proprietor of the Glidden House, making a very genial and popular landlord. He was ever willing to aid the industrious and his industries were such as promoted the public prosperity as well as advanced individual success.

His deep interest in public affairs and the welfare of the community was shown by his liberal donation of sixty-four acres of land to the Normal School, provided the institution was located in De Kalb. This land was a part of his old homestead and had been entered by him from the government when Indians still crossed it with their trails. At the suggestion of Jacob Haish, and in the presence of about one hundred and fifty citizens, Mr. Glidden broke the soil with a lead pencil preparatory to building, as this little utensil was considered emblematic of literature and education. He always voted the democratic ticket and was loyal and stanch in support of the principles of his party, on whose ticket he was elected county sheriff in 1852, being the last democratic official of the county.

Mr. Glidden was twice married. He was married in 1837, in Clarendon, New York, to Clarissa Foster, and when he started westward he left his wife and two children in New York, but both of the latter died before Mrs. Glidden came to the west. She died in Ogle county in June, 1843, and a daughter born at that time died in early infancy. The children of that marriage were Virgil, Homer and Clarissa. In October, 1851, in Kane county, Illinois, Mr. Glidden wedded Lucinda, daughter of Henry Warne, and they had one daughter, Elva Frances, now the wife of W. H. Bush, a merchant of Chicago. Mrs. Glidden died in 1895. Mr. Glidden was a man of domestic tastes and his home was to

him the dearest spot on earth. The interests of his wife and daughter were ever paramount with him, and friendship was always inviolable. Few men had more devoted friends than he, and none excelled him in unselfish devotion and unswerving fidelity to the worthy recipients of confidence and friendship. While his invention won him world wide fame, these qualities gained him the respect and warm regard of all whom he met personally and as one of Illinois' most prominent and worthy citizens he was numbered.

Full of years and honor Joseph F. Glidden passed to his final rest, after he had reached the ninety-third milestone on life's journey. The funeral service was one of the most memorable ever held in the history of this part of the state. The great majority of the citizens of De Kalb county knew him personally and all recognized the value of his service to the county and honored him for what he had done. Men and women from every walk of life came to pay their last tribute of respect and many distinguished citizens from various parts of the state attended the obsequies. The world knew him as a manufacturer, his fellow townsmen knew him as a man of faultless honor and of faithful friendship. Sometimes brusque in manner, he had the kindly spirit that responded readily to every call of distress, to every demand upon his sympathy.

Isaac Ellwood in speaking of his relation with Mr. Glidden through the many years of a business partnership, said: "In all those years there never was a word of dispute between us. I remember his many deeds of charity for the poor. How often I remember when men that were working for us would come in and want to draw their salary or a portion of it before the month was out. They would always go to Mr. Glidden and he would say, 'Why let him have it. If he don't pay it I will.' He had the deepest interest in those who worked for him and in return received their unfaltering devotion and loyalty." It was well known that he would not sell an acre of land or a head of live stock. He had the deepest attachment for the old home farm, on which so many years were passed and the development of which was one of his greatest sources of delight, and when it was desired that a portion of this farm be purchased for normal uses, Mr. Ellwood approached him reluctantly, knowing his feeling



MRS. ELVA C. HISE

upon the subject. It was to him parting with a treasure most dear, something above a moneyed value and with the deepest emotion he replied to Mr. Ellwood when asked concerning the purchase, "I won't sell it," but after a few minutes thought he held out his hand and said, "I will give it to you." And he did. He gave, moreover, generously and freely to the support of not only educational institutions but to charities and churches as well. His own philosophy was broad. He was actuated in all that he did by a humanitarian spirit that recognized individual responsibility and duty but it was not this alone that prompted his beneficence. It was a real, deep and sincere interest in his fellowmen, his neighbors and friends—those among whom he had lived and labored for so many years, while between him and them there was an interchange of genuine regard, affection and good will. As the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of successful and accomplished effort ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of this man.

ARCHIE GOODWILLIE KENNEDY.

Archie Goodwillie Kennedy, city attorney and one of the leading lawyers of De Kalb, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of August, 1866. His parents were David S. and Nancy W. (Kelly) Kennedy. The father was born in Mahoning county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1835, and was a son of William and Elizabeth (Reid) Kennedy. He was educated for the ministry and was graduated from Westminster College at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, after which he was ordained as a preacher of the United Presbyterian church. His first charge was at Midway, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and later he was called to the church of his denomination at Sewickley, Pennsylvania. In 1878 he accepted the pastorate of the church at Somonauk, Illinois, where he filled the pulpit for fifteen years, or until the time of his retirement from the active work of the ministry in 1893. He then removed to Chicago but in 1898 returned to De Kalb county, and while building a residence on the farm which he owned here he passed away in the month

of May. He was an active republican in politics and always kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He was a most zealous advocate and consecrated worker in the church and after his retirement, while living in Chicago, assisted in the establishment of a mission church there. He possessed a studious nature and disposition and was a well read man acquiring an extensive knowledge of medicine and doing much work in connection with medical practice among his parishioners. His life was indeed actuated by a spirit of helpfulness and kindness. He was at once gentle—the gentleness of courtesy and culture, the strength of high purpose, honorable principle and fidelity. His wife, who was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, about 1836, was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Moore) Kelly. Her father was a farmer of her native county and died at an early age as a result of an accident. Her mother afterward lived with Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and passed away in De Kalb county in 1879. Mrs. Kennedy still survives her husband and is now residing in Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago.

Their family numbered ten children, of whom seven are yet living: Sarah E., the wife of Thomas C. Hare, a resident of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania; Harry, of Chicago, Illinois; Reid, who is living at Homestead, Pennsylvania; Archie, of this review; Tillie, at home; Annie M., the wife of James A. Kleinsmid, of Aledo, Illinois; and Thomas W., of Mayville, Wisconsin.

Archie G. Kennedy spent his youth in his parents' home and pursued his education in the graded schools of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, and in the district schools of De Kalb county, after which he entered the high school at Sandwich, Illinois. Later he became a student in the Illinois State Normal School, at Normal, Illinois, and subsequently attended Monmouth (Illinois) College, from which he was graduated in June, 1892. He had determined upon the practice of law as a life work and the same year he entered the law office of Carnes & Duntou, at Sycamore. After thorough preliminary reading and study he was admitted to the bar on the 15th of June, 1895, subsequent to which time he remained in the De Kalb office of his preceptor until the following January, when he formed a law partnership with W. L. Pond and continued in practice in De Kalb.

In 1891, when Mr. Pond was elected county judge, the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Kennedy has since been alone. In 1900 he was elected to the office of state's attorney of De Kalb county, which office he ably filled for four years. He is the present city attorney of De Kalb, to which position he was elected in 1905, and he is regarded as one of the ablest members of the De Kalb county bar. Earnest effort, close application and the exercise of his native talents have won him prestige as a lawyer and his practice is now extensive and of an important character. He is known for the wide research and provident care with which he prepares his cases and his devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial. In the discharge of the official duties entrusted to him he has displayed rare zeal, ability, unwavering fidelity and sterling integrity which inspires uniform confidence and respect.

On the 16th of January, 1899, occurred the marriage of Mr. Kennedy and Miss Katherine Fuller, a daughter of William Fuller, now deceased, formerly a prominent farmer of De Kalb township. In politics Mr. Kennedy is a staunch republican, interested in the growth and success of his party and taking an active part in advancing its welfare. Moreover, as a citizen he is intensely patriotic and public-spirited, and his labors have been an element in promoting the welfare of De Kalb.

WILLIAM FRASER.

William Fraser is one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Sandwich township, owning and cultivating a farm of nearly one hundred and fifty acres on section 23. This is a valuable and richly improved tract of land pleasantly and conveniently located about two miles from the city of Sandwich. The owner is one of De Kalb county's native sons for his birth occurred in Sandwich township on the 1st of April, 1854.

His father, William Fraser, was a native of the state of New York, born in Washington county, April 29, 1816, and the grandfather, Isaac Fraser, was of Scotch lineage, representing a family founded in America in early colonial days. Wil-

liam Fraser, Sr., was reared in the county of his nativity and was there married to Miss Mary Faxon, also a native of New York, born in 1819. On leaving the Empire state in 1843, William Fraser came to Illinois, settling in Kendall county, where he engaged in farming for a few years. He then removed to De Kalb county about 1854 and purchased a farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Sandwich township. This was a well improved property, upon which stood a good log house and other outbuildings. He later bought more land and upon that farm he reared his family while giving his time and attention to the development and further improvement of the fields. He was a diligent and enterprising man and as the years passed by he gained a desirable measure of prosperity. He died in the spring of 1892 and is still survived by his wife, who resides with a son on the old homestead, being a hale and hearty lady of eighty-seven years. She had a family of thirteen children.

William Fraser of this review was reared upon the old home farm and mastered the common branches of English learning as a student in the public schools of the neighborhood. He remained with his father and assisted in the work of the home farm until after he had attained man's estate. He was then married in Sandwich township on the 22d of February, 1876, to Miss Lillian Bark, daughter of William Bark, of Freeland. Mrs. Fraser was born and reared in Sandwich township and after her marriage went with her husband to the Fraser farm, of which Mr. Fraser took charge and carried on the work for five years. He afterward lived for three years in Squaw Grove township, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres, giving his energies to its further development until about 1884. He then sold out and bought the farm where he now resides, becoming owner of one hundred and forty-seven acres. He has since added to and rebuilt the residence, has tilled and fenced the fields and has cleared twenty-five acres of timber land. He has also set out considerable fruit and now has a valuable and desirable farm, from which he annually gathers good crops. In addition to raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate he feeds hogs, cattle, sheep and horses, making, however, a specialty of hogs and sheep. He is much interested in the development of agricultural

affairs and is now serving on the board of the Sandwich Fair Association.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Fraser has been blessed with a son and daughter: Alfred L., who is now a practicing lawyer in Chicago; and Ethel L., who has engaged in teaching and is now a student in the Northern Indiana Normal College at Valparaiso. Politically Mr. Fraser is independent, supporting the man whose qualifications make him the best candidate. He has never sought or desired office for himself, preferring to give his undivided time and attention to his farming interests. He belongs to the Masonic lodge at Sandwich and his son is also a Mason, holding membership in the blue lodge, the commandery and Oriental consistory in Chicago. Mr. Fraser of this review, affiliates with the Odd Fellows lodge at Sandwich and has served through all the chairs and is a past grand, while his wife and daughter are connected with the Rebekah degree. He is very prominent in Odd Fellowship and has represented the local organization in the grand lodge.

Mr. Fraser's memory goes back to an early period in the history of the county when conditions of life were very different from those of the present day. He has driven a six-yoke ox team to a breaking plow. Today there is practically not an ox team in use in Illinois. The crude farm machinery of the early days has been replaced by more modern cultivators, threshers, reapers and binders, and Mr. Fraser has at all times kept pace with general progress along agricultural and other lines and is recognized in Sandwich and the southern part of the county where he is well known, as a man of good business ability and exemplary character.

C. G. CHELLGREEN.

C. G. Chellgreen, a practical butter maker, is the junior partner of the firm of Anderson & Chellgreen, who own and operate four creameries—one at Kingston, one at Herbert, one at Blood's Point and one at Williamson. The creamery at Kingston was purchased on the 1st of April, 1906, and since that time they have made Kingston their headquarters. The business has become a paying industry and is carefully conducted.

Mr. Chellgreen is a native son of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Knox county on the 8th of December, 1874. There he was reared and his education was completed in the high school at Galesburg. He afterward engaged in the business of making butter, learning the trade at the Altoona creamery, where he served a three years' apprenticeship. He afterward went to Woodhull and formed a partnership with Mr. Anderson under the firm style of Anderson & Chellgreen. They purchased the Woodhull creamery and carried on business there for two years, after which they went to Belvidere in 1901, purchasing a creamery at that place. They also bought a creamery at Herbert and the next purchase was at Williamson. In 1906 they became proprietors of a creamery at Kingston, as before stated. All four of their creameries are supplied with modern and up-to-date machinery of first class construction, and the business is carried on along progressive lines. The combined output of the four creameries is nearly twenty thousand pounds of butter per day. They also ship large quantities of cream daily and the business is of a character that makes it the leading industrial concern of the community, furnishing an excellent market for the farmers who sell to them the milk produced upon their farms.

Mr. Chellgreen was married at Woodhull, Henry county, Illinois, in September, 1900, to Miss Emma Olson, of that place, a daughter of S. T. Olson, an old soldier of Woodhull, who served throughout the Civil war in an Illinois regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Chellgreen have one daughter, Leona.

Mr. Chellgreen votes with the republican party where national issues are involved but at local elections casts an independent ballot and has never been an office seeker, preferring to give his undivided time and attention to his business affairs. His wife is a member of the Lutheran church and he belongs to Kirkland lodge, No. 857, A. F. & A. M. He has spent his entire life in Illinois and is a typical resident of the middle west, alert and enterprising. He possesses good business ability and is now closely identified with the industrial and commercial interests of De Kalb county, where he has established a business that has reached extensive proportion. He is thoroughly acquainted with the trade in every particular and

as he places upon the market a product of highest grade he finds a ready sale for the output of the four creameries belonging to the firm.

HON. GEORGE MONROE TINDALL.

Hon. George Monroe Tindall, representing the thirty-fifth district of Illinois in the forty-fifth general assembly and also one of the prominent representatives of extensive agricultural interests in De Kalb county, his home being in South Grove township, was born in that township, November 17, 1850. His father, Jesse Tindall, was a native of New Jersey, in which state lived the paternal grandparents. He was born January 20, 1812, and was married August 9, 1832, to Mary Barber, who was born in New York, July 20, 1814, and was a representative of an old family of that state. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, came to Illinois in 1841 and first located in Ogle county, but a year later, in 1842, cast in his lot with the first settlers of De Kalb county, where he took up considerable land from the government, the deeds to which were signed by James K. Polk and Millard Fillmore. He was thus an active factor in the reclamation of wild land for the purpose of civilization and he took an active part in promoting the early progress of the county. He died on the 8th of July, 1880, and his wife, who long survived him, passed away January 1, 1906. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom lived to be over fifty years of age, and seven of the number of still living.

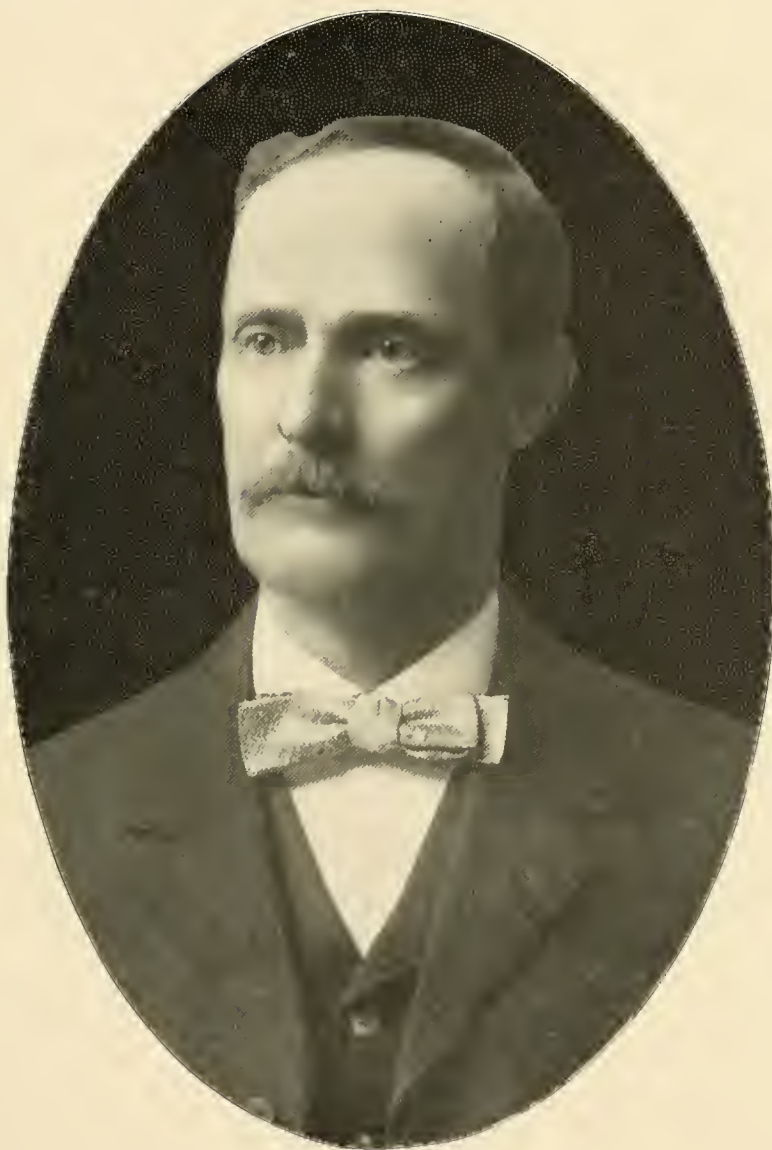
George Monroe Tindall, after acquiring his preliminary education in the common schools of De Kalb county, continued his studies in Beloit, Wisconsin, and later was graduated from the high school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, subsequent to which time he spent one year as a student in the Michigan State University. He has always been identified with agricultural interests and is today the owner of five hundred and eighteen acres of valuable land in South Grove township, much of which was deeded to his father by the government in early pioneer times. He stands for progressive farming, and his property is splendidly equipped with every convenience and accessory incident to the model farm of the twentieth century. He has

splendid buildings upon his place, including ample shelter for grain and stock, and there are to be found in his barns and pastures high grades of cattle, horses and hogs. Mr. Tindall gives general supervision to the work which is carried on within the boundaries of his farm and he has been a leader in progressive agricultural development.

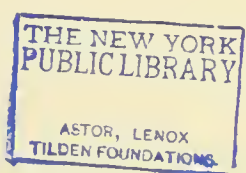
In South Grove township, on the 20th of June, 1877, Mr. Tindall was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Richards, who was born near Rockford, Illinois, on the 25th of October, 1853, and is the second in order of birth in a family of three children, her parents being James and Lucretia (Ward) Richards, both natives of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Richards came to Illinois in 1849 and were early and prominent settlers of this section of the state, locating at Esmond, De Kalb county, about 1868. The father was a well informed man, keeping well posted on the events of the day, political situations, etc. He died on the 30th of April, 1901, at the age of eighty-three years, and his wife died in March, 1895, at the age of seventy-five. Mr. and Mrs. Tindall have four children: Roy, born October 5, 1878; Laura A., December 21, 1880; Cora May, January 23, 1883; and Floyd George, September 18, 1888. Mr. Tindall and his family are members of the Methodist church, in the work of which they are deeply interested, contributing generously to its support.

In politics Mr. Tindall is a republican and has figured prominently in public life, having filled several of the offices of his township, while in 1906 he was elected to represent the thirty-fifth district in the legislature and is now a member of the forty-fifth general assembly of Illinois. He brought to bear upon his official duties a sense of conscientious obligation and a high standard of citizenship in his relation to what he owes his constituents and the community at large, and to the various questions that have come up for settlement he has given earnest consideration, while his support or opposition, as the case may be, has been prompted by a feeling of intense patriotism and most earnest desire for the best interests of the commonwealth.

In his business career, too, Mr. Tindall has made a creditable record. Inheriting one hundred acres of land, he has increased his holdings by careful management and judicious investments until he is now the owner of five hundred and eighteen



GEORGE M. TINDALL.



acres, constituting a valuable property. In all of his business transactions he has been thoroughly reliable, never taking advantage of the necessities of others but winning prosperity through keen discernment and recognition and utilization of opportunity. He is indeed one of the most popular and most highly esteemed residents of De Kalb county.

WILLIAM JAMES BAGG.

William James Bagg, a partner in the plumbing business of Marvin & Bagg at De Kalb, was born in Flint, Michigan, August 10, 1874, his parents being John and Sarah (Buckrell) Bagg, both of whom were born in England, the former in the year 1837 and the latter in 1839. The father was a carpenter by trade and came to the United States when nineteen years of age. Mrs. Bagg came later and they were married in this country, after which they took up their abode in Canada. Thence they made their way to Flint, Michigan, soon after the Civil war, and there resided until 1880, when they removed to Muskegon, Michigan, where they spent their remaining days, the father dying in 1887 and the mother in 1889. In their family were seven children, of whom William J. is the sixth in order of birth.

Mr. Bagg of this review was a young lad at the time of his parents' removal to Muskegon, and his education was therefore pursued in the public schools of that place. He started in business life as an employe of the car shops there and after a year entered the planing business. He then took up the plumbing business which he has since followed, and in 1897 came to De Kalb where he worked at the plumber's trade until June, 1906, when he entered into partnership with Arvine W. Marvin, under the firm style of Marvin & Bagg. This connection has since been maintained and the firm has already built up a good business which many an older established house might well envy.

Mr. Bagg is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias lodge. In politics he is an independent republican. He was married in De Kalb, June 24, 1903, to Miss Nettie May Weeden, who was born in De Kalb, February 27,

1882, a daughter of Lucian and Olive (Seaman) Weeden. Mrs. Bagg was the younger of two children. Her parents are old residents of De Kalb county, the mother having been born there, and are prominent and well-to-do people. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Bagg has been blessed with one son Warren James, who was born August 13, 1904.

Starting out in life in an humble position, Mr. Bagg has steadily made advancement and is now controlling a good business of his own, his life record proving that honesty is the best policy and that success is the reward of well directed labor. He is a citizen of high character and pleasing social qualities and has gained many friends during the period of his residence in De Kalb.

ALVIN P. BURNHAM.

Among the retired citizens of Sandwich is numbered Alvin P. Burnham, who through a long period was actively identified with agricultural pursuits in De Kalb county. During his earlier years he worked earnestly and persistently in the acquirement of a competence, and that his labors were richly rewarded is indicated by the fact that he is now the owner of a well improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, situated on section 21, Victor township, and from this property he now derives an income sufficient to enable him to spend the remainder of his days in well earned ease. He has now passed the seventy-first milestone on life's journey and since 1868 has been a resident of De Kalb county, while since 1901 he has made his home in Sandwich.

The Burnham family comes of English origin, having been established in America in the seventeenth century, when four brothers emigrated to the new world, one of whom located in Massachusetts, a second in New Hampshire, a third in New York, and the fourth, of which branch our subject is a descendant, located in the state of Maine. The paternal grandfather, Moses Burnham, was a pioneer of Androscoggin county, Maine, where he established a home in the wilderness and there reared his family. It was his son, Bani Burnham, who became the father of our subject. The latter was born in Androscoggin

county in 1799, and was there reared and married to Miss Eliza Haskell, likewise a native of that county and a daughter of Squire Haskell. Their family numbered four sons and two daughters, all of whom reached mature years, the family record being as follows: J. H., who spent his entire life in the Pine Tree state, where his death occurred; Emma H., who became the wife of Frederick Lakin, of Maine, and is now a resident of Sandwich; Octavia, the deceased wife of J. M. Smith, of Dwight, Illinois; Alvin P., whose name introduces this record; Sumner, who served in the Civil war as a member of the One Hundred and Fourth Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Hartsville, Tennessee, in 1864; and John, who was likewise a soldier of the Civil war, serving in a regiment from Maine, and whose death occurred from disease contracted while in the army. The father came with his family to De Kalb county, Illinois, one of his sons having previously located here. He passed away in Dwight, in 1871, at the home of a daughter, while his wife survived him, her death occurring in 1890.

Alvin P. Burnham, the second son and fourth child of his father's family, was born near Portland, Maine, May 15, 1836. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his native state, this being supplemented by a course of study in North Bridgeton Academy. He remained under the parental roof until he had reached the age of nineteen years, when, attracted by the opportunities of the new and rapidly developing west, he decided to come to Illinois, and accordingly, in 1855, he made his way to Leland, this state, where he secured employment at farm labor, being thus engaged for four or five years, working for various farmers of that locality. During this time he carefully saved his earnings so that he was enabled to establish a home of his own and begin life upon an independent business career. In the fall of 1860, therefore, he chose as a companion and helpmate for life's journey, Miss Cynthia P. Morton, the wedding being celebrated in La Salle county. She was likewise born in Maine, but was reared from an early age in Lynn, Massachusetts, where she also pursued her education. Her father, George, Morton, came from the east to La Salle county in 1856, and in that county the daughter engaged in the profession of teaching, so continuing until the time of her marriage.

Following his marriage Mr. Burnham located on a tract of rented land in La Salle county, operating the same for four or five years, when he removed to Livingston county and purchased a farm comprising one hundred and six acres, which he cultivated until 1868, in which year he came to De Kalb county and purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, situated on section 21, Victor township. The land was but partially improved when Mr. Burnham located thereon, but he at once undertook the work of further improving the tract, soon placing his land under a high state of cultivation. He likewise built many fences, and erected two good residences, barns and other outbuildings, while he set out many shade and ornamental trees, which add to the attractive appearance of the place. In addition to carrying on general agricultural pursuits, Mr. Burnham also made a specialty of breeding and dealing in standard-bred horses, mostly English draft horses, and for many years followed that business, in which he met with very desirable success. He worked hard to acquire a good property and a competence, and all that he today possesses is due to his own well directed labors and his careful management. After active connection with farming and stock-raising pursuits for forty-six years, Mr. Burnham retired from business life, and in 1901 removed to Sandwich, where he now resides with his daughter, his wife having passed away October 22, 1897. He still retains possession of his landed interests, from which he derives an income sufficient to supply him with all of the comforts and conveniences of life.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Burnham was born a daughter, Clara M., now the wife of Charles G. Arnold, a native of De Kalb county and a man of excellent business qualifications. Mrs. Arnold was provided with liberal educational advantages, having graduated from the high school at Leland.

In his political views Mr. Burnham is a republican, having been identified with the party since its organization. In 1872 he was elected assessor of Victor township, in which capacity, through reelection, he continuously served for more than twenty-six years, while for a long period he also served on the school board, the cause of education finding in him a warm and stalwart friend. He is a man of high and honorable principles, being well known not only in Sandwich but throughout De

Kalb, as well as La Salle county. He has now passed the seventy-first milestone on life's journey and is well entitled to the rest which he is now enjoying, for his early years were fraught with toil and his efforts have been crowned with a gratifying measure of prosperity.

SIMEON VAN DUSEN.

Simeon Van Dusen is a retired farmer residing at No. 230 East Sycamore street, where he has made his home for the past four years. He was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, April 11, 1833, and was ten years of age when he came to Illinois, settling in De Kalb county. He is therefore numbered among its pioneer residents, his memory forming a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. He was reared to farm life, aiding in the labors of the fields through the summer months, while in the winter seasons he attended the public schools. He continuously resided upon the old homestead farm until his removal to Sycamore, and he brought the place under a high state of cultivation, adding to it many modern equipments and improvements, such as are an indication of progressive, practical and successful farming.

On the 18th of March, 1858, Mr. Van Dusen was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Sibley, a daughter of Harris and Lavina (Snow) Sibley. She was born in Clarendon, New York, April 14, 1840, and when but five years of age was brought by her parents to Illinois, the family home being established at St. Charles, Kane county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Van Dusen have been born two sons and a daughter. William, the eldest, now operating his father's farm of two hundred acres in Sycamore township, married Miss Cora Listy, who was born in De Kalb county. They have three children—Simeon, Della and Guy. Frank Van Dusen, living in Sycamore, married Miss Susie Bennett of De Kalb county, and has two children, Laura and James. Frank Van Dusen is employed at the electric plant. The only daughter, Della, died December 12, 1882, at the age of twenty-four years. She had married Ed Renwick, who resides at De Kalb, and she left a son, Edwin, who has

been reared by Mr. and Mrs. Van Dusen. Since attaining his majority he has married Lizzie Benecke, who was born in De Kalb county and is a daughter of Emil Benecke, a tailor of Sycamore and a resident of the city for the past twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Renwick now reside with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Van Dusen.

Mr. Van Dusen gave his political allegiance to the whig party early in life, thus following in his father's political footsteps. On the dissolution of that party he joined the ranks of the new republican party, of which he has since been an earnest advocate. Since attaining his majority he has almost continuously served in public office, being constable, road commissioner for twelve years, and school trustee of Sycamore township for thirty-three years, and is still serving in that position. He became a member of the Odd Fellows society in 1875 and is identified with both the lodge and encampment at Sycamore, having practically filled all of the chairs in the local organization. He also joined the Rebekah degree. Mr. Van Dusen has now passed the seventy-fourth milestone on life's journey, and he well merits the rest which has been vouchsafed to him, for through a long period he was an active, energetic farmer and one whose business record was characterized by all that is straightforward and honorable. Few men have more intimate knowledge of the history of the county or have longer witnessed its growth and progress than he, and he relates many interesting incidents concerning the early days when this section of the state was largely an unsettled district, the prairie land having been unclaimed and uncultivated, while only here and there was a settlement to give evidence that the tide of emigration was flowing westward.

AMEIL GEORGE.

Ameil George, living in Clinton township upon a farm of eighty acres, on section 25, was born in Victor township, this county, February 5, 1869. His parents were natives of France and came to the United States in 1860. The father was married three times, and by the first union had four children—Frank, Ameil, Ellen and Edward, deceased. By the second marriage there was one

child that died in infancy, and by the third marriage there was a daughter, Anna, who is now living with her father in Somonauk, Illinois. The father has lost his third wife and makes his home with his youngest daughter, having retired from active business cares.

Mr. George of this review was reared to the life of the agriculturist, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that constitute farm work. Having arrived at years of maturity, he wedded Mary Kukuk and they became the parents of four children—Myrtle, born March 6, 1894; Margaret, August 4, 1895; Clarence, May 14, 1897, and Urban, January 16, 1901. Having lost his first wife, Mr. George has since married Mary Fairre, who was born in May township, Lee county, Illinois, December 5, 1867. Her parents were natives of France and came to the United States in 1857, locating in Lee county, Illinois. In their family were twelve children, of whom Mrs. George is the eldest, the others being Delphine; Frank; Josephine; one who died in infancy; Louis; Constant; Joseph; Paul and Andrew, who died in infancy; Tillie, who is living; and Albert, the youngest, who died October 7, 1892. The second marriage of Mr. George was celebrated on the 29th of May, 1905, and by this union there has been born one son, Joseph, whose birth occurred March 19, 1906.

The family home is upon a good farm of eighty acres of rich and productive land on section 25, Clinton township, and to its further development and improvement Mr. George gives his time and attention. In politics he is a democrat, and both he and his wife are members of the Catholic church.

HON. JOHN LOWRIE BEVERIDGE.

John Lowrie Beveridge, who served as governor of Illinois from 1873 until 1876, was born in the town of Greenwich, Washington county, New York, July 6, 1824, and is a son of George and Ann Beveridge. His paternal grandparents were Andrew and Isabelle Beveridge, who emigrated to this country from Scotland prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in Washington county, New York, where they were married. In their family were eight sons, the youngest of whom lived to be sixty years of age. On the maternal

side Mr. Beveridge is also of Scotch descent, his grandparents, James and Agnes Hoy, having come to this country from Scotland after the close of the war for independence, and they, too, located in Washington county, New York. Their eldest child was born while crossing the Atlantic. The parents of Mr. Beveridge were members of the Associate church, a seceding Presbyterian body, and lived earnest Christian lives.

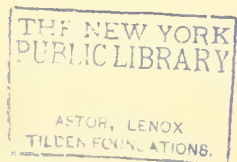
Mr. Beveridge received a good common-school education, but his parents, who could obtain a livelihood only by economy and industry, could not send him away to college. He was reared upon a farm and was in his eighteenth year when the family removed to De Kalb county, Illinois, when this section of the state was sparsely settled. At that time Chicago contained less than seven thousand inhabitants. Here he worked at farm labor and taught school during the winter months to supply the means for an education. In the fall of 1842 he attended one term at the academy at Granville, Putnam county, Illinois, and subsequently several terms at Rock River Seminary, at Mount Morris, Ogle county, Illinois, completing the academic course. At this time, the fall of 1845, his parents and brothers were anxious to have him go to college, even though he had not money sufficient, but not willing to burden the family he packed his trunk and with only forty dollars in money started south to seek his fortune. Poor, alone, without friends and influence, he thus entered upon the battle of life. He first taught school in Wilson, Overton and Jackson counties, Tennessee, in which experience he underwent considerable mental drill in book study and in the ways of the world. He read law and was admitted to the bar while in the south, but did not learn to love the institution of slavery, although he admired many features of southern character.

Returning north in December, 1847, Mr. Beveridge was united in marriage January 20, 1848, to Miss Helen M. Judson, in the old Clark Street Methodist Episcopal church at Chicago, her father being pastor of the same at that time. That spring he returned with his wife to Tennessee, where two of his children, Alla May and Philo Judson, were born.

In the fall of 1849, through the mismanagement of an associate, he lost what little he had



John L. Beveridge



accumulated and was left in debt, but was soon able to pay off all the indebtedness and then returned to De Kalb county, Illinois, entering upon the practice of his profession at Sycamore. On his arrival here his cash capital consisted of only a quarter of a dollar and besides this he had only a scanty supply of clothing and bedding for himself and family. He borrowed a little money, practiced law, worked in public offices, kept books for some of the business men of the town and did some railroad engineering until the spring of 1854, when he removed to Evanston, but recently laid out under the supervision of the Northwestern University, a Methodist institution, of which his father-in-law was then financial agent and business manager. Here Mr. Beveridge prospered and in 1855 opened a law office in Chicago.

On the 12th of August, 1861, his law partner, General John F. Farnsworth, secured authority to raise a regiment of cavalry and authorized Mr. Beveridge to raise a company for it, which he succeeded in doing in a few days, of course himself enlisting. This regiment rendezvoused at St. Charles, Illinois, was mustered in September 18, and on its organization Mr. Beveridge was elected second major. On the 11th of October it was attached to the Eighth Cavalry and to the Army of the Potomac. He served with the regiment until 1863, participating in some forty battles and skirmishes, being at Fair Oaks, the seven days' fight around Richmond, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He commanded the regiment the greater part of the summer of 1863 and it was while lying in camp that year that he originated the policy of encouraging recruits as well as the fighting capacity of soldiery by the wholesale furlough system. It worked so well that many other officers adopted it. In the fall of 1863 he recruited another company and in the following January was commissioned colonel of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry and skirmished around in Missouri. In 1865 he commanded various sub-districts in the southwest. He was mustered out on the 6th of February, 1866, and returned to his home.

Mr. Beveridge then resumed the practice of law in Chicago but without a library and no college education and no political experience except to lead others into office. In the fall of 1866 he was elected sheriff

of Cook county, serving one term, and on his retirement from that office devoted his attention to the practice of law again. In November, 1870, he was elected state senator and the following fall was elected congressman at large. In November, 1872, he was made lieutenant governor on the ticket with Governor Oglesby, and when the latter was elected to the United States senate Mr. Beveridge became Governor January 21, 1873. The principal events during his administration were: The completion of the revision of the statutes begun in 1869, the partial success of the "Farmers Movement," "Haine's Legislature" and Illinois' exhibit at the centennial.

After his retirement from that office Mr. Beveridge became a member of the firm of Beveridge & Dewey, bankers and dealers in commercial paper at No. 71 Dearborn street, Chicago, and in the fall of 1881 was made assistant United States treasurer with office in the Government building. He continued to make his home in Evanston for many years but now resides in Los Angeles, California. For years he was recognized as one of the most prominent and influential men of Illinois.

MATHEW O'MALLEY.

Mathew O'Malley owns and conducts a farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres in De Kalb township, his place being located on sections 24 and 25. His farm is a good property and in its supervision Mr. O'Malley displays practical and progressive methods. He is one of Illinois' native sons, having been born in Will county, September 17, 1854. His parents were Dominick and Judith (Duffy) O'Malley, natives of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1849, settling in Wisconsin, where they lived for a short time. They afterward removed to Dixon, Illinois, and Mr. O'Malley worked on the construction of the Great Western Railroad. He afterward went to Kane county, this state, where he was engaged in farming and subsequently took up his abode at Maple Park, Kane county, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1904. His wife had passed away two years prior to that time.

Mathew O'Malley is indebted to the public-school system of this state for the educational priv-

ileges he enjoyed. He worked for his father until twenty-eight years of age, and early became familiar with all the duties and labors connected with the life of the agriculturist. He has always followed farming and is now the owner of one hundred and sixty-five acres in De Kalb township, which he has supplied with the latest improved machinery and all modern equipments, which he utilizes in successfully carrying on his farm work.

In 1888 Mr. O'Malley was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Kervin, and they have five children—William, who was born July 22, 1892, and who is now a high-school student in De Kalb; Frances D., who was born January 19, 1894; Mary, who was born March 8, 1896; Mathew, born December 26, 1898; John, born March 9, 1900. The three younger children are in the district school.

Mr. O'Malley has always been a democrat, and, while not a politician in the sense of office seeking, he yet keeps well informed on questions and issues of the day. He has served as school director for the past two years and is still in office. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church of DeKalb.

ARVINE W. MARVIN.

The business interests of De Kalb find a worthy representative in Arvine W. Marvin, senior partner of the firm of Marvin & Bagg, plumbers. A native of Saxeville, Wisconsin, he is the son of Seth and Sarah (Billings) Marvin, both natives of the state of New York. After living for some time in the state of Wisconsin, the father brought his family to Illinois in 1866, settling in Oregon, where he has since made his home. He is a carpenter by trade, and throughout his life has been identified with building operations. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the union cause and served for three years and three months in defense of the stars and stripes, with a Wisconsin regiment. There were three children in his family, of whom one is now deceased.

Arvine W. Marvin pursued his education in the public schools of Oregon, Illinois, and Mount Morris College, Illinois. His collegiate work being finished, he began following the plumber's trade,

which he had learned during the periods of vacation and in the interval between his public school and college courses. It had been in this way that he had earned the money necessary for his education. He spent several years in Chicago, thence went to Oregon, Illinois, where he remained for a time, and about fourteen years ago came to De Kalb in the same business. In 1906 he started in business on his own account with Mr. Bagg, forming the present firm of Marvin & Bagg. They have met with success even beyond their expectations, have received liberal support from the public and are doing a good plumbing business. They are recognized as reliable merchants in their line and a thorough knowledge of the trade as practical workmen enables them to carefully direct the labors of those whom they employ.

Mr. Marvin was married in Baraboo, Wisconsin, in 1896, to Miss Mary Carroll, a native of De Kalb. Her father was Mike Carroll, a native of Ireland, and the mother bore the maiden name of Anna Harris. She, too, was born on the Emerald isle, and both parents are now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Marvin has been born a son, Seth C., whose natal day was June 28, 1902. Mr. Marvin belongs to Bacon camp, No. 113, S. V., and in politics he is a republican, but his close application to business leaves him little time for political work.

He has advanced by his own efforts and is to-day regarded as an enterprising and substantial business man, who, while carefully controlling his individual interests, also finds time to keep well informed on the questions of the day and to keep in touch with the trend of modern thought and improvement.

SAMUEL M. SANDERSON.

Samuel M. Sanderson, who resides on section 30, Milan township, is the owner of four hundred acres of well improved land, which is kept under the highest state of cultivation. He was born in La Salle county, Illinois, July 31, 1853, and is the son of Sander H. Sanderson, a native of Norway, who came to the United States with his father, Henry Sanderson, who located in La Salle county, Illinois, being among the first of the Norwegian nationality to locate in that county.

Sander H. Sanderson was the oldest of a family of six children, all of whom had to walk the greater part of the way from Chicago to La Salle county. In that county he married Ann Moland, a native of Norway, who came to this country in childhood. The occupation in which Mr. Sanderson engaged in La Salle county was that of a farmer, and on his removal to De Kalb county, in 1863, he continued that vocation, purchasing eighty acres of unimproved land, to which he later added another eighty acres, giving him a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres of excellent prairie land. He became quite a prominent man in Milan township and served ten years as justice of the peace and also held other official positions. He was very helpful to the Norwegians settling in his neighborhood and did them many a good turn. He died in Milan township in 1883, while his wife preceded him only about one week.

Samuel M. Sanderson was the second in order of birth in the family of five sons and four daughters who grew to mature age, all of whom are yet living and are married. One, Ole, died in infancy. Our subject was reared in De Kalb county and educated in the common schools, attending during the winter months and assisting his father in the farm work at other seasons of the year. He remained with his father until he reached his majority and later formed a partnership with him and engaged in the general mercantile business at Lee for five years, during which time he received a good business training.

In La Salle county, Illinois, September 10, 1874, Mr. Sanderson was united in marriage with Miss Betsy K. Halverson, a native of La Salle county and a daughter of Knute Halverson, who was born in Norway and was likewise one of the early Norwegians locating in La Salle county. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Sanderson rented a farm and later purchased eighty acres, where he now resides, and to which he added eighty acres adjoining, making him a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres. The place was partially improved when he purchased, but he has remodeled the house and erected various outbuildings, and is now one of the most successful farmers in the township. He is also a stockholder, secretary and manager of the Lee Creamery Association, an enterprise which has been quite successful, and has

been cashier of the Lee State Bank since its organization on the 14th of November, 1904.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson twelve children have been born, six of whom died in infancy and early childhood. The living are Harvey C., Sander E., Eva A., Kinnie O., Lester E. and Vira M. Politically Mr. Sanderson is a republican and has given his support to that party since 1876. He has taken quite an active part in local politics, and was elected and served one term as township collector, and in 1895 was elected supervisor of his township, has been re-elected, and is now serving his sixth term. He has made a very faithful and efficient officer, rendering complete satisfaction to his constituents. His influence has always been in favor of good schools, and to that end he has given much of his time as a member of the school board and clerk of his school district. He and his wife are earnest and consistent members of the Lutheran church. His life has been an active one and his friends are many, not only in Milan township but throughout De Kalb and Lee counties.

THOMAS T. WILSON.

Thomas T. Wilson owns and cultivates eighty acres of land on section 20, Victor township, constituting one of the well improved farms near Leland. It is about three miles from the village, and the well tilled fields and improvements upon the place indicate the progressive spirit and untiring energy of the owner, who, since 1855, has been a resident of De Kalb county. He is of English birth, the place of his nativity being Cambridgeshire, while his natal day was March 8, 1834. His father, James Wilson, was also born in Cambridgeshire, where he spent his boyhood and youth. He afterward married Sarah Thornhill, an English lady, and following that important event in his life gave his attention to general agricultural pursuits.

Thomas T. Wilson was reared to the age of eighteen years upon the farm on which his birth occurred. He then determined to establish his home in the new world, for he had heard many favorable reports concerning its superior business opportunities and advantages. Accordingly he

sailed for the United States in 1853 in company with an uncle, John Wilson, who was an old resident of Jamestown, New York, having come to the United States in 1834. He had been on a visit to England, and on his return his nephew accompanied him to the United States. Thomas T. Wilson continued to reside in the state of New York for about two years and then came westward to Illinois with three other young men. Their destination was De Kalb county, and here Mr. Wilson went to work as a farm hand by the month, being thus employed for several years. In 1857 he went to Kansas, where he continued until 1859. For one year of that time he was in a store in Atchison. Returning to Illinois in 1859, he again worked at farm labor by the month until 1870, when he began farming on his own account.

On the 3d of May, 1877, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage in Victor township, De Kalb county, to Miss Mary Ann Bend, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, and in her childhood days was brought to the United States by her parents. They located on the farm which Mr. Wilson had previously purchased, and his undivided time and energies were devoted to the work of the farm. He drained the land by the judicious use of tile, fenced the fields, erected a comfortable residence, built good barns and outbuildings, set out an orchard, and, in fact, made the farm what it is today—a valuable property, equipped with all modern accessories. Mr. Wilson also raises a good grade of full-blooded shorthorn cattle and also some high grade hogs, and annually places a large number on the market. He is a member of the Victor Township Mutual Insurance Company.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been born two daughters: Sarah Matilda and Esther Jane, the latter now at home. The former is the wife of William G. Parks, a resident of Wright county, Iowa, and they have four sons and two daughters. Politically Mr. Wilson is a republican, and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont in 1856, while in 1860 he supported Abraham Lincoln. He has been a member of the school board for two or three years, but has never sought or desired the honors and emoluments of political office. He came to De Kalb county fifty-two years ago, and during the years of his residence here he has not only been prosperous in his undertakings

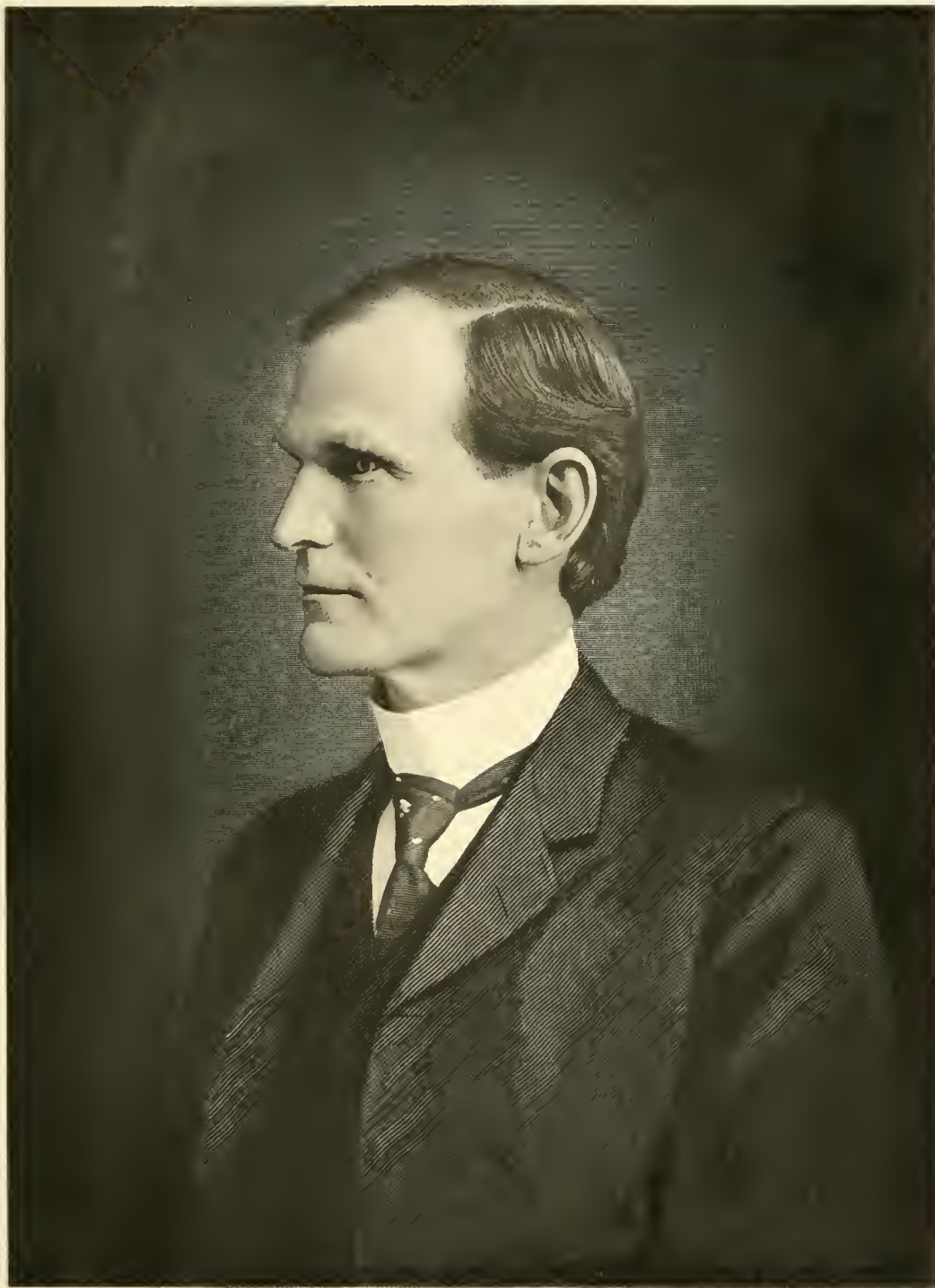
but has also contributed to the agricultural interests of the community. He started out in life empty-handed, but possessed strong purpose and unflinching determination, and upon these qualities as a foundation he has builded the superstructure of his success.

HERBERT WELLS FAY.

Herbert Wells Fay, editor of the *De Kalb Review*, was born February 28, 1859, in Squaw Grove township, De Kalb county, Illinois, and is the son of Edwin Horace and Ann (Haywood) Fay, extended mention of whom is made on another page of this work. Mr. Fay is a grandson of Horace W. Fay, the second member of the legislature from De Kalb county, and his sketch is also to be found in this work.

Herbert Wells Fay grew to manhood in his native township and received his primary education in the district schools. Later he attended Monmouth College three years, taught school one term, and in 1880 engaged in the newspaper business at Hinckley. After seven years' work on the *Hinckley Review*, he sold out and moved to De Kalb, Illinois. In March, 1887, he purchased a half interest in the *De Kalb Review*. For nineteen years he conducted the paper in partnership with D. W. Tyrrell. On January 10, 1906, the entire plant was destroyed by the burning of the Haish Opera House Block. Mr. Fay bought the interest of his partner and since March 15, 1906, has been the sole proprietor. The new plant was located in the Glidden House basement. The paper has the largest advertising and subscription patronage of any paper of the county.

At Hinckley, Illinois, September 24, 1884, Mr. Fay was united in marriage with Miss Nella Augusta Sebree, also a native of Squaw Grove, born December 21, 1864. She is a daughter of W. M. Sebree, the oldest living settler of De Kalb county. They are the parents of one son, Earl Owen Fay, born October 24, 1885. He is a graduate of the De Kalb public schools and has taken two years at Madison University. He is a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity. For the past year he has been associate editor of the *De Kalb Review*.



H. W. Fay.

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Fraternally H. W. Fay is a member of the Chicago Press Club, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Modern Woodmen and Knights of the Globe. But it is not to his newspaper work that Mr. Fay has achieved his greatest notoriety. Soon after the Civil war when only two weekly newspapers of the United States regularly published portraits of noted men, Mr. Fay, who has a collector's instinct, conceived the idea of saving and classifying the portraits. He seemed to foresee the demand, and now when nearly every publication in the land publishes cuts he has hundreds of thousands of the portraits. He has made a specialty of historical characters of this and other countries, and his list of rulers, statesmen, jurists, authors, scientists, artists, musicians and inventors is very complete. The collection includes over fifty thousand photographs, steel prints and etchings of prominent persons. He is the owner of the McNulty-Butler negative of Lincoln, the only well known original negative now in existence west of the Allegheny mountains. His Lincoln collection has been exhibited at the Chicago Press Club, Chicago University, Champaign University, Oak Park, Racine, Wisconsin and Evanston University. It consists of two hundred sittings of Lincoln as follows: Fifty, eight by ten portraits of Lincoln scenes; one hundred, ten by twelve inch portraits of the same nature; one hundred and fifty cabinet portraits of Lincoln; seventy-five various Lincoln scenes; twenty-five views of cabinet ministers; two hundred and fifty pictures connected with Illinois and Lincoln's part in the Civil war; and two hundred other pictures connected with Lincoln history.

In connection with A. F. Rowley, the photographer, he has assisted in getting together a large collection of character pictures, representing every conceivable idea, such as illustrating poems, stories, scientific and anthropological articles, animals, game, agricultural and dairy subjects and all conceits for striking advertising. In this collection is about a hundred pictures of birds and birds' nests of De Kalb county. Samples of this work have regularly appeared in the *Inland Printer*, *Western Publisher* and *National Printer Journalist*, and have attracted the notice of the art critics of two continents.

Under a full page cut of the McNulty-Butler original portrait of Lincoln the *McClure's Maga-*

zine of June, 1895, says: "There are in existence but few original negatives of portraits of Lincoln. Brady made a number, which he sold to the government; and the portraits of Lincoln commonly seen are copies from one or another of these, of the well known Hesler picture, wherein Lincoln is shown without a beard. The above is from a photograph by McNulty, taken at Springfield, Illinois, just previous to Lincoln's departure for Washington in January, 1861. It is accounted about the truest portrait of Lincoln ever made. His friends at home esteemed it so highly that they chose it as a model for a painting for the Illinois State House. The original negative, an old fashioned wet plate, is very well preserved and is now in the historical collection of H. W. Fay, Esq., De Kalb, Illinois, by whose kind permission the present reproduction is made."

On the back of one of the McNulty photographs Leonard W. Volk, the great sculptor, wrote the following: "This photograph of Abraham Lincoln, one of the first with a beard, I regard as one of the best, if not the best, as I remember him after he allowed his beard to grow.

"LEONARD W. VOLK.

"Chicago, March 13, 1893."

The *Chicago Evening Journal* of April 25, 1895, says: "Herbert Wells Fay, of De Kalb, Illinois, is well known to the journalistic profession of the United States as a 'historical portrait collector,' and probably has the largest private collection of photographs of noted people in the world. He has portraits of fifty thousand persons in stock, which includes two hundred different sittings of Lincoln and twenty-five of Longfellow, while he is the owner of the McNulty original photograph of Mr. Lincoln. In conducting his portrait loan agency Mr. Fay is a regular contributor to many of the leading magazines of the country. He has devoted twenty-five years to making this collection." Five hundred pictures from this collection were used in the American edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Five hundred pictures were reproduced by the Who-When-What Company.

The *New York Times* of January 21, 1894, says: "Mr. Herbert W. Fay, of De Kalb, Illinois, has made a fad of collecting famous men's portraits and now has fifty thousand of them. Many of them came only after a long search and per-

sistent importunity, and some of them are very scarce, if they can be duplicated anywhere." These pictures passed through the office fire of 1906 and many thousands were destroyed. For the past year the collection has been housed in a fire-proof vault at the new *Review* office.

In addition to his work as a collector of pictures Mr. Fay has made a study of the relics of the stone age of De Kalb county and has picked up many thousand specimens. He got together the collection of two thousand pieces in the museum of the Northern Illinois State Normal School at De Kalb.

Mr. Fay is of an artistic temperament and is quick to detect the worthy elements and foretell the demand. In making his collections of eminent people he has done a valuable service for mankind and the worth of his work is recognized by the leading magazines and periodicals of the country, as well as by individuals. Today his collection is almost valueless and besides any valuation that has been placed upon it it indicates the artistic taste of the owner and also his comprehensive knowledge of history and of the events which have made the originals of his portraits famous.

HON. WILLIAM P. DUTTON.

The name of Dutton has figured prominently in connection with the history of Sycamore and De Kalb county from an early period in the development of the city, and no history would be complete without mention of the different representatives of the name who have been so closely allied with its business interests and with its progress and growth along material, intellectual and moral lines.

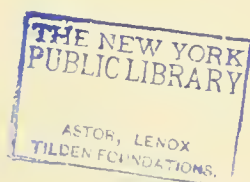
The Hon. William P. Dutton was a native of Charleston, New Hampshire, born August 1, 1817. He was reared to manhood in the state of his nativity and entered business life as an agriculturist. In 1835 he was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda J. Blood, who was also born in Charleston, her natal day being January 28, 1818. For nine years thereafter they remained residents of New Hampshire, Mr. Dutton devoting his time and energies to general farming, but the opportunities of

the new and growing west attracted him, and in 1844 he came to Illinois, settling first in St. Charles, Kane county. He afterward removed to Du Page county and thence came to Sycamore, De Kalb county. Here he engaged in merchandising, continuing in the trade until 1857, and he was also the proprietor of the Sycamore House, the leading hotel of the city. His force of character and ability made him a prominent factor in the development of the new town and he exerted widely felt influence in public life. During the administration of President Pierce he held the office of postmaster at Sycamore.

Mr. Dutton was reared in the Jacksonian school of politics and from his earliest manhood was plain and outspoken in his political views. He had no sympathy with the doctrines advocated by the abolition party and during the agitation of the free soil question he went to Kansas to vigorously denounce those principles. He confidently expected to be confirmed in his views and felt that the labor of his investigation there would undoubtedly strengthen the party and give prestige to the political attitude which he advocated. But while William P. Dutton was fearless in the support of what he believed to be right, he was also a man amenable to reason and open to conviction. When he met face to face the condition which existed in Kansas, saw the misery of the people and the trouble brought about by the slavery conditions he experienced a complete change of opinion and openly and unhesitatingly declared himself in favor of the free-state idea, which he had previously so vigorously condemned. This course caused him to lose his political position—the postoffice at Sycamore. Being then at liberty he at once changed his place of residence, removing to Kansas. He settled on a farm in Stanton, then Sykes county, and at once entered heartily into the work of upholding a "free state." Within a year after his arrival he was chosen treasurer of the county and was later re-elected, serving for two terms. In 1859 he was chosen a member of the constitutional convention which assembled at Wyandotte, and took an active part in framing the organic law of the state. In 1861, when Kansas was admitted to the Union, he was elected sheriff of his county, the name of which had then been changed to Miami, and for the better performance of his duty he removed to Paola, the county seat, where he con-



W. P. DUTTON.



tinued to reside until 1873. In 1863 he was chosen for a second term as sheriff and did much to maintain law and order during the hazardous period of the Civil war. He was a strong supporter of the administration and served on the governor's staff in Kansas during the period of hostilities between the north and the south.

When he felt that Kansas no longer needed his aid Mr. Dutton returned to Illinois and from 1873 until 1876 was again engaged in general agricultural pursuits. In the latter year, however, he once more located at Paola, Kansas, where he resided until his death in 1888. His wife had passed away in Sycamore, June 15, 1875.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. William P. Dutton were born three children: Everell Fletcher; Emma, the wife of Aaron K. Stiles, of Chicago; and Charles E., of Oakland, California. Wherever known Hon. William P. Dutton commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he came in contact by reason of his unfaltering fidelity to duty and his stalwart support of his honest convictions. He possessed, moreover, natural ability and qualities that well fitted him for leadership, and in the east, in De Kalb county, in Kansas, and wherever known he made many warm friends.

GENERAL EVERELL FLETCHER DUTTON.

On the list of the distinguished dead of Illinois appears the name of General Everell Fletcher Dutton, whose valor and loyalty, together with his consideration for his men, made him an ideal soldier. In business he was equally prominent, and though he won a measure of success that raised him far above the majority of mankind financially, his business methods were ever so straightforward and reliable and his wealth so honorably used that the most envious could not grudge him his prosperity. He stood for all that is upright, just and true in man's relations with his fellowmen, and his life was inspiring and helpful. He taught not by injunction and dictation but by example, inference and suggestion, and so endeared himself to the hearts of those who knew him that his death was mourned by thousands of friends throughout the land.

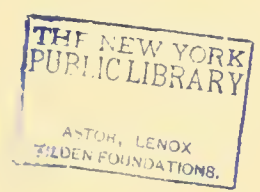
General Dutton was born in Sullivan county, New Hampshire, January 4, 1838, the elder son of Hon. William P. Dutton and was but eight years of age at the time of the removal of his parents to Sycamore. The family had already been residents of Illinois for two years at that time. His education was pursued in the public schools of Sycamore, at Mount Morris, Illinois, where he remained for a year, and at Beloit, Wisconsin, where he also continued his studies for a year. When not occupied with his text-books he assisted his father in the store and postoffice. The year 1857 witnessed the removal of the family to Kansas, where he assisted his father in the work of the farm until 1858. He then returned to Sycamore and accepted the position of deputy clerk under the Hon. A. K. Stiles, with whom he remained until April, 1861. He had watched with interest the progress of events in the south, had received direct reports from his father concerning the difficulties that arose over the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as free states, had noted the threats of secession and had resolved that if an attempt was made to overthrow the Union he would stand loyally for its support. Accordingly the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns had scarcely cleared away, when, on the 1st of April, he responded to President Lincoln's call for aid and was mustered into the state service at Dixon, Illinois, on the 10th of May, and into the United States service on the 24th of May. His company became a part of the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and Z. B. Mayo was elected captain of the company, which was known as Company F, while Mr. Dutton was chosen first lieutenant. On the 16th of June the regiment went to Caseyville, Illinois, to look after the secession element at that place, and on the 6th of July moved on to Rolla, Missouri. In August, 1861, Lieutenant Dutton was promoted to the command of his company, Captain Mayo having resigned. The regiment remained at Rolla until the last of October, and in addition to regular military service did cavalry duty, looking after guerillas and bushwhackers in that section of the country. From Rolla the Thirteenth Illinois proceeded on forced marches to Springfield, Missouri, making the one hundred and twenty miles in four days, and were placed in General Fremont's command, under whom the regiment remained until that general was superseded. On the 6th of

March, 1862, the Thirteenth was ordered back to Rolla, was assigned to the command of General Curtis and was then sent to Pea Ridge, Arkansas, marching at the rate of twenty-five miles per day. The men suffered great hardships, being compelled to subsist for days on parched corn and whortleberries. The campaign down the White river was especially hazardous and severe, the troops suffering from cold and lack of food and then changing to intense heat, with no water except from the cyprus swamps, abounding with reptiles and filth, many of the wells being poisoned as the troops approached. After three months' experience of this character the regiment reached Helena on the 11th of July with half of its number ill.

In August, 1861, Captain Dutton was sent home ill and while there was commissioned major of the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which he assisted in raising in De Kalb and Du Page counties. On the 22d of September he was transferred to that command by order of the secretary of war and proceeded with his regiment a few days later to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was assigned to the army under General Rosecrans, then in camp near Bowling Green. On the 11th of November, the brigade to which the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois was attached was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, and November 25 marched to Gallatin, Tennessee, where it went into winter quarters. On the 11th of December the regiment was removed to Tunnel Hill, where it remained until February 1, 1863, when it joined the brigade at Gallatin, continuing there until the close of spring. During these six months of arduous campaigning Major Dutton had charge of the scouts of the brigade, some two hundred and fifty in number, and was almost constantly in the saddle. On the 1st of June, 1863, the regiment proceeded to Lavergne, and a month later to Murfreesboro, whence it was afterward ordered back to Lavergne, and on August 19 entered Fort Negley, at Nashville, where it remained until February, 1864.

While at Nashville Major Dutton was made a member of the board constituted by the war department for the purpose of examining and assigning officers to the regiments of colored men, remaining on that duty until May 1, when he rejoined his regiment, which was then assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth

Army Corps, commanded by General Joseph Hooker, in which it served until the close of the war. In the battle of Resaca the One Hundred and Fifth took a distinguished part, and for its gallantry was especially complimented. In the campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas the regiment also won the most favorable distinction for its gallantry and achievements and in the war reports had favorable mention. From July 13 to August 4 Major Dutton had command of the regiment, Colonel Dustin being absent. During this period the battle of Peach Tree Creek was fought July 20, in which the One Hundred and Fifth was heavily engaged and had the honor of capturing the flag of the Twelfth Louisiana Regiment. The brigade was then commanded by General Harrison, afterward president of the United States, who was a close personal friend of General Dutton, as they slept together under the same tent many nights while in the service. The record of the regiment during the entire Atlanta campaign was especially brilliant, taking part in the battles of Resaca, ~~Lawson~~ ^{Lawson}ville, New Hope Church, Golgotha, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. Early in August, 1864, Major Dutton was promoted to lieutenant colonel and soon afterward to the colonelcy, his senior officer, Colonel Dustin, having been appointed brigadier general. From Atlanta the One Hundred and Fifth marched with Sherman to the sea and from Savannah through the Carolinas to Goldsboro and Raleigh, thence through Richmond to Washington, participating in the battles of Lawtonville, Smith's Farm and Averyboro, the latter being fought March 15, 1865. During this last engagement the One Hundred and Fifth drove the enemy from its works and captured two twelve-pound guns, which Colonel Dutton and some of his men turned and fired on the retreating enemy. For gallantry and meritorious service in the campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, and for distinguished service at the battle of Smith's Farm, North Carolina, Colonel Dutton was brevetted brigadier general of the United States Volunteers with rank from March 15, 1865. He was mustered out at Washington, June 7, 1865, after a continuous service of four years and two months. Many incidents were related concerning General Dutton's personal bravery and also his care of his men. George F. Cram, editor of *Cram's Magazine*, was a member of General Dutton's regiment and





E. F. Dutton



Rosina A. Dutton

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one of his close friends. At the time of the General's death he wrote: "There are many of the members of the '105th' still living who, as well as the writer, will remember the incident that occurred during one of the almost daily battles of the Atlanta campaign. The '105th' was ordered forward in line. Rising from a little ravine we found ourselves nearly upon the enemy's rifle pit, our position being such we were infladed by their fire. Never did the 'zip' of rifle balls sound more angrily! Our boys were dropping all along the line, and instinctively we sought the ground and hugged it as closely as possible. The order came to 'move by the left flank.' Obeying this would have meant marching by the flank directly upon the flaming rifle pits. General Dutton knew its execution was impossible. Not a man would have been left alive. Some one had blundered. He sent word back of the situation. Again the order came. 'Move by the left flank.' It was peremptory and could not be misunderstood. Standing erect, unmindful of bullets, sword in hand, General Dutton shouted: 'Boys, the order is forward by the left flank; take care of yourselves.' And we did; ten seconds later we were behind a low ridge which offered a slight protection and waiting developments. Officers were sent forward and the situation finally comprehended. The writer was within a few feet of General Dutton, and will never forget the impression made by his bravery. There is scarcely a man of the '105th' who can not remember some pleasant incident on picket or skirmish line, or in the camp that has ever endeared to him the memory of General Dutton."

When the war was over General Dutton quietly resumed the pursuits of civil life, returning to Sycamore, where in 1868 he was elected clerk of the circuit court of De Kalb county, in which capacity he served for eight years. In the winter of 1877, during the session of the general assembly of Illinois, he was elected clerk of the house, and in 1878 was chosen clerk of the northern grand division of the supreme court of Illinois, in which capacity he remained until December 1, 1884, discharging his duties in such a manner as to win the admiration of the court and bar. He always regarded Sycamore as his home, and in 1883 he became one of the large stockholders of the Sycamore National Bank, and succeeded to the presidency upon the death of J. S. Waterman, first incumbent

in that office. General Dutton continued at the head of the institution until his own demise on the 8th of June, 1900. He had made a study of monetary matters and his judgment was highly respected in financial and commercial circles. He also made judicious investments in property and along other lines, and as the years passed, owing to his capable management and keen business discernment, he became one of the wealthy residents of De Kalb county. He never selfishly hoarded his wealth, however, for his own use, but was generous to those who needed assistance and gave substantial aid to many plans and measures for the public good.

The marriage of General Dutton was celebrated on the 31st of December, 1863, at Sycamore, Illinois, when Miss Rosina Adelpha Paine became his wife. She was a native of Herkimer county, New York, and a daughter of Harmon and Clarinda (Van Horne) Paine, the former born in German Flats, Herkimer county, July 25, 1822, while the latter was born at Springfield, New York, February 26, 1824. In 1853 Mr. and Mrs. Paine became residents of Sycamore, and for many years the father conducted Paine's Hotel at this place. Her great-grandfather, Thomas Van Horne, served with the rank of lieutenant in the American army in the war for independence and Mrs. Dutton, by virtue of this has become a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. Unto General and Mrs. Dutton were born two sons, George Everell and William Paine.

In politics General Dutton was always a stalwart republican, and he and his wife held membership in the Universalist church, in which they took an active and helpful part. Mrs. Dutton still resides in their home in Sycamore, which is one of the beautiful residences of the town, adorned with many attractive works of art gathered by herself and husband on their trips to Europe. General Dutton was always deeply interested in community affairs and in the social life of the town. He was a good musician and his fine bass voice added to the pleasure of many a social and public occasion. He held membership with various societies and organizations, including the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic. The funeral services held at his home, on the 10th of June, 1900, were attended by his Grand Army post in a body and also by many comrades

from elsewhere, and the Loyal Legion of Chicago.

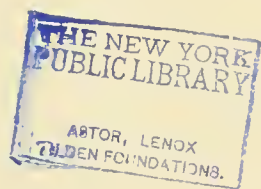
Perhaps no better estimate of the life and character of General Dutton can be given than by quoting from the article by George F. Cram, and which includes the resolutions of the bank of which the General was president. Mr. Cram said: "General Dutton was a man of energy, force and rare judgment. He had a strong personality. His opinions, always logical, carried conviction to all who listened to them. Always noted for his individuality, he drew around him an ever increasing circle of friends. At a meeting of the directors of the Sycamore National Bank, before taking up any business, the board unanimously passed the following resolution: 'Ever loyal, ever just, ever generous, his memory will be loved and his loss mourned by every one who knew him.' 'This resolution is passed for the purpose of spreading upon the records of this bank where it may be preserved so long as this bank has an existence, an expression of sorrow for the loss, and a tribute of respect to the memory of General Everell F. Dutton. He was a director of the bank from July 2, 1883, and president from August 11, 1883, filling both positions from those dates till his death, which occurred at two o'clock p. m., June 8, 1900. He was the second president, succeeding James S. Waterman, upon the death of the latter. As president for almost seventeen years he gave to the management of the bank much of his time and much careful attention, and under his wise and prudent management the business of the bank has expanded and prospered. He was an able financier, prudent and conservative, but not to the extent of timidity. He had courage to act when his judgment approved. In his intercourse with his co-directors, the officers of the bank, its customers and the public generally, he has always been kind and courteous. His associates in the bank mourn his departure and feel that by his death they have lost not only a wise counsellor, an efficient and trusted leader, but also a dear friend.' General Dutton was a brilliant conversationalist and a man who had developed excellent social qualities. His mind, active and alert, was broadened by study, business associations and travel, so that this self-made man became one of broad culture. The journeys of General and Mrs. Dutton covered nearly all of this country, Europe and the Mediterranean countries of Africa and Asia, including the Holy Land. The Dutton

home was one of true hearted hospitality, and the courtly bearing of the General, together with his cordiality, made every one feel happy and at ease while they were guests there. The social, business and home life of this patriot will ever be a sweet memory to those who knew him best. We mourn the loss of our General, but feel that our sorrow is softened by the memory of the days when his humanity as well as his noble, manly, soldierly qualities won our love and respect."

GEORGE EVERELL DUTTON.

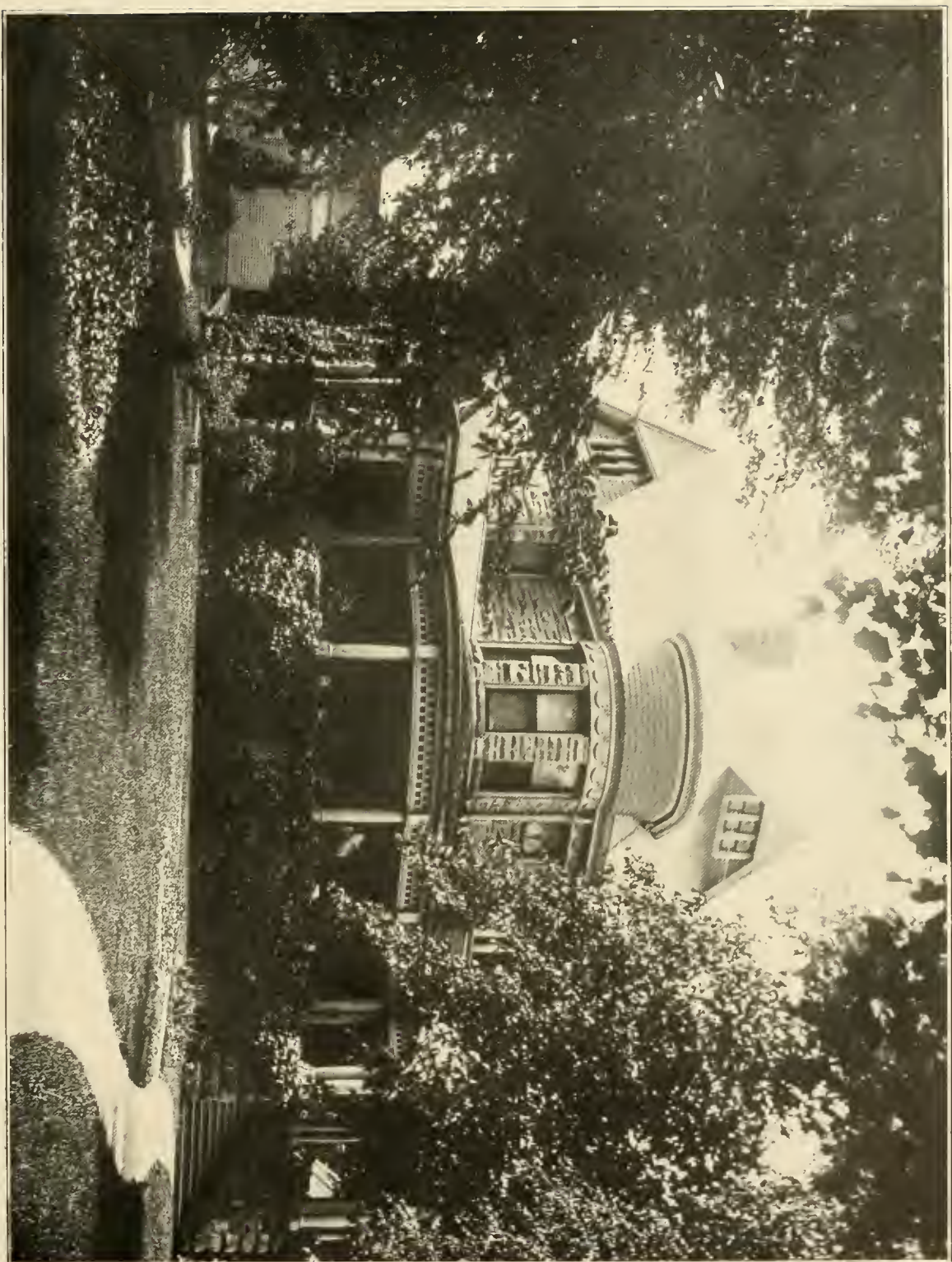
George Everell Dutton, capitalist, lumber merchant and banker, residing at Sycamore, is the representative in the present generation of a family whose name has ever been an honored one here and his record also reflects credit upon the family history. He is the elder of the two sons of General E. F. and Rosina Dutton. His brother, William Paine, now associated with him in business interests, was graduated from Harvard University, where he completed the law course in 1898. For a time he engaged in the practice of law in Chicago, but is now in Winnipeg, Canada, where he is engaged in the manufacturing and wholesaling of lumber, owning a large mill near Winnipeg, together with valuable timber concessions in Manitoba. He owns seventy-five million feet of raw timber and the mill turns out one hundred thousand feet per day.

George Everell Dutton was born in Sycamore, De Kalb county, Illinois, pursued his early education in the public schools and his more specifically literary course in Lombard University, at Galesburg, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1889. His life record stands in contradistinction to the generally accepted fact that the sons of wealthy men are never successful in business. Mr. Dutton, on the contrary, is well known as a man of marked energy, displaying excellent capability and management and keen discernment in investments. Upon his father's death he succeeded to the presidency of the Sycamore National Bank, filling the office until 1901. His investments also have reached over the line in Canada, where he operates with his brother, William P. Dutton, a line of retail lumber yards along the

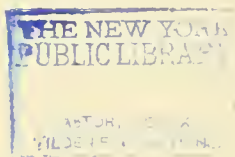




HARMON PAINE.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. E. F. DUTTON.



Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railroads. The headquarters of the retail yards are also at Winnipeg.

George E. Dutton is also interested in a number of the Citizens State Bank at Tracy, Minnesota, vice president of the Lidgerwood National Bank at Lidgerwood, North Dakota, and a large stockholder in several other banking institutions in the United States and Canada. He also owns, together with his mother and brother, some ten thousand acres of finely improved land, principally in southwestern Minnesota and in the eastern part of North and South Dakota. Mr. Dutton takes great pride in these farms, personally spending much time during the year with his overseers going over the places and endeavoring to have the work carried on along lines consistent with the best farming, thus keeping the land always in the highest state of cultivation and productiveness.

Mr. Dutton was married to Miss Jennie M. Wellings, of Potsdam, New York, and they have two daughters, Marion L. and Rose L. Theirs is a beautiful home, attractive by reason of its warm hearted hospitality as well as its rich and tasteful furnishings and its architectural beauty. Politically Mr. Dutton is a republican. He is recognized as one of Sycamore's most prominent business men and is well liked by all with whom he comes in contact, his warmest friends being numbered among those who have known him from his boyhood to the present time.

DAVID DEPUE BROWN.

David Depue Brown, whose active business life made him one of the valued citizens of De Kalb, where he is now living retired, was born in Belvidere, New Jersey, August 24, 1845, being the second in order of birth of the three children of Caleb M. and Catherine (Depue) Brown, and now the only survivor. The others were Benjamin and Catherine. The father was born in Chester, New Jersey, in 1818, being descended from ancestry who came to this country from England at an early period in the colonization of the new world and located in New Jersey. In the county of his nativity the father was reared, acquiring his educa-

tion in the public schools, and early in life he determined upon a mercantile career. For some years he engaged in business in Belvidere, New Jersey, after which he removed to Newark, that state, and became a dominant factor in mercantile circles in that city, the extent and importance of his operations giving him a position of prominence. While residing there he served as captain of a fire company, while Ex-Governor Ward was captain of a rival company in the same city.

In 1842 Mr. Brown removed to the middle west, locating in Sycamore, De Kalb county, Illinois, among its pioneer residents. Again he engaged in merchandising, in which he continued until 1865, when he disposed of his store and turned his attention to the stave and heading business, being connected therewith in Indiana and Kentucky until 1871, when he returned to Sycamore, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred March 24, 1873. He served for one term as county recorder of De Kalb county in the early '60s, being elected upon the republican ticket. His early political allegiance was given to the whig party. He became a **staunch abolitionist** and was one of the active movers in the underground railroad, his home being a station on that famous line. Naturally when the republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery he joined its ranks and became one of its stalwart adherents. He was, moreover, an active and faithful member and worker in the Congregational church and built the house of worship in Sycamore, giving the congregation their own time to repay him. For many years he served as an officer in the church and put forth earnest and effective effort for its upbuilding and the extension of its influence. He was one of the best known men of De Kalb county, honored and respected by all.

His wife, who was born in Belvidere, New Jersey, was a daughter of Benjamin Depue, who came of Huguenot ancestry, the line being traced back to Nicholas Dupui, who married Katharina Renard. Nicholas Dupui came to this country from Artois, France, in 1662, and settled in New York city. His son Mose, born in 1657, married Marie Wynkoop, and had a son, Benjamin Dupui, who was born in 1695. He married Elizabeth Schoonmaker, September 3, 1719, and died in 1765. Their son, Benjamin Dupui, was born in Esopus, now Kingston, New York, in June, 1729,

and removed to Lower Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1765, his death there occurring September 26, 1811. He was a member of the first Battalion of Associaters of Northampton county and was a member of Captain John Arudt's company, which was engaged in the battles of Long Island and of Fort Washington, and was one of the thirty-three members who rallied next day at Elizabethtown. He served thereafter in the war as commissary. He was elected a delegate from his county to attend a convention at Philadelphia to apportion the delegates to be elected throughout the province of Pennsylvania, meeting in the convention at Philadelphia to frame a constitution for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and to draft certain rules governing the same. He was elected from his township to the committee of safety and served for some years as justice of the peace in his township. He was afterward commissioned a justice of the court of common pleas of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, serving for seven years. He married Caterina Van Campen, a daughter of Colonel Abraham Van Campen, a granddaughter of Jan Van Campen.

Abraham Depue, son of Benjamin and Caterina (Van Campen) Depue, was born September 28, 1765, and died October 25, 1851. He married Susanna Hoffman, January 5, 1792. Their son, Benjamin, born September 1, 1796, married Elizabeth Ayres and died June 18, 1884. They were the parents of Catherine Depue, who became the wife of Caleb M. Brown and the mother of our subject. After her death the father married Louise A. Jackson, by whom he had two children—Frederick, deceased, and Marshall, who is engaged in the wholesale commission business in Chicago.

David Depue Brown was reared at the family home in Sycamore. His birth had occurred during his mother's visit to the east. Through the period of his childhood and youth he was closely associated with De Kalb county. His education was largely acquired in the public schools, and he also spent one year in the Presbyterian Institute, at Valparaiso, Indiana, but because of trouble with his eyes was compelled to discontinue his studies at the age of fourteen years. Returning home, he began work in the dry-goods store of Rogers & Wild, of Syracuse, under whom he received his mercantile training. He was thus engaged until the 7th of May, 1864, when, in response to his

country's call for aid, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Infantry, for one hundred days' service. He was at the front until the 17th of October of that year, when he received an honorable discharge.

Mr. Brown then returned home and for eleven years thereafter was employed in the mercantile establishment of George P. Wild. In 1875 he removed to De Kalb and entered into partnership with C. A. Tyndall, in the conduct of a dry-goods and boot and shoe store under the firm style of Tyndall & Brown. A year later Mr. Brown purchased his partner's interest, carrying on the business alone until 1885, when he disposed of the store and turned his attention to the lumber and coal trade in partnership with Philip Young, doing business under the firm name of Brown & Young. This relation was maintained until 1892, when Mr. Brown sold out to his partner and withdrew from the business. He then accepted a position with the Superior Barb Wire Company, superintending the construction of the upper mill, and later was placed in charge of the shipping department, remaining in that company until 1902, when he retired from business life on account of ill health.

On the 7th of February, 1872, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Alice E. Ellwood, a daughter of Hiram and Sarah (Dygart) Ellwood. They now have two children—Zaida E., a graduate of the De Kalb high school, and Louise, who was graduated from the De Kalb high school and later a student in La Salle Seminary, at Auburndale, Massachusetts, from which she graduated in June, 1902.

Mr. Brown has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1866, now affiliating with De Kalb lodge, No. 144, A. F. & A. M.; De Kalb chapter, No. 52, R. A. M.; Sycamore commandery, No. 15, K. T., in which he has a life membership; Oriental consistory, A. A. S. R., with which he has been connected since 1869, and with Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to Merritt Simonds post, No. 283, G. A. R., of which he was commander one term, and to De Kalb lodge, No. 765, B. P. O. E.

His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and for one term he served as alderman of De Kalb. In 1885 he was elected mayor of the city and filled the position for four consecu-

tive years. His efforts in behalf of good streets and good sidewalks and his active work for the improvement of the city along other lines caused him to be brought forward again in 1896 as a candidate for the office of chief executive, and he was once more elected, serving at this time for four consecutive terms of two years each. During his administration the streets were all paved or macadamized, stone or cement sidewalks were laid and the work of substantial development and progress was carried forward. He was the champion of many measures for progress in all those lines which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride. His administration was thoroughly practical as well as progressive. He brought to the discharge of his duties the same keen insight, executive force and discrimination which had characterized him in business, and it is a uniformly conceded fact that De Kalb has had no better mayor than David Depue Brown.

ARTHUR H. FRASER.

An excellent farm of two hundred and fifteen acres pays tribute to the care and labor of Arthur H. Fraser. It is part of the old family homestead and is situated on section 14, Sandwich township, about two and a half miles from the city of Sandwich. The land has long been in the possession of the Fraser family and its rich fertility is due to the labor and care of those who have borne the family name. It was upon this farm that Arthur H. Fraser was born on the 16th of September, 1865, being the thirteenth child in the family of William Fraser, Sr. He is a brother of William Fraser, Jr., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. His eldest brother, Ira Fraser, grew to manhood, enlisted for service in the Civil war and died while doing military duty. Horace reached mature years, married and died, leaving a family. Two of the children died in infancy. Horton was married and died upon the old farm. William, mentioned elsewhere, was the next son of the family. The daughters were Caroline, wife of J. Armstrong of Sandwich; Mary, who married, but is now deceased; Martha, wife of William Potter of Livingston, Montana; Edith, wife of Pernet Potter, a farmer of La Salle

county; Addie, deceased; and Lola, who died when one year of age.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Arthur H. Fraser in his boyhood and youth. He worked on the home farm during the periods of vacation and acquired a good education in the common schools and as a student in the Sandwich high school. He remained with his father until the latter's death in 1892 and then took charge of the farm and business, inheriting that part of the old homestead upon which stood the buildings. He has since erected a new barn and has otherwise greatly improved the property, having fenced the fields, planted fruit trees and made many valuable improvements. Annually he gathers good crops as a reward for the care and labor he bestows upon the place and also meets with a goodly measure of success through buying and feeding cattle. He is now feeding fifty head of steers and also feeds a large number of hogs annually.

Mr. Fraser was married in Somonauk, Illinois, in 1892, to Miss Elizabeth Devine, who was born and reared in the county and is a daughter of Edward Devine, one of the old settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser lost their first born, Isabella, who died when an infant of ten months. Their son, Oliver Fraser, is now a student in the home schools. The wife and mother is a member of the Somonauk Catholic church. Politically Mr. Fraser is independent, voting regardless of party ties. He is not deeply interested in politics save that he desires that honorable, trustworthy men should fill the public offices, but throughout the community he is known for his genuine personal worth and his business reliability. He and his wife represent one of the old pioneer families and as such deserve mention in this volume.

CHASE ELIPHALET GLIDDEN.

Chase Eliphalet Glidden, now living retired in De Kalb, was born in Paw Paw, Michigan, May 17, 1854. His parents, James Bardwell and Juliet (Baird) Glidden, were natives of Clarendon, New York, and the former was born May 10, 1819, while the latter was born May 1, 1821. The father was a farmer by occupation and in 1850

closed out his business interests in the east and removed to Paw Paw, Michigan, where he resided for ten years. In 1860 he made his way to De Kalb county, Illinois, and settled on a farm on section 21, De Kalb township, and afterward removed to section 10, Afton township, becoming one of the enterprising agriculturists of that locality. His oldest son, Orson T., was one of the home guards at Detroit, Michigan, during the war of the Rebellion.

C. E. Glidden was only six years old when he accompanied his parents on their removal to this county. He obtained his education in the common schools of De Kalb, graduated from the high school, and afterward turned his attention to farming, with which he had become familiar in his boyhood days. In 1888 he began the manufacture of felt goods and ten years later, in 1898, went to the Klondyke, where he remained for five years. He experienced many hardships such as are always met with in a new mining district. He made his headquarters at Dawson City and owned some valuable claims in that locality. He was in the mountains of Alaska where he could see the sun continuously for twenty-four hours. Some marvelous effects are thereby produced and he will long remember the beauty and grandeur of the scenery, as well as the privations and hardships with which he met in the far northwest. In the fall of 1903 he returned to De Kalb and entered into the real-estate business, since which time he has dealt more or less in property, but is really living retired, receiving his income from his investments. He is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Afton township, which constitute an excellent farming property, and also some real estate in Canada.

On the 25th of October, 1882, at Dixon, Illinois, Mr. Glidden was united in marriage to Miss Anna Florence Webster, who was born in Polo, Illinois, February 23, 1854. She is the daughter of Virgil B. and Alzira (Cutts) Webster, both of whom are natives of the state of New York. Her father was a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Glidden was second in the family of five children, while Mr. Glidden was the youngest of four. They became the parents of four children: Winifred A., born August 23, 1883; Josephine F., born April 25, 1886; Anna L., born September 16, 1888; Chase E., born August 16, 1891. The wife and mother

was called to her final rest October 17, 1895.

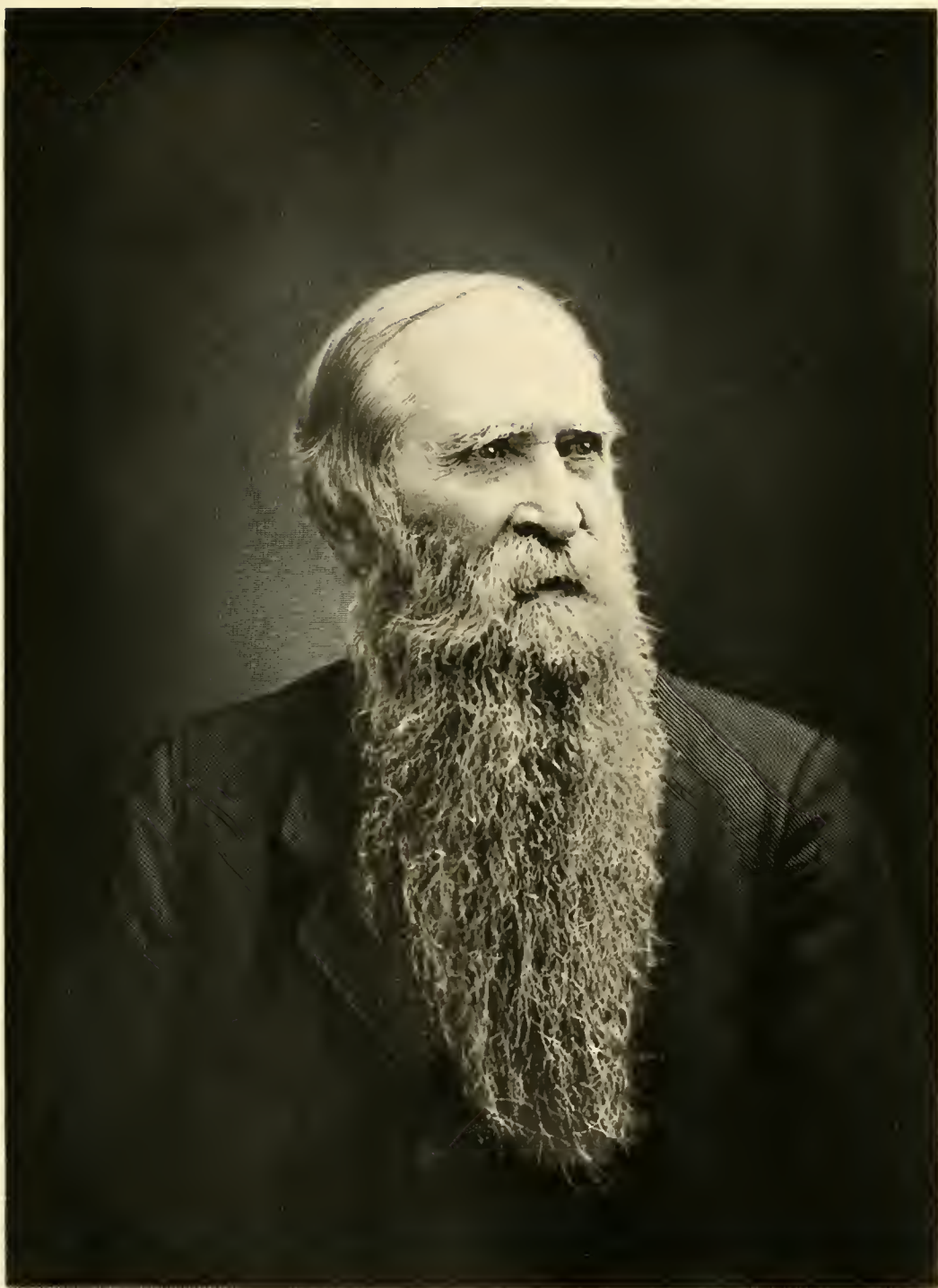
In politics Mr. Glidden is independent and has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. He is not remiss in the duties of citizenship, but prefers that others should occupy public positions. He now resides at No. 129 College avenue and is well known in the county. He is a lover of society and his friends know that in his grasp and greeting there is always a welcome. He is genial, companionable and entertaining, and association with him means pleasure and expansion.

LEWIS M. McEWEN.

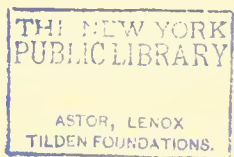
Lewis M. McEwen, deceased, was numbered among the prominent and influential citizens of De Kalb county, taking quite an active part in business and political affairs in early life. He was born in Crawford, Orange county, New York, on the 28th of September, 1827, and was a son of Henry and Ann Eliza (Terwilliger) McEwen, also natives of New York and of Scotch and Holland descent, respectively.

At the age of thirteen years Mr. McEwen lost his father. He continued to live with his mother to the age of eighteen, when he started out to face life's battles unaided and unarmed save for his indomitable determination to succeed. He made his way to New York city, where he secured employment in a morocco manufactory. He there remained until after the discovery of gold in California, when he determined to cast in his lot with the thousands of others who were going to the mining districts of the Pacific coast. Accordingly, in 1849, he started for the far west, sailing on the 30th of January on board the vessel Orpheus, which rounded Cape Horn and after a voyage of five months reached San Francisco harbor in July.

Mr. McEwen engaged in mining in California for about three years and in the spring of 1852 started on the return trip to New York city, going by way of the isthmus and arriving in New York in May. Later he spent several weeks in visiting friends and then came to Illinois, settling in Milan township, De Kalb county, where he entered three hundred and twenty acres of land, which was the first land claimed in the township. On this tract



Lewis M. McEuen



Mr. McEwen built a frame house, in which he kept bachelor's hall for some time while cultivating and improving his property. After a time he replaced the original building by a comfortable frame structure, bringing his business materials from Aurora, twenty miles distant.

On the 14th of October, 1857, Mr. McEwen was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Ward, who was born at Highgate, Franklin county, Vermont, October 25, 1833, and they became the parents of six children, five of whom are still living, namely: Frances E., at home; Flora H., the wife of Charles H. King, of De Kalb; Hon. Willard M. McEwen, judge of the superior court of Chicago; Dr. Ernest L. McEwen, also of Chicago; and Harry W. McEwen, an attorney of De Kalb. Anna, a popular and successful teacher, died some years ago.

After his marriage Mr. McEwen continued to engage in agricultural pursuits for some years and added eighty acres to his original purchase, becoming owner of a valuable property of four hundred acres. In 1869 he left the farm and removed to De Kalb, and in 1879 joined George Terwilliger in a coal and lumber business, with which he was identified for some time, when he withdrew, spend his remaining days in retirement.

Politically Mr. McEwen was a supporter of the republican party and was a recognized leader in public affairs in his community. He was the first supervisor of Milan township and served in that office through the entire period of his residence in the township save for one year. He was also supervisor of De Kalb township for seven years, and in 1870 was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, serving his constituents ably and well. For several years he was a member of the board of trustees of De Kalb and in later life served as city attorney. From an early period in the development of the county he was one of its most prominent and honored citizens, doing much for its growth and improvement, and in his death, which occurred January 9, 1905, the county lost one of its most valued and worthy representatives.

Personally Mr. McEwen was inclined to be somewhat austere and reserved in manner, but on occasion, with those he knew well and liked, he could be the most companionable of men, bright, witty and delightfully entertaining. His fund of reminiscences of the early days of the county was

inexhaustible. He knew all the men of those times, was connected with every important movement and to hear him describe in his keen incisive manner the happenings of those far off days was interesting and instructive, as many of the younger men of De Kalb well know. By reason of his great natural ability, reinforced by much reading and deep study and his exceptional grasp of affairs he was one of the chosen leaders of his time and be it said that it never was recorded of him that he was recreant to any trust. Among those who knew him best his friendship was highly prized and a high value placed upon his counsel. He lived a long and useful life, filling out the full measure of his days, active and vigorous to the last, a striking example of what can be accomplished by dauntless determination and sturdy endeavor. In going the way of all the old pioneers he leaves behind him an impress on the affairs of his time which shall be his most enduring monument.

SHERMAN T. COLBY.

Sherman T. Colby, a farmer residing on section 33, Milan township, was born February 19, 1865, in Shabbona township, his parents being Edward R. and Deborah (Simpson) Colby, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. The father came to De Kalb county in the '50s, settling on a tract of land of eighty acres in Shabbona township, which he cultivated until 1869. He then sold that property and bought one hundred and sixty acres in Milan township. This he continued to farm until his death, which occurred in 1889. He was married in this county about 1863 to Deborah Simpson, who is now living in Lee.

The educational advantages which were afforded Sherman T. Colby in his boyhood days were those offered by the district schools. He has been a farmer throughout his entire life and was early trained to the work of field and meadow. After starting out in life on his own account, he rented the land which is today his property. Upon this farm he located in 1888 and in 1893 bought the place, which is considered one of the best farm properties of the neighborhood, while Mr. Colby is numbered among the enterprising farmers of the

township. Whatever success he has achieved is attributable entirely to his own labors and his life of industry has been followed by a goodly measure of prosperity.

On the 11th of March, 1888, at Shabbona, he was married to Miss Lillie Hurst, daughter of Levi and Sarah (Burden) Hurst, who were farming people and early pioneers of this county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Colby have been born six children: William C., born May 1, 1889; Wilbur E., born October 4, 1891; Charles L., born October 25, 1895; Edgar S., born January 27, 1899; Hazel, born December 24, 1901; and Helen O., born September 4, 1905, all yet at home.

Mr. Colby exercises his right of franchise in support of the republican party and has always been a firm advocate of the party platform. In 1893 he was elected assessor of Milan township, which position he held five consecutive years and was re-elected in the spring of 1906. He was census enumerator in 1890 and at various times has served as school director. His wife is a member of the Congregational church at Shabbona and he belongs to the Modern Woodman camp, No. 498, at Lee.

DEXTER SEVERY.

Comparatively few settlers who lived in De Kalb county a half century ago or more are now found within its borders. Mr. Severy, however, has lived here for fifty-three years and has not only witnessed its growth and development, but has borne his part in the work of progress, especially along agricultural lines, and the visible evidence of his life of thrift and industry is found in a valuable farm of three hundred and twenty acres which he now owns. His home is within two miles of the village of Leland on section 33, Victor township.

Mr. Severy is a native of Maine, his birth having occurred in East Dixfield, March 2, 1820. His father, Jacob Severy, was a native of Massachusetts, in which state he spent his boyhood and youth, after which he married Rebecca Stevens Worcester, of Oxford, Massachusetts. She belonged to one of the oldest families of the old Bay state, it having been established at Marblehead in early days. Jacob Severy followed farming in

Maine. He cleared a tract of land in the midst of the forests of three or four hundred acres, and thus opened up a new farm.

It was upon that farm that Dexter Severy was reared, after which he went to Massachusetts, where he spent seven years. He first came west in 1851, traveling by rail to Buffalo and by the Great Lakes to Chicago, while he walked from Elgin to De Kalb county, Illinois. From here he went by team to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he spent about a month in prospecting. In those days one traveled on the railroad by day only. In 1854 Mr. Severy again came to Illinois and established his home upon the frontier in De Kalb county, becoming closely allied with the early interests of this part of the state. He had been married in Massachusetts, September 15, 1848, to Miss Susan Hanson, a native of Vermont. With his wife he came to De Kalb county, first purchasing land in Somonauk township, where he followed farming for three years. He had a fine place there, but sold out and bought one hundred and sixty acres on section 33, Victor township. Of this he broke one hundred and fifty acres the first year with ox teams. He surrounded the fields with fences, plowed the prairie and built a fair house the first season. As the years passed by he continued the work of general development and improvement upon his farm, prospered in his undertakings and, as his financial resources increased, added to his property from time to time until he now owns three hundred and twenty acres and at one time had four hundred acres. He put up a good barn and has since erected two houses upon the place, now occupying the last one he built. The buildings are substantial structures of convenient arrangement and are always kept in good repair. He uses the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work of the fields and everything about the farm is indicative of the careful supervision and practical methods of the owner. He also made a business of raising and feeding stock and has raised Holstein cattle, having one hundred head of registered Holsteins. He had carried on an extensive dairy and cheese manufacturing business, this proving a large element in his success, and, in fact, in all the branches of his business he has met with gratifying prosperity. He has set out a fine grove and a large orchard on his farm and, in fact, there is not a tree on the place which he has not

planted. As the years have passed by he has raised timber for himself and tenant. He has worked continuously and energetically to acquire a competence and his labors have been rewarded with a goodly measure of success, so that for the past twenty-six years he has not been very active in business life, leaving the work largely to others.

In 1879 Mr. Severy was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in the month of September of that year. They had two sons, Henry A., an active and prosperous business man of Sandwich; and Charles A., who for years had charge of the farm. He was born May 29, 1856, was reared upon the old homestead and acquired his education in the district schools and in the village school of Leland. He was married in La Salle county, December 4, 1880, to Miss Anna H. Harkisen, of La Salle county, and she died December 8, 1891, leaving two daughters: Edna M., now the wife of Levi Olson, of La Salle county; and Fern, a young lady at home. Charles A. Severy was again married September 29, 1895, in Sandwich, his second union being with Mary Steenus, who was born in Norway, but reared in La Salle county.

Both Dexter and Charles A. Severy are staunch advocates of the republican party where national issues are involved, but cast an independent local ballot supporting the candidates best qualified for office. Charles A. Severy is a Master Mason, belonging to Leland lodge, and both he and his wife are affiliated with the Eastern Star lodge, of which Mrs. Severy is an officer. Dexter Severy is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has lived in the county for more than fifty years, his son Charles throughout his entire life, and their efforts have been a factor in the substantial development and improvement of this part of the state. The father has seen the Indian chief, Shabbona, whose friendliness to the whites found practical demonstration in the warning which he gave them at the time of the Black Hawk war. The events which are matters of history to other people are matters of practical experience to Mr. Severy, for he has been a witness of them and so is familiar therewith. He has lived to see great changes here and at all times has advocated progressive measures, while throughout his entire life he has kept in touch with the advancement which has been made along agricultural lines. His life

has been a busy, active, honorable one, and his many good qualities have gained for him the friendship and regard of those with whom he has come in contact.

WILLIAM BUCK.

William Buck owns and operates fifty-six acres of land in De Kalb township, and the farm is neatly kept, while all of the buildings upon the place are in a state of good repair. A native son of New England, he was born in Bethel, Windsor county, Vermont, April 14, 1832, his parents being Ira and Mary (Carpenter) Buck, both of whom were natives of Windsor county and spent their entire lives in the Green Mountain state. There William Buck was reared and after acquiring a common-school education he learned the trade of cabinet-making, which he followed in the principal cities of the east until the year 1857, when he came to Sycamore, believing that he might have still better business opportunities in the middle west. Arrived in De Kalb county, he continued to follow his trade until 1870, when he returned to Vermont, where he was again employed in that way for five years. Then, on account of ill health, he was compelled to give up indoor work and once more came to the west, locating on the farm on which he now resides. As a mechanic he ranked second to none in De Kalb county, and his home is now decorated with magnificent wood carvings executed by his own hand.

On the 5th of September, 1861, Mr. Buck was united in marriage to Miss Mary Peasley, a daughter of Stephen and Cynthia (Sholds) Peasley, pioneer settlers of De Kalb county. The father died September 12, 1888, while the mother's death occurred in December, 1860. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Buck has been blessed with six children—Lizzie L., who was born January 26, 1862, and died January 25, 1872; Charles S., who was born October 5, 1865, and passed away on the 1st of July, 1872; Cynthia, who was born May 12, 1864, and died on the 12th of August of the same year; Frank W., who was born October 5, 1867, and is a carpenter, making his home with his father; Hattie Belle, who was born December 15, 1870, and died July 5, 1872; and Aaron Fred, who was born

September 25, 1846, and is a carpenter at Rockford, Illinois.

When age conferred upon him the right of franchise William Buck proudly cast his first presidential vote in support of James Buchanan. Since that time, however, he has been an ardent advocate of republican principles and has kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He has been school director at various times, but otherwise has not held office. In matters of citizenship, however, he has ever been loyal and progressive. In 1862 he was enrolled as a musician, belonging to the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, enlisting at Sycamore in Company A. His constitution, however, was not strong enough to enable him to stand the strain of active service, so after remaining at the front for over a year he was honorably discharged and returned to his family in Sycamore. For a year thereafter he was unable to do any business because of his impaired health, but finally he recuperated and, complaining not at the sacrifice he had been compelled to make to his country, he again took up business cares and has since been an active factor in industrial and agricultural interests in the county. He now belongs to Potter post, G. A. R., at Sycamore, and is much interested in its work and its purposes, while his wife is a member of the Women's Relief Corps. They are both highly esteemed people and well deserve mention in this volume.

MERRIT J. SIMONDS.

The subject of this sketch was born at Cowlett, Rutland county, Vermont, February 24, 1841, and grew to young manhood on the farm adjoining the village now a part of the city of DeKalb. His boyhood days were spent upon the farm and in attendance at private and public schools until the date of his enlistment into the service of the United States army. His attributes are best described by one of his earliest associates, who speaks of him in highest praise as being of the highest type, embodying the best Christian virtues, with a nobility of character that bespeaks a pure mind. But just at the point where his manhood was nearing completion and the scope of his life's work was unfolding before him, he was impelled

by the patriotic instincts of his heart and the lofty ideals he had encouraged to give himself to his country's services.

To this end he joined Company K of the Forty-second Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry about August 2, 1862. He passed through the various campaigns of that regiment, performing his duties in the most honorable manner—no matter how laborious or dangerous the service, he was always ready for duty. Even in the most strenuous days of active warfare, with days and nights of constant vigilance and hand-to-hand contests with the enemy his zeal never flagged, but the strain upon his nervous system was so intense that upon the insistence of the surgeon in charge he was ordered to the hospital then located at Stone River, near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where the famous battle was fought by General Rosecrans and where gallant Phil. Sheridan won fame. But hospital life was very irksome to one of his temperament. He chafed under it exceedingly. The writer had the pleasure of visiting him while there and found him eating his heart out for fear of being accused of cowardice by his comrades. He was continually beseeching the commander in charge to send him to the front to his company. Although but illy prepared physically to stand the stress and storm of battle, his wishes were granted. He was ordered to his regiment and company just in time to engage in that awful slaughter at Chickamauga, where he was wounded unto his death, and thus departed a choice life, a brave soldier, a remembered hero, a Christian spirit. While above the din and strife of contending armies

The sighing pines chanted their requiem to the patriotic dead.

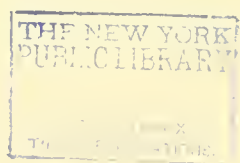
The G. A. R. post of De Kalb is named in honor of this gallant youth, who at the age of twenty-two died for his country.

JOEL H. SIMONDS.

It is imperative that mention should be made of Joel H. Simonds in the history of De Kalb county, for he located here in 1846 when the district was still on the frontier and there were many evidences of pioneer life. His birth occurred in



W. H. Herritt & Co. Simonds



Pawlet, Rutland county, Vermont, on the 27th of June, 1814. His grandfather and his father both bore the name of Joel Simonds and the latter was a well educated man, locally prominent in his community. He served as justice of the peace and in other offices and died at the age of seventy-eight years.

Joel H. Simonds of this review was reared to farm life and acquired a public school education. He was one of nine children, three sons and six daughters, all of whom lived to adult age and married, but all have now passed away with the exception of the youngest, Dr. Justin F. Simonds, who was born in 1826, served as a surgeon in the Civil war and is now in the pension department at Washington, D. C.

After arriving at years of maturity Joel H. Simonds was married in 1840, in Poultney, Vermont, to Miss Minerva Dayton, of Middletown, that state. She was born in 1812 and resided in the Green Mountain state until the removal to the west. While living in New England Mr. Simonds served as a member of the Vermont militia. In 1846 he made arrangements to come to the Mississippi valley, journeying by team, by canal and the Great Lakes to Chicago. In the summer of that year he continued on his way to De Kalb county and settled four miles north of Sycamore. There he began farming, establishing a home amid the pioneer settlers who were reclaiming this region for the uses of cultivation. On the 9th of November, 1848, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on that day. There were three children by that marriage: Mary J. and Merritt J., twins; and Helen S. The elder daughter is the wife of Horace D. Hunt, while Helen is the widow of Joseph R. Evans. Merritt was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga and died in a hospital one month later of wounds received.

Mr. Simonds continued to live upon his first farm until 1850, when he was united in marriage to Miss Almira Hollister, who was born February 17, 1805, in Groton, New York. She came from that state to Illinois in 1841, here joining her three brothers, Amos, Solomon and Hugh Hollister, who had previously located in De Kalb county. She, too, took up a claim from the government, for which she paid a dollar and a quarter per acre, and at the time of her marriage to Mr. Simonds she owned about one hundred and sixty acres which

she had secured from the government. The first house built thereon stood until fourteen years ago, when it was moved away and a new one built on the same site, being now occupied by Mrs. Evans. The farm extended to what is now Ninth street, in the eastern part of De Kalb.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Simonds were worthy pioneer people. When they came to the west there were many traces of Indian occupancy still in this county. The Black Hawk war had occurred in 1832, but it was some years after before the Indians ceased visiting this part of the state and there were left evidences of their former residence here. The land was largely wild and uncultivated, much of it still being covered with its native prairie grasses or with the original forest growth. The streams were unbridged and few roads had been laid out. Some of the now thriving towns and villages had not yet been founded and the cities of Sycamore and De Kalb were then little hamlets, containing but few homes and fewer business houses. The most far-sighted could not have dreamed of the changes which would bring about the present state of development and advancement in De Kalb county. There were many log cabin homes, in which were to be seen the old fireplaces and the houses were largely lighted by candles, while the work of the fields was done with very crude machinery. The life of the agriculturist was a much more arduous one than at present, for he did much of his work by hand, and instead of riding over the fields on the plow and cultivator he tramped across the furrows, largely scattered his grain by hand and tied his sheaves without any self-binding machinery.

Mr. and Mrs. Simonds lived upon the farm which she had entered from the government and his labors resulted in transforming the once wild tract into richly cultivated fields. They were worthy people, esteemed by all who knew them because of their many good qualities. Mrs. Simonds died at the old home in November, 1875, in the faith of the Congregational church, of which she was long a devoted member. Mr. Simonds survived for about two years and passed away on the 6th of August, 1877. He was a member of the Methodist church and took an active and helpful part in its work, doing all in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. His life was honorable and upright and all who knew him re-

spected him. His labors in behalf of the county's development and progress were far-reaching and beneficial and he was numbered among that class of enterprising agriculturists whose efforts constituted the foundation for the county's present development. Both he and his wife were most highly esteemed and they left behind them many warm friends. Their memory is yet cherished by those who knew them and as worthy pioneer people they deserve mention in this volume.

DANIEL PIERCE WILD.

Honored and respected by all, there is no man who occupies a more enviable position in financial and business circles in Sycamore than Daniel Pierce Wild, not only by reason of the success which he has achieved but also on account of the straightforward business principles he has ever followed. He was born in Sycamore, October 11, 1870, a son of George P. and Sarah (Pierce) Wild, who are represented on another page of this volume. The family is descended through his paternal grandmother from Roger Williams, Mr. Wild being a representative in the seventh generation.

Pursuing his education in the public schools of Sycamore, he was graduated from the high school in the class of 1888 and then entered Lombard College at Galesburg, Illinois, where he pursued the scientific course and was graduated in the class of 1892. He then accepted a clerical position in the banking house of Daniel Pierce & Company and in 1897 was admitted to a partnership. When the business was incorporated under the name of the Pierce Trust & Savings Bank, July 1, 1904, Mr. Wild was elected a director and vice president and has since been thus associated with the financial interests of the county. He is likewise the owner of considerable real estate in and near Sycamore, together with large tracts of land in Wisconsin and North Dakota. He holds stock in several corporations, manufacturing and otherwise, and altogether his business interests are extensive and important, making him one of the foremost representatives of business life in De Kalb county.

While all these things have made considerable demand upon his time and attention Mr. Wild has nevertheless found opportunity to aid in matters of public moment and has served as a member of the Sycamore board of education and vice president of the Sycamore Chautauqua Association, of which he was one of the promoters. He has always been interested more or less actively in politics and is a champion of republican principles. He holds membership in the Sycamore Commercial Club, of which he is now treasurer, and he is a member of three Masonic bodies, also the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Phi Delta Theta, a college fraternity. A member of the Universalist church, he is serving as its treasurer and is very active in church and Sunday school work.

Mr. Wild was married in Sterling, Illinois, in the First Presbyterian church, on the 4th of September, 1895, to Miss Mary Katherine Dillon, a daughter of W. M. Dillon, manufacturer of smooth and barbed wire fencing. Their children are: Margaret Dillon, Sarah Pauline and Katherine Virginia Wild. Their home is the center of a cultured society circle and is justly noted for its gracious hospitality. Mr. Wild has spent his entire life in Sycamore and the friends of his boyhood have remained the friends of his manhood—a fact which indicates that his life has been well spent. In business he has been careful, conservative yet progressive, and has won a gratifying measure of prosperity, while at all times he has found opportunity to co-operate in those movements and measures which work for public good.

GILLIS BROTHERS.

The firm of Gillis Brothers—George and Irvin W.—own and operate two hundred acres of land in South Grove township, all richly cultivated and well drained. The entire tract is tillable and everything about the place is indicative of the careful supervision and practical and progressive methods of the owners. Upon the farm only a few rods apart are two comfortable and commodious dwellings, which the brothers occupy, and there they enjoy those interests which fall to the

lot of the thrifty and up-to-date farmer of the present age.

George Gillis, the senior partner, was born June 30, 1863, on the old family homestead in South Grove township, on which he yet resides, the parents being G. A. and Amy T. (Irvin) Gillis, both natives of the state of New York. Coming to Illinois in 1851, G. A. Gillis located in South Grove township, De Kalb county, where he purchased eighty acres of land, and his mother kept house for him until 1855, when he returned to New York and was married. He brought his bride to the home he had prepared for her in this county and as the years passed he kept adding to his land until at the time of his death he owned four hundred and eighty acres in Malta, South Grove and Creston townships. He continued to carry on the occupation of farming throughout life and passed away in 1895. Mrs. Gillis still survives and now makes her home with her son Irvin.

George Gillis acquired a common-school education and throughout his entire life has followed general agricultural pursuits. He early became familiar with the duties and labors that are incident to the development of a farm and since taking charge of the property he has displayed a strong and stalwart purpose and unflagging energy—qualities which have brought him a measure of success that is most gratifying. He was married October 27, 1887, to Miss Amy Rand, a daughter of Henry Rand, a farmer of South Grove township. Unto this marriage have been born three children: Laura Amy, now attending the high school of De Kalb; Alice Mildred, a student in the district school; and George Henry, at home. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Esmond and Mr. Gillis is now serving as one of its trustees. In the work of the church they are deeply interested and their efforts in its behalf have been far-reaching and beneficial. Mr. Gillis is a republican in his political views and has served as school director for nine years.

Irvin W. Gillis, the junior partner of the firm, also first opened his eyes to the light of day on the old homestead, having been born March 31, 1870. He, too, attended the district schools, and for three years he worked in the machine shops at De Kalb, but with the exception of that period has always remained upon the farm, doing his full share in the work of plowing, planting and harvesting and

also in caring for the stock. The brothers are both energetic business men, thoroughly conversant with the needs of the farm and carrying on their work in a manner that has brought them a gratifying measure of success.

In 1893 Irvin W. Gillis was married to Naomi Kuter, who died in 1903, and on the 2d of October, 1906, he wedded Ella Decker, of South Grove. His political support is given to the men and measures of the republican party and he belongs to the Masonic lodge at Creston and also to the chapter. He is likewise connected with the Mystic Workers of De Kalb, and he and his wife are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Esmond. The families are both widely and favorably known, occupying an enviable position in social circles, and the brothers are representative business men who, in their farming operations, display qualities which always lead to success.

WILMER R. JOSLYN.

Wilmer R. Joslyn, editor and publisher of the *Kirkland Enterprise*, has been a resident of Illinois since 1863, and for some years has been closely identified with the interests and upbuilding of Kirkland. A native of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, he was born December 12, 1861, one of the five children of Waldo W. and Anna M. (Diggins) Joslyn. The father, a native of Waitsfield, Vermont, came to Illinois when a young man and was married in McHenry county, this state, to Anna M. Diggins, who was born in that county. He followed the occupation of farming and later removed to Wisconsin, where he carried on agricultural pursuits for several years. He then returned to McHenry county, where he purchased a farm, upon which he resided until recent years, but now makes his home in Marengo at the age of seventy-three years. His wife died in 1888, when forty-eight years of age. Four of their children still survive.

Wilmer R. Joslyn, the second in order of birth, was reared to farm life and acquired his elementary education in the public schools, after which he attended Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa, from which institution he was graduated in due

course of time. He then returned to Illinois and engaged in teaching country schools for three years, after which he was principal of graded schools for ten years, proving a capable educator who imparted with readiness and clearness to others the knowledge that he had acquired. Later he purchased a half interest in a paper published at Marengo, McHenry county, Illinois, there remaining for two years, after which he sold out and came to Kirkland on the 1st of June, 1900. He has since engaged in the publication of the *Kirkland Enterprise* and has secured for the paper a liberal patronage in its circulation and advertising departments. He keeps abreast with the progress that has characterized journalism in the last quarter of a century and gives to his patrons an interesting sheet devoted to the dissemination of local and general news.

Mr. Joslyn is a member of Boyd D. lodge, No. 857, A. F. & A. M., of which he served as secretary for three years. He and his wife hold membership in the Eastern Star chapter, in which Mrs. Joslyn has been an officer for six years. He is likewise a charter member of the Mystic Workers and is in thorough sympathy with the principles and purposes of these different fraternal organizations. In politics Mr. Joslyn has always been a republican and for one year was village clerk. He prefers to advance the interests of the city, however, not in political office, but as a private citizen and through the columns of his paper, and it is known that his support can always be counted upon for any measure that he deems will prove of general benefit.

J. S. RUSSELL.

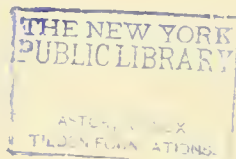
Among the prominent and representative citizens of De Kalb is numbered J. S. Russell, who is now engaged in the insurance and real-estate business at that place and has also served as justice of the peace for almost a quarter of a century. A native of Indiana, he was born in Warren county, between Williamsport and West Lebanon, September 25, 1834, and is a son of John and Mary A. (Fleming) Russell, both of whom were natives of Ohio. His paternal grandparents were Lawrence and Mary (Huff) Russell, who were from

Virginia and were of Scotch descent. It was in 1789 that the grandfather removed to Ohio and took up his residence in Gallipolis, where the father of our subject was born. Later the family removed to Indiana and settled on the Wabash river, becoming pioneers of that locality. Indians were still quite numerous and for a time the grandfather rented land from a chief but afterward purchased the property. He finally sold his farm in that state and in 1842 came to Illinois and bought three hundred and twenty acres of land in Kingston township, DeKalb county, which became the homestead of the family. Here he continued to reside until called to his final rest in 1856. He was a worthy type of the pioneer and aided in the development of three states.

It was during his boyhood that the father of our subject accompanied his parents on their removal to Indiana, where he grew to manhood amid pioneer scenes. There he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Fleming and they made their home near Williamsport, Indiana, for some years, owning a farm of one hundred and forty acres, whereon our subject was born. When the son was fourteen years old the father decided to try his fortune on the frontier of Illinois and brought his family to DeKalb county, purchasing four hundred acres of wild land in Kingston township, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted his energies throughout the remainder of his life. He broke the land and transformed it into productive fields, and in connection with general farming devoted considerable attention to the raising of thoroughbred Devonshire cattle. After a useful and well spent life he passed away on the 11th of October, 1899, honored and respected by all who knew him. In his family were seven children and four of his sons were valiant defenders of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war and all laid down their lives on the altar of their country. The children were as follows: J. S., of this review; W. D., who was a member of the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and died of sickness while in the army; R. W., who was a member of the Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was killed at Stone River; S. S., who was a member of the Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and died after his return home; D. F., who was also a member of the Ninety-fifth Regiment and died of sickness while in the army; M.



J. S. RUSSELL.



D., now a resident of Los Angeles, California; Rebecca A., the wife of Jonathan Holton living at Woodward, Iowa; and Sarah J., wife of C. W. Lance, a resident of Perry, Iowa.

Reared amid frontier scenes and environments, J. S. Russell began his education in an old time log school house with its primitive furniture, puncheon floor and huge fireplace at one end. Here he pursued his studies during the winter months, while during the summer season he aided in the arduous task of breaking the wild prairie land and cultivating the fields. While his brothers entered the army his services were needed at home. Feeling the need of a better education, he earned the money needed to attend college and from 1855 until 1857 was a student at Mt. Morris, Illinois, pursuing a regular course.

In 1858 Mr. Russell married Miss Margaret Cooper, a daughter of John Cooper. Her parents both died of cholera when she was quite young and she was reared by an uncle, William Cooper, who was born in Ireland, which was also the birthplace of her father. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Russell have been born three children: J. Alva married Sarah Sager and is now engaged in farming in Afton township. Arthur R. is a graduate of the De Kalb high school and is a civil engineer by profession. He is in partnership with his father and is also serving as city engineer and as water commissioner of De Kalb. He married Miss Margaret J. Kennedy and they make their home in De Kalb. Mabel C. has now served as deputy circuit clerk for nine years.

After his marriage Mr. Russell located on a farm and for nine years followed agricultural pursuits. He then purchased a livery stable in DeKalb, which he conducted for fifteen years, and on selling out bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Afton township, turning his attention to the real-estate and insurance business in DeKalb, which he still carries on in connection with his son Arthur R. under the name of J. S. Russell & Son. He is the owner of one hundred and sixty-two acres of land in Kingston township—a part of the old homestead. In business affairs he steadily prospered and he owes his success in life to his own well directed efforts and good management. The republican party finds in him a staunch supporter of its principles and he has ever taken an active interest in public affairs, serving as the

first president of the DeKalb board of education and filling that office for a number of years. He was also president of the city council one term and while filling that position was supervisor ex-officio. For the long period of twenty-three years he has most acceptably filled the office of justice of the peace and his decisions have always been most fair and impartial for he has an excellent understanding of the law. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is also connected with the Masonic lodge, No. 288, at Genoa. He has traveled considerably throughout the United States and Canada, having visited twenty-one states, and he has a broad knowledge of men and affairs. For almost two-thirds of a century he has now made his home in DeKalb county and he can relate many interesting incidents of pioneer life when the deer still roamed the prairies and wolves came prowling about the cabin, making the night hideous by their howling. The stock had to be carefully guarded and there were many hardships and privations to be endured by the early settlers.

MERRITT R. EVANS.

Merritt R. Evans, alderman from the fourth ward of De Kalb and supervisor of farming interests in the county, was born July 1, 1871, a son of Joseph R. and Helen S. (Simonds) Evans. The father was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, February 26, 1825, his parents being Robert and Catherine (Richards) Evans. The grandfather, a native of Wales, came to this country with his parents about 1807, being at that time three years of age. Having arrived at years of maturity, he wedded Catherine Richards, a native of Virginia and a representative of one of the wealthy and influential families of Shenandoah county.

Joseph R. Evans was reared under the parental roof and educated in the common schools. At the age of eighteen years he went to Columbus, Ohio, and during the succeeding twelve years his time was divided between his native state and the Buckeye state. In 1850 he started for California, but on reaching the Isthmus of Panama accepted a position there and assisted in the building of the first railroad across the isthmus. He was a man of ability and resource and was made a foreman on

the construction of the road, remaining there at a good salary until he became ill with chagres fever, when he was brought home, it was thought, to die. However, he recovered and in 1855 he made his way westward to Illinois, after which he spent his remaining days in the counties of Cook, Kane, Will and De Kalb. He located permanently in the last mentioned in 1879, residing here until his death, which occurred March 4, 1897. He was a tinsmith by trade, but engaged in various business enterprises and the latter years of his life were devoted to agricultural pursuits. In politics he was a staunch republican, but was never an office seeker, although he served for a few years as a member of the school board in Malta, Illinois. He took the Royal Arch degrees in Masonry and was one of the well known and esteemed citizens of De Kalb.

In 1850 Joseph R. Evans wedded Mary Hutchinson, of Virginia, by whom he had three children: Horatio B., now living in Chicago, Illinois; Nettie, in De Kalb; and Charles R., in Chicago. The wife and mother died in October, 1868, and on the 23d of June, 1870, Mr. Evans was married to Miss Helen S. Simonds, of Rutland county, Vermont, a daughter of Joel H. and Minerva (Dayton) Simonds, who on coming to the west located in Sycamore, this county, their daughter Helen being at that time about three years of age. In 1850 Mr. Simonds removed with his family to De Kalb, settling on the present Evans home farm of one hundred and twenty acres, where he continued to reside to the time of his death in 1877, when he was sixty-three years of age. His daughter, Mrs. Evans, is still living and is now sixty-three years of age. She well remembers when De Kalb was a mere village of only a few houses, one general store, one drug store, a blacksmith shop and a log school house.

Merritt J. Simonds, a brother of Mrs. Evans, was a member of the Forty-second Illinois Regiment of Volunteers and was wounded and captured at the battle of Chickamunga. He lay on the battle-field, however, for one week before being given attention, when he was taken to the hospital, where he died from the effects of his injuries three weeks later. The Grand Army post at De Kalb was named in his honor. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and a much respected young man. The members of the Simonds family are:

Mary J., now the wife of Horace D. Hunt, of De Kalb; Merritt J., twin brother of Mary J.; and Helen S.

The members of the family of Joseph R. and Helen S. Evans are: Merritt R., of this review; Vernon S., a resident of Evansville, Indiana; Grace A., the wife of Benjamin A. Swindell, of De Kalb; Herbert A., Howard D. and Lloyd H., of De Kalb. Merritt R. Evans was reared at home, acquiring his education in the public schools of De Kalb, and from an early age he was his father's assistant in the farm work. As early as his twenty-first year he practically had entire management of the farm and since that time he has been in control of the business. His political support is given to the republican party and in 1902 he was elected alderman from the fourth ward and has twice been returned to the office, so that he is now serving for the third consecutive term.

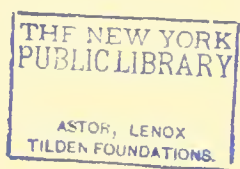
Mr. Evans belongs to De Kalb lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M.; to De Kalb chapter, R. A. M., and to Normal chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. His name is on the membership rolls of Barb City camp, M. W. A.; and De Kalb lodge, No. 31, of the Mystic Workers of the World. He likewise belongs to the De Kalb Commercial Club. He is well known in the city and county where his entire life has been passed and where he has so directed his efforts as to win the respect and confidence of his fellow men. He belongs to one of the old families of the county and is a representative citizen here.

JUDSON BRENNER.

Judson Brenner, the wise use of whose native powers and energies has gained him distinction in commercial circles and won him promotion until he today occupies the responsible position of general manager for the De Kalb Fence Company and the Union Fence Company, was born in Youngstown, Ohio, June 27, 1862. His parents, John and Kate (Welk) Brenner, are still living and have resided continuously on the old homestead since 1863. The father was born in Baden, Germany, February 10, 1836, and the mother's birth occurred in New Middletown, Ohio, June 29, 1841. Mr. Brenner engaged in the nursery business until 1865 and from that year until 1882



J. Brunner



was superintendent of the Mahoning cemetery. About 1871 he embarked in the marble and granite business and a little later became identified with the general contracting business, in which he is still engaged. Although he had only been a resident of the United States for two years, he valiantly espoused the cause of the Union at the time of the Civil war and fought in defense of the old flag.

Judson Brenner, the eldest of a family of fifteen children, attended the schools of Youngstown, Ohio, and was graduated from the Rayen High School at that place in the class of 1881. He entered business life as a bookkeeper, in which capacity he served for eleven years in Pittsburg and Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. In January, 1894, he became associated with E. F. Shellabarger as traveling salesman for the De Kalb Fence Company and in November of that year removed to De Kalb, where he has since made his home. He continued in that capacity until the following September, when he took charge of the correspondence and also became general sales manager at the office. At the same time he was elected secretary of the company and in 1896 he was elected treasurer of the Union Fence Company, after which he took charge of the general office business of both companies. Thus he advanced step by step until July, 1902, when he was made general manager of both the De Kalb Fence Company and the Union Fence Company, which is his present business connection. In this capacity he is one of the foremost representatives of industrial and trade interests in De Kalb. Notably prompt, energetic and reliable, he forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution. He is watchful of every indication pointing to success and has wrought along modern business lines, keeping in touch with the trend of progress and improvement which are so noticeable in manufacturing circles. Moreover, he figures in financial circles as one of the incorporators of the Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of De Kalb and is a stockholder and director thereof. He was one of the organizers of the Belmont Park Cemetery Association of Youngstown, Ohio, and is now one of the trustees. He is likewise heavily interested in real estate in Chicago and Youngstown, Ohio, having made judicious and extensive investments in property.

On the 14th of October, 1886, Mr. Brenner was married to Miss S. Grace Abbott, who was born in Rome, New York, November 22, 1863, her parents being Willis G. and Eliza G. (Ward) Abbott. Unto this marriage four children have been born, Frederica Floy, Ralph Abbott, Collis Howard and Bearl Woodlock.

In politics Mr. Brenner is a stalwart republican, unswerving in his allegiance to the party and its principles. He has studied closely the questions and issues of the day and has become thoroughly convinced that the platform and the policy of the party are most conducive to good government and the welfare of the people. He has served as president of the board of education and as president of the board of health, and is never remiss in the duties of citizenship. On the contrary, he has labored effectively and earnestly for the welfare and progress of the community, although he does not seek the honors and rewards of office in recognition of his public service. Perhaps Mr. Brenner takes a greater interest in the schools of De Kalb than in anything else outside his home. He has presented to them two splendid collections of natural manufactured products of all countries secured through the United States consuls, and a mineral collection secured by Mr. Brenner in his travels. The first of these was burned just three weeks after it was presented, but has since been practically replaced. He has also given them a collection of mounted game birds of North America and in every way possible manifests a sincere desire to further the school interests of De Kalb. He is a collector and has a representative collection of various curios peculiar to the cities and localities he has visited. He has also a fine collection of coins and the finest collection of fractional currency extant. All these are accessible to the children of the schools at all times.

Mr. Brenner has attained high rank in Masonry, being a past master of De Kalb Lodge, No. 144, A. F. & A. M.; Past High Preist of De Kalb Chapter, No. 52, R. A. M.; Past Commander of Sycamore Commandery, No. 15, K. T.; Past Worthy Patron of Normal Chapter, No. 357, O. E. S.; and a member of Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection; the Chicago Council of the Princes of Jerusalem; Gourgas Chapter of the Rose Croix and Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S. He has

thus attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. Moreover, he is a member of the Grand Council of the Order of High Priesthood in Illinois; of Aryan Grotto, No. 18, M. O. V. P. E. R.; Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Royal Order of Scotland; and St. Johns Conclave (premier), No. 1, K. of R. C., of Constantine.

The advantages and privileges which Mr. Brenner received in his youth were rather limited, but he has been a keen observer and through observation and extensive travel has become a splendidly informed man, who keeps fully abreast of the times. Honesty, method and the lessons impressed upon his mind in youth were never forgotten, but were put into actual practice in business life. His fidelity and his capability soon won recognition, so that he early filled responsible positions with large concerns of Pennsylvania, and while in the employ of these, he was marked as a man who could be relied upon and he has been found trustworthy at every test. He enjoys the unbounded confidence of those who know him best and in a business way his acquaintance extends to all parts of the United States. Socially he is prominent in his home city and wherever known. He is one in whom nature and culture have vied in making an interesting and entertaining gentleman, while the development of his powers with which nature endowed him has made him a conspicuous figure in business circles.

HORATIO A. PERKINS.

Among the prominent and influential citizens of Genoa none stand higher in public esteem than Horatio A. Perkins, who is now engaged in the hardware business in partnership with E. C. Rosenfeld. He has spent his entire life here, his birth having occurred in Genoa, January 9, 1857, and he is a son of Henry N. Perkins, a native of New York, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. In 1837 the father was brought by his parents to Illinois, the family becoming pioneer settlers of De Kalb county, where he grew to manhood upon a farm. On starting out in life for himself he followed agricultural pursuits until 1856, when he removed to Genoa and embarked in merchandising. Here he mar-

ried Miss Margaret A. Stiles, a native of Vermont, who died in 1880, at the age of forty-two years. He is now seventy-three years of age and since 1892 has lived retired, enjoying a well earned rest.

Horatio A. Perkins is the only son in a family of four children and spent the first seven years of his life upon the farm. The family then removed to Genoa and he attended the public schools, but much of his time was spent behind the counter in his father's store, where he early became familiar with business methods. Having received a good practical training he embarked in general merchandising on his own account in 1880 and carried on business along that line for five years. About this time he was appointed postmaster under President Garfield and filled that office for five years. He next embarked in the hardware trade, to which he has since devoted his time and energies, carrying a large and complete stock of shelf and heavy hardware and making a specialty of furnaces and heating apparatus. He is an expert tinner and has built up a good business. After being in business alone for about ten years he admitted Mr. Rosenfeld to a partnership and they now enjoy an excellent trade.

On the 31st of October, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Perkins and Miss Sarah Holroyd, a native of Genoa and a daughter of Stephen N. Holroyd, who was born in England and coming to America settled in De Kalb county in 1838, here following farming throughout the remainder of his life. Her father died at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have two children: Irma and Horatio, Jr., who are now attending school. The family have a nice home, well and tastefully furnished. Mr. Perkins occupies the lower half of a good two-story brick store building, the second story of which is used as a society hall, and is owned by the Odd Fellows lodge, No. 763, of Genoa.

By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the republican party and he has taken quite an active and prominent part in public affairs. Besides serving as postmaster he has filled the office of township clerk for twenty-one years; was village clerk several years; village trustee six years; mayor two years; a member of the board of education ten years; and clerk of the school-board at the present time. All of his official duties have been most faithfully and capably discharged

and won for him the commendation of all concerned. Fraternally he is an honored member of camp No. 63, M. W. A., of Genoa.

VICTOR HERBERT LUNDBERG.

Victor Herbert Lundberg, in charge of the general delivery at the postoffice in De Kalb, was born in this city, January 8, 1880. His parents are John G. and Minnie (Bruhn) Lundberg, the former born in Sweden, June 27, 1854, and the latter a native of Tama, Iowa. The father came to America in 1876 and took up his abode in De Kalb, Illinois, where he established a tobacco and notion store, which he is still conducting. He has won a creditable place among the merchants of the city and is now widely and favorably known in business circles. Unto him and his wife were born seven children, of whom Victor Herbert Lundberg is the oldest. The family has for many generations lived in Sweden and the grandfather, J. Lundberg, was inspector of the estate of Count Stackelberg for over a half century, and J. G. Lundberg, the father of our subject, now has in his possession a gold medal which was awarded the grandfather for faithfulness and efficiency during that long service in Sweden.

Victor H. Lundberg at the usual age entered the public schools and passed through the successive grades, finishing his education in the high school. He afterward worked in the office of a shoe factory, where he remained for two years, after which he spent six months at high school and then accepted a position as general utility clerk in the postoffice of De Kalb. In 1897 he made a visit to Sweden, the native land of his ancestors, and remained there three months. The trip was thoroughly enjoyable and pleasing, but he realized fully that the labor conditions in this country are preferable, and was glad to return to the business life of the new world. He is now in charge of the general delivery at the postoffice in De Kalb and his faithfulness and energies are recognized in the office.

On the 18th of June, 1903, in De Kalb, Mr. Lundberg was married to Miss Edith Howell, who was born in New York November 19, 1879, the daughter of Charles and Lorano Howell. The

father was born in the Empire state. Mrs. Lundberg was the only child, her mother having died when she was two months old. She has become the mother of one daughter, Eleanor Lundberg, who was born March 24, 1904. The young couple reside at No. 564 Main street east, and are popular in the city where they have always lived, having a large circle of warm friends here.

Mr. Lundberg is well known in fraternal and military relations, being now a drum major in the Illinois National Guard, while formerly he was sergeant of Company A, Third Regiment. He affiliates with the Royal Arcanum and the Arken Union and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the republican party. He is interested in matters of general improvement and gives his co-operation to many movements for material, social, intellectual and moral progress in his native city.

ARTHUR L. PARKS.

Arthur L. Parks, a farmer, stock-raiser and breeder of Victor township, lives on section 28 and has an excellent property, which is known as the Willow Dale stock farm. It was upon this place and in the house in which he now resides that Mr. Parks was born April 3, 1869. His father, Edward Parks, was a native of New York, born near Lockport, and after spending his youth in the Empire state came west to Illinois when a young man, casting in his lot with the early settlers of De Kalb county. He was accompanied by two brothers and he purchased raw land, which he brought under the plow and transformed into rich and productive fields. In the course of time he owned a good farm and was recognized as one of the foremost agriculturists of the community.

Edward Parks was married in this county to Miss Margaret Gould, a native of Prince Edward Island and took his bride to his farm, where he continued to till the soil for a number of years. He likewise opened up the farm upon which his son Arthur now resides, owning two hundred and thirteen acres. It remained his place of residence until 1896, when he removed to Franklin county,

Kansas. He purchased and still owns a farm of nearly twelve hundred acres there, being one of the leading agriculturists of that part of the state. He lost his wife September 29, 1906.

Arthur L. Parks was one of a family of six sons and one daughter, all of whom are yet living. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for him in his boyhood days. He was educated in the common schools at Leland and when not busy with his text-books his time and energies were largely devoted to general agricultural pursuits. He rented land and farmed the place for several years before his marriage and in fact throughout his entire life has bent his energies to the work of tilling the soil.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey Mr. Parks chose Ella Bend, one of Victor township's native daughters. She was reared here and they were married on the 12th of February, 1894. Her father was Lewis Bend, one of the early settlers who came here from England. Following his marriage Mr. Parks engaged in farming on his father's land and afterward purchased the property, continuing its cultivation for four years, when he sold out and bought the old homestead, to which he removed in 1902. With characteristic energy he began its further cultivation and improvement and his labors have been productive of excellent results. He tiled and fenced the land and has greatly augmented the fertility of the soil through the rotation of crops. He has also engaged in raising pure blooded shorthorn cattle, beginning this business in 1903. He now has a herd of thirteen pure blooded animals and also has some pure blooded Jersey Duroc hogs and Shropshire sheep. His stock-raising interests constitute an important branch of the business and his careful management, keen discernment and unfaltering energy have made him a prosperous farmer.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Parks have been born three children: Shelby H., Alta M. and Ada, all of whom are at home. Politically Mr. Parks is a republican, having always supported that party, and is now a highway commissioner, having filled that office for two years. He is also a member of the school board and is district clerk. Throughout his entire life he has been a resident of the county and has witnessed the transformation which has been wrought in the conversion of once wild

land into valuable farms. He stands for advancement in all lines of public interest and among his acquaintances are many who entertain for him the highest regard.

AMOS W. TOWNSEND.

Amos W. Townsend, a pioneer of De Kalb county, came to Mayfield township with his father Stephen Townsend, in 1840, and at the age of eight years began life as the boys of that period were compelled to do in surroundings where luxury was unknown. Beginning life in such environments develops a man physically and mentally and gives a certain cast of character to men of his time that has made for the betterment of those who come in contact with them, and for those who follow in their footsteps a splendid example of self-sacrifice and energy which exerts a lasting influence.

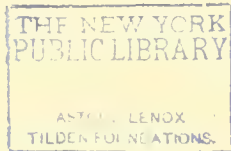
Mr. Townsend was a native of New York, born in the town of Neversink, Sullivan county, September 23, 1832. The family records give account of his great-grandfather, Charles Townsend, who lived for some years in Sussex county New York, but who spent his last days in Sullivan county, that state, where he passed away at an advanced age. At the time of the Revolutionary war he espoused the cause of the colonists and served in the militia of New York. His wife was a Miss Hall.

Their son, Joshua Townsend, was born in Deckertown, Sussex county, New York, July 14, 1787, and having arrived at years of maturity, wedded Phebe Porter, whose birth occurred at New Haven, Connecticut, February 17, 1787. The year 1840 witnessed their arrival in Mayfield township, De Kalb county, Illinois, and since that time members of the Townsend family have figured prominently in the development, upbuilding and progress of the county. Joshua Townsend departed this life April 17, 1861, while his wife survived until April 28, 1867.

Stephen Townsend, son of Joshua Townsend and father of Amos W. Townsend, was born in Sullivan county, New York, in the town of Neversink, June 30, 1807, and was there married to



Eleanor P. Townsend.



Miss Anna Denman, whose parents were William and Anna (Boorman) Denman, the former born in Ditchling, Sussex county, England, November 12, 1763, while the latter was born in Sheddum, Kent county, England, August 7, 1772. Crossing the Atlantic to the United States they became residents of the town of Neversink, Sullivan county, New York, where the death of Mr. Denman occurred December 10, 1858, while his wife passed away June 5, 1842. Their daughter Anna became the wife of Stephen Townsend, of whom extensive mention will be made in the Mayfield township history in another part of this work, and in the year 1840 this worthy couple established their home upon a farm which Mr. Townsend purchased in Mayfield township, De Kalb county, Illinois. For some years he successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits. He died at the age of seventy-five years, while his wife reached the very advanced age of ninety-three and spent her last years in Sycamore.

Amos W. Townsend was a youth of about eight years when brought by his parents to De Kalb county. Thus he was reared amid the wild scenes and environments of a frontier locality. His uncle had arrived in the county in 1837. In the party that made the trip in 1840 three generations of the family were represented and all located in De Kalb county. The journey westward was made with teams and covered several weeks, for they journeyed after the slow manner of the times and over roads which were often in poor condition. Amos W. Townsend had already spent a year or two in the schools of the east and in this county continued a student in the district schools for a time, while later he had the advantage of instruction in Wheaton Academy, now Wheaton (Illinois) College. He had early become familiar with the duties and labors of the field and before he had attained his majority he began farming on land belonging to his grandfather, there remaining up to the time of his marriage.

On the 15th of October, 1857, in Sycamore, Mr. Townsend led to the marriage altar Miss Eleanor Pierce, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Amos W. Townsend took up their abode a few miles north of Malta upon a farm which Mr. Townsend purchased and which re-

mained their home for nineteen years. He was very successful as an agriculturist. In the fall of 1876, because of the death of the mother of Mrs. Townsend, they removed to a farm one mile west of Sycamore to make a home for Mrs. Townsend's father, Mr. Pierce. In addition to giving his personal attention to the management of his farm interests, Mr. Townsend soon became interested in the banking house of Daniel Pierce & Co. as junior member of the firm and contributed in no small degree to the success of that institution. He was a capable business man, alert and enterprising, seldom at error in matters of business judgment, and carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. He was just in his relations to all and demanded the same treatment for himself. He was never known to take advantage of another in trade transactions and throughout his entire life maintained an unassailable reputation for business probity.

In his political views Mr. Townsend was always an earnest republican and had firm faith in the ultimate triumph of the principles of his party, believing them most conducive to good government. He, however, never sought or desired public office and only served in the position of supervisor at the earnest solicitation of friends and neighbors. He was content to aid in matters of public progress as a private citizen and gave endorsement and hearty co-operation to many movements for the general good. Wherever known he was honored because of his well known ability and the strict integrity of his character, and thus when his death occurred on the 25th of August, 1887, it brought a feeling of uniform sorrow and deep regret. His best traits of character were reserved for his family, however, and he found his greatest happiness in providing for the welfare and comfort of his wife and children.

MRS. ELEANOR P. TOWNSEND.

Mrs. Eleanor P. Townsend, the wife of Amos W. Townsend, and daughter of Daniel and Phoebe (Brundage) Pierce, was born February 10, 1839, at Neversink, Sullivan county, New York, and in 1855 came to Illinois with her parents, who

settled in Sycamore. Her father was one of the prominent men of northern Illinois, of whom extended mention is made on another page of this work. Mrs. Townsend's early girlhood was spent in Sullivan county and she attended a private academy at Liberty, New York. She was sixteen years of age when she came to Sycamore and soon after she entered Miss Sill's Seminary at Rockford, Illinois, where she completed her education.

On the 15th of October, 1857, Eleanor Pierce gave her hand in marriage to Amos W. Townsend and they became the parents of five children: Frederick B., now president of the Pierce Trust & Savings Bank, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work; Jennie, the wife of Charles A. Webster, of Galesburg, Illinois; Anna, who became the wife of Frank E. Claycomb, of Monmouth, Illinois, and died April 8, 1892; Georgia, the wife of Captain John E. Yates, of Boise City, Idaho; and Mary, who became the wife of William R. Tapper, and died at Riverside, Illinois, August 7, 1902.

Mrs. Townsend was at once an acknowledged leader in religious, social and school affairs. She was the organizer of the Universalist society at Malta, which continued its existence during her residence in that place. She also served as school director while a resident of the Malta district and so far as we can learn was the first woman in De Kalb county to act in that capacity. Upon her removal to the Pierce farm near Sycamore she became prominent in the affairs of the Sycamore Universalist church. Her interest in the church deepened with increasing years and her spiritual life brightened as ill health prevented her from participating actively in the religious life of the church. She was prominent in Universalist circles of the state and for a number of years was one of the trustees of Lombard College, at Galesburg, as well as one of its most liberal supporters. She was the donor of the Townsend prize contest, a leading feature in connection with the college oratorical work, and did everything in her power to advance the interest of Lombard, which is a Universalist institution. She was also a member of the executive board of the National Woman's Centenary Association of the Universalist church. Her allegiance to the Uni-

versalist faith dated back to her youth and she left a liberal endowment to the church of Sycamore, of which she was a constant attendant and chief supporter during her life here. Always ready to perform any service in its behalf, willing to take up the work patiently and cheerfully when others had let it fall, she saw in the duties of the offices which she was called upon to fill a sacred obligation, therefore she performed them conscientiously and faithfully. She was indeed a power in the church, devoted, resourceful, energetic, a natural leader, greatly beloved by those with whom she labored and guided at all times in her work by the highest ideals.

Mrs. Townsend found greatest delight in having her children and grandchildren with her and many were the happy hours spent by them around her genial hearthstone. She possessed many admirable traits of character. Her treatment of others was invariably characterized by generous consideration. She was a lady of most kindly spirit and generous disposition; charity and benevolence were among her strong traits, her ever-ready sympathy was always touched by a tale of sorrow or distress and she was quick to do everything in her power to relieve the grievous burdens that others were bearing. She approached those whom she aided not with any sense of condescension but as a friend whose spirit found its best expression in giving aid to others. She recognized the truth of universal brotherhood and individual obligation, but it was not any sense of duty which prompted her beneficence but a heart which beat with ready sympathy and kindness for all. She passed away on the 20th of December, 1904, and the memory of her noble life is a sacred treasure to all who knew her and remains as a blessed benediction to her many friends.

W. E. CHERRY.

W. E. Cherry is one of the best known residents of Cortland and no history of the village would be complete without mention of his life. He was born at Auburn, New York, August 23, 1830. His father, Cyrus J. Cherry, was drowned in a Wisconsin lake while hunting ducks, and the

mother was left with a family of six children, of whom W. E. Cherry was the eldest son, although there were two older sisters. In 1841 the family left Auburn, New York, and Mr. Cherry has since lived in different places in Missouri, Wisconsin and Illinois, finally settling at Batavia in the year when Abraham Lincoln was first elected president. He made his way to Chicago on the same train which bore some of the delegates to the republican national convention of 1860, and while in the city he heard Owen Lovejoy speak in the wigwam there. He also heard William H. Seward address a crowd on the streets during the days of the convention upon the subjects at issue.

As stated, Mr. Cherry after coming to Illinois, established his home at Batavia, Kane county, where he lived for a number of years, removing to Malta township, De Kalb county, on the 14th of April, 1879. Since that time he has made his home within the borders of the county, finally removing to Cortland in "potato digging time" in 1888.

Mr. Cherry was married in early manhood to Miss Sarah Barker, of Missouri, who was three days his junior. They had no children of their own but reared an adopted son and daughter: Frank Cherry, now living in Cortland; and Mrs. Clara A. Gerber, now a resident of Independence, Missouri. Mr. Cherry has always regarded them as his own children and neither of them ever knew any other place as home or any other father. Having lost his first wife, Mr. Cherry was married to Miss Catherine Burt, of Batavia, Illinois, on the 8th of June, 1871, and they became the parents of six children: Mary Maud, who was born September 4, 1875, and died March 12, 1881; Zoe Ellen, born February 20, 1877; Enos Burt, who was born November 19, 1879, and died April 28, 1880; William Enos, born June 1, 1886; Celia Maria, born June 4, 1888; and Harry Edward, born December 12, 1891.

Mr. Cherry worked for many years as a wagon blacksmith and the last contract which he had was to iron five thousand wagons for the Newton Manufacturing Company of Batavia. He suffered from ill health at different times for many years but at last received much aid from the Vienna Medical Institute of Chicago, and at the age of seventy-six years he is able to attend to some

business, distributing family medicines among his customers, including some of the best families of De Kalb county. He compounds his own medicines and obtains a good income from their sales. Not only does he sell in Cortland but also has mail and telephone orders for his remedies.

The family have a pleasant home in Cortland and a notable event in the family history is the fact that the mother of both Mr. and Mrs. Cherry were members of their household for many years. When they were married Mrs. Cherry's mother, Mrs. Mary L. Burt, became a member of the family and remained here until her death on the 3d of August, 1900, having lived with them all the time and in fact having never been separated from her daughter for any length of time during her entire life. Mr. Cherry's mother, Mrs. Hannah Wilcox Cherry, had been with them for twenty-five years when her death occurred January 9, 1906, at the very extreme old age of ninety-eight years. She would often fast and would neither drink tea nor coffee. She was very discreet and her temperate way of living was undoubtedly a factor in her longevity. Her death was apparently without pain. The family had noticed that her strength was failing but she had no disease and her death was simply the wearing out of the tissues, occasioned by old age, for she lived to be almost a centenarian. Mrs. Burt was past eighty-nine years of age when she was called to her final rest. The family had been a most pleasant household and the friends often spoke of the Cherry residence as the Old Ladies' Home. A great many people came to visit the two dear old mothers, who remained so long to grace the household and who both now lie buried in the family plat in Malta cemetery. Mrs. Mary Ball Burt was a distant relative of Mrs. Mary Ball Washington, the mother of George Washington, the father of his country. The genealogy of the Ball family has been published and a copy of it is to be found in the Cherry family library.

Of the younger generation of the family we make mention as follows. The daughter, Zoe, on the 4th of May, 1896, became the wife of Edwin F. King, who was born August 29, 1869. They had two children: Bernice, who was born February 6, and died February 12, 1899; and Dorothy, born February 1, 1900. Miss Celia Cherry

was married October 13, 1905, to A. B. Steuben, who was born May 27, 1881. Their marriage had been planned as a home affair but the young couple took the matter into their own hands and it is now a matter of record that theirs was the first automobile elopement to occur in De Kalb county. Mr. and Mrs. Cherry are very hospitable people and it is their feeling and that of their children that "there is no place like home." They delight to entertain their many friends, who are frequent visitors at the family residence.

J. M. JOHNSON.

J. M. Johnson is successfully engaged in the operation of a valuable farm of three hundred acres in De Kalb township and also devotes considerable attention to stock-raising. In the control of his business affairs he displays an aptitude for successful management, combined with unfaltering energy. He was born in Afton township, August 1, 1865, a son of Nels M. and Anna Johnson, and has spent his entire life in this county.

The father was a native of Sweden and in early life came to the United States, taking up his residence in De Kalb, Illinois, in 1853. After seven years spent in that city he removed to Afton township, where he lived for three years, and then became a resident of De Kalb township, settling on a tract of land of eighty acres on section 7. He purchased that place and kept adding thereto until his farm comprised three hundred acres. Later he bought four hundred and forty acres of land in Nebraska. His success was notable from the fact that when he came to America he had very little capital, but he possessed what was still better—energy and a determination to succeed. As the years passed by, through his industry, frugality and wise investment he prospered and at his death, which occurred January 6, 1886, he was one of the prosperous farmers of the county. His wife died in De Kalb on the 18th of March, 1907, after a short illness. She was also a native of Sweden and crossed the Atlantic in 1854, landing in Boston, Massachusetts.

In his boyhood days J. M. Johnson attended the public schools of the county, and under his parents' instruction he also learned to read and

write the Swedish language. He is today a well informed man, keeping in touch with the trend of modern thought as manifest in business and political circles. The occupation to which he was reared he has made his life work and as he carries forward the work of field and meadow he is meeting with very desirable success. He is engaged in the cultivation of three hundred acres of land in De Kalb township and is also treasurer of a company which owns a full-blooded Percheron horse for breeding purposes. He is likewise engaged in the raising of Poland China hogs and his business in its various departments is proving profitable, while in the county Mr. Johnson is classed with the leading farmers and stock-raisers.

On the 9th of January, 1897, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Johnson and Miss Anna Nelson, who is a native of Sweden, born December 27, 1866. Her parents, both natives of Sweden, are now deceased and never came to the United States. Mrs. Johnson crossed the Atlantic in 1888. She had four brothers and three sisters, of whom two are yet living in Sweden and three came to the new world. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have four children: Effie E., born November 8, 1897; Harold G., March 31, 1899; Elva L., June 6, 1901; and Agnes, January 14, 1903.

Mr. Johnson and his wife are members of the Swedish Lutheran church and he is a member of the Modern Woodman camp, No. 46, and the Elks lodge, No. 765, at De Kalb. He is also vice president of the Swedish Republican Club of De Kalb and is one of the prominent supporters of the party, having always voted that ticket and labored for its success. He is now assistant supervisor of De Kalb township and for three years has been school director. He has figured prominently in local political circles and exerts considerable influence among the Swedish-American residents of the township and city of De Kalb.

ANDREW H. OLMSTED.

Although starting out in life in a humble financial position Andrew H. Olmsted, of Genoa, has through his own persistency of purpose and unfaltering energy gained a gratifying measure of success which now classes him among the wealthy retired farmers of De Kalb county, where he has

extensive landed possessions aggregating seventeen hundred acres, all of which is in one body, while he also owns six hundred and forty acres of land in Logan county, Kansas.

Mr. Olmsted was born in Delaware county, New York, January 12, 1833, a son of Caleb and Samantha (Wager) Olmsted, both of whom were natives of Delaware county. The young couple there began life on a farm and four children came to bless their home. In 1844, the father removed with his family to Illinois, making the journey by canal and lake to Chicago, whence they made their way to St. Charles, and on to Genoa, locating on a farm three miles east of the latter city. He pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land and opened up a fine farm, which now constitutes a portion of the farm owned by the subject of this review. He later secured another tract of land situated on section 16. He improved his farm with a good house and barn, hauling the lumber used in their construction from Chicago on a sled. He likewise set out a good orchard and made his home on the farm for many years, but his last days were spent in Genoa, where his death occurred in 1887, being survived by his wife for only a few months.

Andrew H. Olmsted was reared to agricultural pursuits, early becoming familiar with the work of the fields. He was a little lad of only nine years when his parents removed to this state from New York, and as his age and strength permitted he assisted his father in the arduous task of developing and cultivating new land. At one time, in connection with a cousin, he was engaged in breaking land for others, owning a large breaking plow and eight yoke of oxen, and in this way broke hundreds of acres of new land. He remained under the parental roof until he had reached the age of twenty-five years, when, in December, 1860, in Genoa, he was married to Miss Rebecca Jane Eiklor, a native of Huron, Ohio, and a daughter of Frederick Eiklor, who removed from the Buckeye state to Illinois at an early day, thus becoming one of the pioneer settlers of this state.

Following his marriage Mr. Olmsted located on a farm on section 17, Genoa township, this tract comprising eighty acres of partially improved land. He broke the land with an ox team and in due time erected a substantial house, good barns and outbuildings, the lumber for this purpose

being hauled from Chicago. He has since added to his possessions from time to time until he is today the owner of seventeen hundred acres of land, which is divided into six farms, all adjoining, and he now has six sets of good buildings, so that his place presents the appearance of a little village. He also owns six hundred and forty acres of land in Logan county, Kansas. When Mr. Olmsted started out in life on his own account he incurred an indebtedness of six hundred dollars, on which he paid interest at the rate of ten per cent. He soon discharged this obligation and worked his way upward as the years passed by until he has become one of the largest landowners of De Kalb county, his success being due to his untiring energy and the assistance of his estimable wife, who has indeed proved to him a valuable and worthy helpmate. Mr. Olmsted was actively identified with agricultural pursuits until 1885, when he removed to Genoa, where he built a nice residence, and here he has since made his home, merely giving supervision to his landed interests.

Unto our subject and his wife have been born three daughters but the youngest, Effie, died at the age of two years, while the surviving daughters are: Cora May, now the wife of Dr. Robinson, of Genoa; and Ada Maud, the wife of Charles Brown, a banker of Genoa.

Mr. Olmsted is a staunch advocate of republican principles, casting his first presidential ballot for John C. Fremont in 1856, and he has supported each candidate of the party since that time. He has never been active as an office seeker, for his extended business interests have fully claimed his time and attention. Mrs. Olmsted holds membership with the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Olmsted has made his home in De Kalb county for six decades and during that time has seen a wonderful transformation in this section of the state, for when he arrived here the town of Genoa was still a thing of the future and there were but eight or ten buildings in the entire township. Soon other settlers located here, farms were developed and improved and the thriving little town of Genoa sprang into existence and today De Kalb county ranks among the foremost sections of the state, while in this work of improvement and progress Mr. Olmsted has not only been a witness but has been an active participant so that he can now look with just pride upon the work that has

here been accomplished. His life is another proof of what determination and energy has to do with success, for, though starting out in the business world with no capital and with an indebtedness he has gradually worked his way upward until he is now classed with the wealthy and substantial residents of this part of the state.

HORACE WRIGHT FAY.

Horace Wright Fay, second representative in the legislature from De Kalb county, soldier in the Civil war and county surveyor, was born August 11, 1801, in New York state. He was the sixth in direct descent from John Fay, who was born in England in 1648, and who came to America and died in Marlboro, Massachusetts, in 1690. The record of succession is as follows: John Fay's son, born in 1669, at Marlboro, died in 1747 at Westboro, Massachusetts; Deacon James Fay, who was born in 1707, in Marlboro, and died in 1777, resided at Westboro, Grafton and Hardwick; Daniel Fay, born in 1728, at Westboro, Massachusetts, died in 1815 at Hardwick, Massachusetts; Jonathan Fay, born in 1774 at Hardwick, was buried at Squaw Grove, De Kalb county, Illinois, in 1837; and Horace W. Fay is subject of this sketch. Three generations of his family have since resided in De Kalb county, making a record of nine generations in America in about two hundred and thirty-six years.

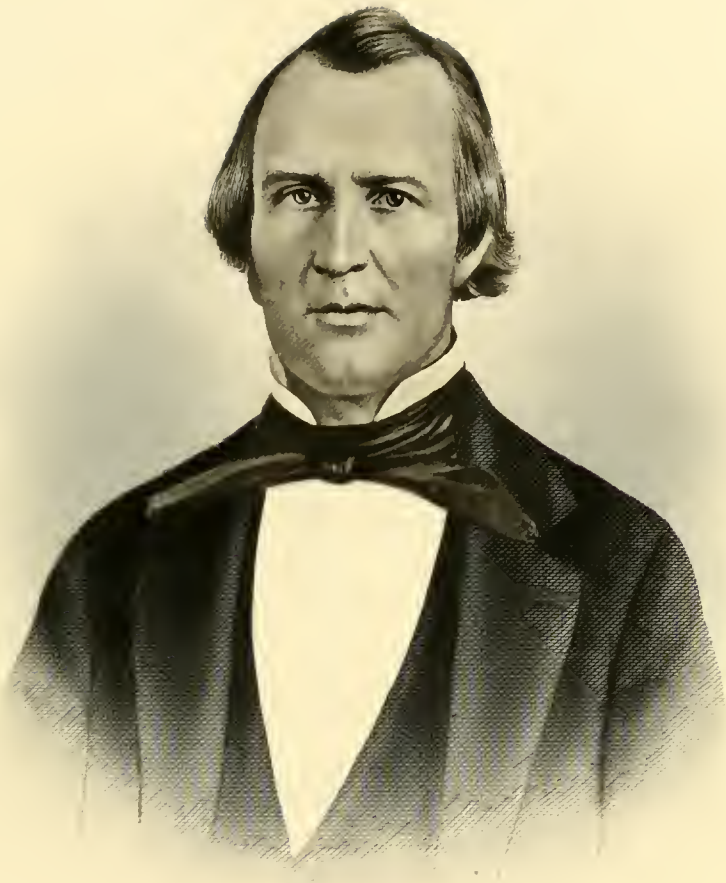
About 1837 Horace W. Fay came to De Kalb county, Illinois, and in conjunction with his brother, Wells A. Fay, who came to the county in 1836, bought land in Squaw Grove township. Their aged father and mother started overland from the east to make their home with them, but the father died en route while in Chicago, January 12, 1837. Their mother, Rhoda (White) Fay, lived many years in Squaw Grove township. Horace W. Fay's brothers and sisters are as follows: Roswell Fay, who died about 1870, in Squaw Grove township; Roxana Carpenter, grandmother of Mrs. Henry A. Adams, of Sandwich; Horace Wright Fay, of this sketch, who died at Vicksburg, Mississippi; Austin Fay, who was killed in the Mexican war; Maryetta Barnes, who died at Ottawa; Wells Alvirus Fay, who set-

tled in Squaw Grove township in 1836, and died at Hinckley, Illinois, in 1879.

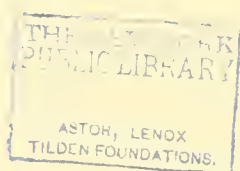
The subject of this sketch was first married to Roxana Eaton. Unto this union were born five children: Edwin Horace Fay, soldier in the Mexican war, now at Hinckley, Illinois, father of H. W. Fay, of De Kalb; Mahala Hough, wife of the first editor of De Kalb county; Mary Juliet Carpenter, wife of Ex-Senator Carpenter, of Kansas; Rhoda S. Merritt, first wife of John Merritt, of Clinton township; and Frances Cordelia Snow, wife of Owen Snow, of Brecksville, Ohio. About 1834 Mr. Fay's wife died and later he was married to Abida Adams, who died on the Beitel farm in Squaw Grove township about 1847. They had one child, Julia Cordelia Bates, who lived for many years at Hartford, Connecticut. While a member of the state legislature in 1848-1850 he met and married Mrs. Margaret Stipp, now living in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She had two children, Herman Stipp, who served as a soldier, and Georgia Hamlin. The children of the third marriage are as follows: Mrs. Alice Wilson, of Free-land, Illinois; Walter Fay, who was killed in the railway service at Boone, Iowa, in 1898; Frank Leslie Fay, of Rapid City, South Dakota; and Perley S. Fay, a railroad man of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

In 1853 Mr. Fay was elected surveyor of De Kalb county and served until 1858. He ran lines upon almost every quarter section of the county and platted Sandwich, Malta and parts of De Kalb. He was one of the civil engineers of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Horace W. Fay answered his country's call in 1861 and went to the front in Colonel Richard Oglesby's regiment. He enlisted at Birds' Point, Missouri, December 2, 1861, as principal musician in the Eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for a period of three years. He was discharged to receive the appointment as chaplain in the First Mississippi Heavy Artillery, December 7, 1863. He saw active service at Shiloh and was at the siege of Vicksburg and died in the service at that place April 18, 1864. His remains were buried in the soldier's cemetery at Vicksburg.

Mr. Fay was a delegate to the first republican convention of De Kalb county. There had been a great upheaval of political affiliations in the county in 1854. The pioneers had been divided



Horace W. Fay



into three parties, democrats, whigs and free soilers, but upon the founding of the republican party it became apparent that this organization represented the views of the great body of De Kalb county citizens. On September 14, 1854, a mass convention was held in Sycamore to select representatives to attend the republican convention at Aurora. The delegates selected were chosen from the old parties as follows: democratic, Horace W. Fay; G. A. Colton, Joseph Sixbury, James Harrington and Royal Crossett; free soilers, Pierpont Edwards, Stephen Townsend, Thurston Carr, David West, James H. Beveridge and E. S. Gregory; whigs, Renben Pritchard, W. J. Hunt, H. A. Joslyn, William Byers, Dr. E. Rose and John N. Braddock.

The veteran surveyor was a familiar figure among the pioneers of De Kalb county. Boundary lines were being constantly established and he came in contact with about every family. He was a devout Christian gentleman and officiated as an itinerant minister and preached in nearly all the log school houses of the county. He was an accomplished musician and scholar and taught singing and district schools in pioneer days. He took an active part in political matters and his name is associated with many of the early important meetings of the county.

HIRAM OSTRANDER.

Hiram Ostrander is one of the honored veterans of the Civil war and is now serving for the third term as commander of Potter post, No. 12, G. A. R., at Sycamore. He was born in the town of Butternut, Otsego county, New York, July 9, 1833, his parents being Hiram and Adelia (Calkins) Ostrander, who were likewise natives of New York. The father was a cooper by trade and later followed the printing business in the east. Subsequently he removed to Minnesota, where he engaged in newspaper work and resided there until the death of his wife, when he removed to Michigan, spending his last days in the home of a daughter. His wife passed away at Hokah, Houston county, Minnesota. She was the mother of five children. One son, James Ostrander, is now a resident of Hokah, Minnesota.

He was a soldier in the Civil war, participating in the Indian campaigns on the frontier.

Hiram Ostrander acquired a limited education in the public schools but early began to earn his living and at the age of fourteen years was employed to drive the stage over the mountains in New York. He worked in that way for about one year and during the succeeding year was employed as a farm laborer at five dollars per month. He afterward worked on a dairy farm near Columbus, New York, until 1853, when he came to the middle west by way of Ypsilanti, Michigan. The first year in De Kalb county he drove the stage from Sycamore to Cortland for at that time the railroad had not been built. He afterward worked on the Hamlin farm on the De Kalb road, taking care of the horses. In 1860 he made a trip to California on horse back and was five months and five days on the way. He spent some time in the Sacramento valley, but when he heard of the outbreak of the Civil war, he wished to join the army as an Illinois soldier and returned on horse back to De Kalb county. Mr. Ostrander proved his loyalty to the old flag by enlisting in October, 1862, as a member of the Eighteenth Illinois Cavalry. At Peoria this regiment was consolidated with the Fourteenth Illinois and Mr. Ostrander, who was serving as a private, was put on detailed duty in Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina and West Virginia. At the close of the war he was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, August 25, 1865, having done his full duty as a soldier and shown himself most faithful to the stars and stripes.

When the war was over, Mr. Ostrander returned to De Kalb county and there engaged in farming for a number of years. He then took up his residence in the city of Sycamore, since which time he has been engaged in training and taking care of horses. He is now past seventy-three years of age, is still active and alert and is today taking care of a number of horses for F. B. Townsend. In 1891 he was elected sheriff of the county and served four years. His early political support was given to the whig party but for many years he has been an ardent republican, in thorough sympathy with the principles of that party. He served for one term as alderman of Sycamore.

Mr. Ostrander, while waiting at Peoria to be mustered into the United States service at the

time of the Civil war, returned to Sycamore and on the 2nd of January, 1863, was married there to Miss Ruth E. Foster. He then left his bride to go to the front. Mrs. Ostrander is a daughter of William Foster, a native of the Empire state, who came to Illinois in 1846 and in 1856 became a resident of Sycamore. He was a well-to-do farmer and his old homestead is the present residence of our subject. He died twenty-one years ago at the age of seventy-one years and is still survived by his widow, who in her maidenhood was Jane Keyes. Mrs. Foster is a native of New York and on the 15th of March, 1907, she attained the age of ninety-two years. With the exception of her eye-sight, she retains her faculties unimpaired and in fact enjoys remarkable health for one of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Ostrander became the parents of two children, but Cora May died at the age of three years and the other died in infancy.

Mr. Ostrander has long been a prominent and influential member of the Grand Army post at Sycamore and for fourteen years served as quartermaster, while at the present time he is serving his third term as its commander. He delights in recalling reminiscences of the tented field and the experience which came to him when he wore the blue uniform of the nation and defended its starry banner. He has always been a temperate man, having never spent five cents in a saloon; he never took but one chew of tobacco and for several years he has not smoked. His life has indeed been exemplary in these respects and those who know him admire him because of his fidelity to principles.

CHARLES MORTON.

Nature was lavish to De Kalb county in her bestowal of opportunities for successful agricultural development. The land, once wild and unimproved, responds readily to the care and cultivation bestowed upon it and brings forth rich and abundant harvests. It also makes excellent pasture land for stock and the raising of horses, cattle and hogs constitutes an important industry in the business life of this portion of the state. Mr. Morton has taken advantage of the opportunities offered along agricultural lines and has met

with gratifying success in raising grain and stock as is indicated in his ownership of an excellent farm of one hundred and thirty acres on section 28, Victor township. He also owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 15, the same township. Both are well improved properties and the enterprise and labor of Mr. Morton are indicated thereby. He came to Illinois in 1856, locating in La Salle county, and to De Kalb county in 1863, bringing to the west a spirit of enterprise and determination that enabled him to take advantage of the conditions which here existed and to shape opportunities to his own use.

Mr. Morton was born in Portland, Maine, on the 19 of February, 1839, his parents being George and Mary S. (Purinton) Morton, the former a native of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and the latter a native of the Pine Tree state. Following their marriage they lived for a time in Lynn, Massachusetts, and in 1856 came to Illinois, settling in La Salle county, where they remained until 1863 and then came to De Kalb county. Both the father and mother spent their remaining days in Victor township. In their family were six children.

Charles Morton, the second in order of birth, was reared in Massachusetts to the age of seventeen years, enjoying the advantages afforded by the good schools of that state. After acquiring a high-school education, he came to the west when a young man and remained with his father until his marriage. It was on the 23d of December, 1869, in De Kalb county, that he wedded Miss Lucy Davis, who was born and reared in Victor township, a daughter of Albert Davis, who arrived in this county in 1844 from Canada and was a native of New York. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Martha Robinson, was a native of Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Morton located on the farm where they now live in 1870 and he has since erected a neat and substantial residence as well as a good barn and corn cribs. He has put up a wind pump, has set out an orchard, has fenced his fields with hedge and woven wire. In addition to the home place of one hundred and thirty acres he has purchased a quarter section of land not far distant and this he now rents. Both places are well improved properties and Mr. Morton is yet active in the management and control of the home place, raising good crops and also raising

and feeding considerable stock annually in connection with his son Harry G.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Morton have been born three children: Harry G., who assists in the operation of the home farm; Edith L. and Eunice L., both at home. Mr. Morton is a believer in democratic principles and has generally voted the party ticket in national elections, but in 1904 supported Theodore Roosevelt. At the local elections he does not consider himself bound by party ties and gives his support to the candidate whom he thinks best qualified for office. He is a believer in the Universalist faith. Mr. Morton has lived in the county from an early period and has seen and shaken hands with the old Indian chief Shabbona. There were many evidences of Indian occupancy at the time of his arrival in the state but the white man was busy with the work of reclamation and the labor which he has wrought in the passing years has so changed De Kalb county that it bears little resemblance to the district into which Mr. Morton made his way so long ago.

ADOLPHUS MELANCTHON JOHNSON.

Adolphus Melancthon Johnson is one of De Kalb county's native sons but is of Swedish lineage and possesses many of the sterling characteristics which have ever been attributed to the Swedish people. His parents were Magnus and Christine (Johnson) Johnson, who came from Sweden to De Kalb county in 1854, being early residents of this part of the state. The father was born in Smolen, November 16, 1833, and died in De Kalb township on Christmas day of 1897, after a residence of more than four decades in this county. His wife, also a native of Smolen, was born April 16, 1836, and died in De Kalb township, February 1, 1902. They were people of genuine personal worth, active and energetic, and the father gained a goodly measure of success in his farming operations.

Adolphus M. Johnson was born on the old family homestead, June 3, 1864, and was graduated from the public schools of Milan township, De Kalb county. He then went to Elburn, Illinois, where he attended school for a time and subsequently went to Geneva, Illinois, where he com-

pleted his education. Having put aside his textbooks, he accepted a clerkship in a general store in Geneva, where he remained for two years. He next went to Chicago, where for a year and a half he was identified with the Phoenix Incandescent Light Company, after which he returned to De Kalb, where for three succeeding years he was in the employ of Jacob Haish. Desiring that his labors should more directly benefit himself, he began farming on his own account in 1901, and purchased ninety acres of land in De Kalb township, which he still owns and operates. His farm is equipped with modern accessories and he has placed his fields under a high state of cultivation, so that he derives therefrom a good annual income.

On the 15th of January, 1890, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Tillie Elizabeth Johnson, and they have become the parents of five children: Effie, Earl Evans, Hiram Harold, Vernon Webster and Abner Marion. The family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. The parents are members of the Swedish Lutheran church at De Kalb and Mr. Johnson affiliates with the Modern Woodmen camp there. In his political belief he is a republican. His entire life has been passed in this county and the fact that many of his staunchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood days to the present is an indication that his has been an honorable and upright life.

LEE R. HUDGENS.

Lee R. Hudgens is one of the successful and up-to-date farmers of Sandwich township, whose property comprises one hundred and thirty acres of land on section 23 within a half mile of the corporation limits of the city of Sandwich. By birth, by training and preference, he is a western man imbued with the spirit of enterprise and progress which have ever been the dominant factors in the development of this section of the state. He was born in La Salle county, July 1, 1861.

His father, Augustus P. Hudgens, was a native of Louisiana, his birth having occurred in New Orleans about 1824. The grandfather, Dr. John Hudgens, was of English ancestry, being descended

from one of the passengers of the *Mayflower*. He died of yellow fever in New Orleans, after which his wife and son, Augustus P. Hudgens, removed to Boston, Massachusetts, making their home with the mother's people. Augustus P. Hudgens was reared therefore in Boston and in 1848 came westward to Illinois, settling in Newark. There he engaged in merchandising for a few years and was regarded as one of the intelligent, enterprising and progressive business men. He married Miss Annis Potter, a native of New York and daughter of Darius Potter, one of the early settlers of La Salle county, living on the Fox river. Mr. Hudgens purchased government land at Leeland, Illinois, becoming owner of about two hundred acres, upon which he opened up his farm and there reared and educated his children. He developed the property and at length sold that farm, after which he spent three winters in Florida. He died at the home of a son in Chicago, December 12, 1896. His wife departed this life at her home in Sandwich in 1901. Mr. Hudgens was prominent and active in community affairs, serving as trustee of schools and as supervisor for a number of years. He was well known as a man whose natural and acquired talents well fitted him for leadership and throughout the community in which he lived he was honored and respected.

Lee R. Hudgens is one of a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, of whom four sons and three daughters are yet living. The oldest brother, Milton D. Hudgens, is a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana. Seymour I. Hudgens is now a practicing lawyer in Boston, Massachusetts, and is a graduate of Harvard College. Dana C. is a graduate of the State University of Champaign and is now an architect and mechanical engineer of Chicago. The sisters are: Hulda J., living in Sandwich; Augusta, wife of Joseph Skinner of Bedford; and Olive, who is with her sister in Sandwich.

In taking up the history of Lee R. Hudgens we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in this part of the state. He was reared in La Salle county and after acquiring his preliminary education in the common schools, became a student in the Sandwich high school. He remained with his father until he had attained his majority and afterward engaged in operating the home farm for four or

five years. He was married in Sandwich on the 29th of January, 1885, to Miss Mary D. Carr, who was born, reared and educated in that city and is a daughter of Captain Lindsey Carr, who was a soldier of the Rebellion, commanding a company as its captain until killed at Island No. 10 in 1862. He had a brother who is a noted artist and has a studio in New York city. He was sent by the government to Cuba during the Spanish-American war to do work there and is well known in art circles. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hudgens have been born two children: Lue and Mitt, both at home.

In 1902 Mr. Hudgens purchased the farm upon which he now resides. It is an excellent property, well improved. He rents much of the land, while he gives his attention to the raising and feeding of cattle and other live stock. He feeds and ships about three carloads of fat cattle each year and also about two carloads of hogs. He is a very successful feeder and also makes a business of buying and shipping horses, to which work he has given his attention for several years. He is well known in La Salle, De Kalb and Kendall counties as a prominent live-stock dealer, conducting a very successful business. Politically Mr. Hudgens is a staunch republican and has never sought nor desired office. Mrs. Hudgens is a member of the Presbyterian church at Sandwich. Both are highly esteemed throughout the community and have a circle of friends that is limited only by the circle of their acquaintance. Mr. Hudgens has been a resident of the state throughout his entire life. He has traveled quite extensively in other states but regards Illinois as the best of all and is fully satisfied with the advantages and productiveness of the Fox river valley.

HENRY BENJAMIN GURLER.

Henry Benjamin Gurler, dairyman, author and lecturer on dairy topics and a man of state and national reputation, was born May 21, 1840, at Chesterfield, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, and is a son of Benjamin and Harriet (Hopkins) Gurler. The father was also a native of Cheshire county, born at Nelson, October 25, 1807. The



H. B. Gurber.

paternal grandfather of our subject was Thomas Gurler, who removed to Nelson in 1772 and was accompanied by his widowed mother, his father having been lost at sea. He was a sea captain whose home was at Marblehead, Massachusetts. The family on the Gurler side originally came from Wales. Thomas Gurler married Susanna Farwell, a relative of ex-Senator Charles Farwell, of Illinois, and J. V. Farwell, the great merchant of Chicago. They reared a family of ten children, all of whom grew up and occupied prominent stations in life. Five of them came to Illinois and five remained in New Hampshire. It was in 1856 that Benjamin Gurler, his wife and four children came to this state and settled on section 32, De Kalb township, De Kalb county. For thirteen years he was engaged in the manufacture of augers and bits and then followed farming until 1886, when he removed to De Kalb and died there in 1889. His children were Henry B.; George H.; Mrs. Sarah M. Snow; Mary J., who died a few years after coming to Illinois; and Mrs. Lizzie Coey, who was born in this state in 1860.

During his boyhood and youth Henry B. Gurler lived with his parents and assisted in carrying on the farm. He improved his spare moments in study and prepared for teaching school and taught two terms. In July, 1861, he enlisted under Captain J. D. Butts in the Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry and saw service in Missouri, Kentucky, Alabama and Mississippi. At Iuka, Mississippi, in September, 1862, he was mustered out and returned to De Kalb where he clerked for Atwood Brothers and Flinn & Hyde. In May, 1864, however, he re-enlisted and joined Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Pickett, of Chicago. He was elected second lieutenant of his company and saw service in Kentucky and Missouri, being mustered out at Chicago in 1864.

After returning to De Kalb in October, 1864, Mr. Gurler bought out Mr. Hyde of the firm of Flinn & Hyde, and about a year later his brother George H. purchased the interest of Mr. Flinn, the firm becoming Gurler Brothers. They dealt in groceries and farm products and carried on business on the present site of the Barb City Bank. After two years the junior member purchased the store.

In 1868 Henry B. Gurler removed to the old homestead and that same year bought the Clover Dairy Farm, where he carried on the experiments that have made him famous. In 1870 he located on the farm and started his experimental work. At first he had but twenty cows, which were doubled in a couple of years, and his first year's work averaged only one hundred and fifty pounds of butter per cow. He realized that the farm was not paying properly on the outlay and effort and he set out with a scientist's instinct to work out a plan for improving conditions. This was before the days of the Babcock test and each cow's milk was kept separate and the cream churned by itself. In this tedious way he weeded out the unprofitable cows and in twenty-four months' time he had raised his annual average to two hundred and sixty-eight pounds of butter per cow. He left the farm in 1881 and in the spring of that year H. B. and G. H. Gurler, under the firm of Gurler Brothers, built the De Kalb creamery. During the next few years they bought the creameries at Malta, Five Corners, Hinckley (with H. H. Hopkins), Shabbona Grove and built the creamery at Shabbona.

Gurler Brothers were the first in the world to buy milk by the Babcock test, Professor Babcock of the Agricultural College of Madison, Wisconsin, having devised a plan by chemical action and centrifugal force to separate the butter fat from the milk. A small sample was taken from each customer's milk daily and the test was made once a week. This proved the best way to get the value of the milk. In 1896 the firm of Gurler Brothers was dissolved and the creameries were divided, H. B. retaining the De Kalb and Five Corners creameries.

At this time H. B. Gurler turned his attention toward producing certified milk. For years he had carried on experiments and was getting his farm and herd ready for doing this work. He was encouraged in the enterprise by the leading physicians of Chicago to produce a milk perfectly pure for them to prescribe for the infants and invalids that came under their care. He was one of the first to have his cows tested for tuberculosis by the state veterinarians. He fitted up his stables with cement floors and mangers, provided white suits for his employes, established a system of ventilation, a sanitary bathing plant, and

every precaution was taken to make the milk pure. In November, 1895, he commenced shipping the certified milk to Chicago. At first the business was aided by physicians prescribing the milk to patients. The industry has grown until he is now doing a business of fifty thousand dollars per year.

In 1900 Major Alvord of the United States dairy division of the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., solicited Mr. Gurler to furnish photographs showing in detail the plans at his farm and furnish samples of the milk for the Paris Exposition. The milk was seventeen days in transit and kept sweet four days after its arrival. The French chemist would not believe that it had not been doctored until it was analyzed. Mr. Gurler was awarded a gold medal at that exposition. His work has given him a national and international reputation and he has been visited by people from all over the world by those interested in advanced dairy work, having visitors from England, Germany, Japan, New Zealand and Russia.

Mr. Gurler has served as president of the National Butter, Cheese & Egg Association; treasurer of the National Dairy Union, the organization that secured the passage of the oleomargarine law. He was president of the Illinois State Dairyman's Association two terms and while in that position he assisted in getting through the state board of agriculture a resolution that was the first step toward getting national legislation against oleomargarine being sold as butter. He has also been elected president of the National Dairy Show of Chicago.

In 1891 Dean Henry of Wisconsin University induced him to take charge of buttermaking in the first dairy school. Following this Mr. Gurler continued in the same work in Vermont for two terms and three terms in the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College. There was a demand for a practical work on dairying and in 1894 he was induced to publish a book, entitled Gurler's American Dairyman, which has been used as a textbook in the leading schools. The following words of praise are from ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin:

"One of the most notable things in connection with practical dairying during the present (1895) year is the publication of a practical treatise on that subject by a man of wide experience, trained

judgment and skilled common sense. It treats every phase of the question from the breeding and selection of the cow to the final marketing of the finished product. * * * We have read the book with great care—much of it more than once—and the more we read it the better we like it. As a literary production it is almost equal to Grant's Memoirs, so unaffected is its diction, so direct and simple its sentences, so candid in every utterance. He writes of what he knows, of what he has seen and tried, and unlike many writers of books, he has the rare gift of omitting the superfluous and uncertain. Having been in personal business contact with every branch of the subject for many years—growing the fodder, feeding and milking the cows, creaming the milk and churning and marketing the butter in the private dairy and in the creamery—his experience as an instructor in the dairy schools of Wisconsin, Vermont and Pennsylvania has taught him what to say and how to say it. The result is that he has given us the best book on dairying that was ever written, not too learned or too technical for the beginner, nor too verbose or commonplace for the scientist, the expert or the editor. The publishers (J. H. Sanders Publishing Company, Chicago) have done their part well, as well in the matter of price (one dollar) as in typography and press work. At least ten thousand dairy farmers and butter makers should read this book during the coming winter."

This book won the commendation of the dairy authorities of two continents and Mr. Gurler has been in constant demand as a lecturer on dairy subjects at institutes and agricultural schools. In this capacity he has appeared in Canada and at least twenty of the states. Dean Waters, of Columbia College at Columbia, Missouri, has said of him: "That no other man in the world has done so much for dairying."

On the 27th of March, 1867, Mr. Gurler was united in marriage to Miss Salenia Rolfe, a daughter of George Rolfe, and to them were born three children: Stella Frances, now the wife of Franz Lundberg, who since 1894 has been associated with Mr. Gurler in dairy work; Lulu May, the wife of E. P. Ellwood, youngest son of Isaac L. Ellwood; and Hazell, who died March 24, 1885, at the age of four years and four months. The mother of

these children died January 11, 1902, and Mr. Gurler was again married October 5, 1904, his second union being with Mrs. Cora Dodge, widow of Lucian Dodge. She bore the maiden name of Cora Tiffany and is a daughter of Vester and Louisa Tiffany.

Mr. Gurler was a charter member and first commander of Merritt Simond post, G. A. R., at De Kalb, and is also a member of the Masonic order. Politically he has affiliated with the republican party. He is an enthusiastic sportsman and has hunted deer, bear and lynx and has at his home a room filled with highly prized trophies of his capture. In all of his research Mr. Gurler has made money making secondary consideration, and while he has been moderately successful in a financial way, he has built up a name and will leave a heritage to the world that cannot be valued in gold and silver. After half a century of activity in the community, yet vigorous in mind and body, in the midst of friends who recognize his services to the world, he is now more fully enjoying the satisfaction that comes as the heritage of a noble and well spent life.

CHARLES G. HOUGHTBY.

Charles G. Houghtby, becoming a resident of De Kalb in early boyhood days, has since made his home here and is now owner of an excellent farming property of two hundred and forty-three acres in Shabbona township. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, August 6, 1850, his parents being John and Margaret (Gibson) Houghtby, of whom mention is made on another page of this work in connection with the sketch of their son, John Houghtby.

In taking up the personal history of Charles G. Houghtby we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in this locality. He was reared to farm life and attended the common schools. For twelve years he was bookkeeper for his father who acted as foreman of a large estate in England. On the 1st of May, 1869, he crossed the Atlantic to Canada, and two years later engaged as a sailor on the lakes and made a trip to Chicago. Being pleased with this part of the country he left the boat at Milwaukee and made his way to Earlville,

Illinois, where he arrived with a cash capital of thirty cents. This made employment an immediate necessity and he went to work for a farmer named Herbert Hyde. The next winter was spent in the woods of Canada, after which he came to De Kalb and went to work on a farm for George Spray, in Shabbona township. In 1882 the father and sons purchased a tract of land and later Charles G. Houghtby of this review, bought one hundred and fifty-eight acres of that tract, upon which he has since made his home. The place had but few improvements upon it when it came into his possession. He has added to it a dwelling, has erected a large barn and other outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, and has laid many rods of tile, thus draining the land and adding to its productiveness. He now owns two hundred and forty-three acres which have been converted into rich and productive fields which yield to him large crops annually. He carries on general farming and is meeting with much success in his work.

In 1884 Mr. Houghtby was married to Etta Abel, a native of Shabbona township, daughter of Ezra Abel, now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Houghtby have been born ten children: Ezra, Arthur, Ernest, Alice, Margaretta, Marion, Esther, Grace, Susan and John. Of this number Marion is deceased, while the others are yet at home. Mr. Houghtby and his family attend the Congregational church of Shabbona. He is a republican and is serving his fifth year as school director. Coming to De Kalb county empty-handed he steadily advanced from an humble financial position to one of affluence and his success has been wrought along honorable and modern lines of agricultural development.

FREDERICK J. BENT.

Frederick J. Bent owns and operates a farm of forty acres in Afton township and is well known in that part of the county, for his birth occurred in Afton township, January 1, 1865, and he has spent much of his life in that locality. He is the eldest child of John J. and Harriett (White) Bent, the former born at Watertown, New York, July 3, 1831, and the latter on the 16th of April,

1838, at Wrentham, Massachusetts. In his boyhood days the father made his way to Aurora, Illinois, where he remained until his marriage, when he removed to Afton township, where he farmed until his death in 1885. His wife survived him for about nine years, passing away in 1894. One son of the family, Clinton A. Bent, is now principal of the schools at Castle Rock, Colorado.

A common-school education fitted Frederick J. Bent for the practical duties of life and he received ample training in farm work under the direction of his father, whom he assisted in the labors of field and meadow. He continued upon the home farm until 1896, when he went to Boulder, Colorado, where he took up farming and stock-raising, continuing in business there until 1900, when he returned to Afton township and bought eighty acres, comprising the old Bent homestead. He has since sold one-half of this but is still the owner of forty acres of rich and arable land, in addition to which he has seven hundred acres near Brighton, Colorado.

On the 22d of January, 1893, Mr. Bent was married to Miss Anna E. Barclay, a resident of Washington, D. C., and a daughter of Frederick Barclay, who at present is in government employ at the nation's capital. Mr. and Mrs. Bent attend and support the Methodist church and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He has never sought to figure prominently in public life but has not been remiss in the duties of citizenship, while giving the greater part of his time and attention to his farming interests. He is well known in De Kalb county and especially in Afton township, where the greater part of his life has been passed, and his friends are many.

EVERETT NORMAN.

Everett Norman is one of the active business men of Kirkland, where he has resided for twenty-six years, while his connection with De Kalb county dates from 1865, making him therefore one of its early settlers. A native of England, he was born in Yarmouth, County Suffolk, about thirty miles from London, on the 10th of April, 1836. His father, Edward Norman, also a native

of Suffolk county, was there reared and was married. Mr. Norman was a gardener and fruit grower and emigrated to the new world in 1845, thinking to enjoy better business opportunities on this side of the Atlantic. He first settled in Canada, where he remained for four years, and then removed to Wayne county, New York.

Everett Norman was reared in the place of his nativity to the age of nine years and then accompanied his parents to the new world. At an early age he began providing for his own support. He followed any occupation that would yield him an honest living and as the years passed by made progress in his business life. He was married in Canada in 1854, when a young man of eighteen years, to Miss Elizabeth Maria Landon, who was born in Canada and was in her eighteenth year at the time of her marriage. Mr. Norman afterward worked by the month in order to provide for his family. He remained a resident of the east until 1871, when he came to Illinois, settling in De Kalb county. He located first on a farm at Shabbona, where he worked by the month for two years and then removed to Kirkland, where he rented a farm which he cultivated for ten years. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode in the village of Kirkland, where he established a trading business, which he conducted with success for eleven years, when he sold out and opened a restaurant and boarding house. He continued in that line for four years and then purchased where he now resides. For the past five years he has conducted a fertilizing plant and he is well known in Kirkland and throughout the surrounding district.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Norman have been born four children. Mary is the widow of John Moore and resides at Hawkeye, Fayette county, Iowa. She has a family of seven daughters. Lucy Ann is the widow of S. G. Rowan, of Kirkland. Hattie, the youngest, is the wife of Frank Riddell, of Kirkland, and they have four children, one of whom is the wife of Maurice Haite. Mr. and Mrs. Norman have altogether eleven grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. They lost a son, Charles Norman, who reached adult age and was married but is now deceased, dying May, 1902, aged thirty-six years. He left a wife and three children.

Politically Mr. Norman is a republican. He has never sought or desired office but served for

one term as school trustee. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church, and he was one of the early members of the Woodmen camp at Kirkland. He has seen this town develop from a crossroads village of only three buildings and has witnessed the progress of the county along agricultural lines, seeing the entire countryside converted into rich and productive farms. His life has been one of activity and he is well known in the locality here he lives.

CHARLES E. WILSON.

Charles E. Wilson is one of the prosperous farmers, stock raisers and feeders of Sandwich township. He lives upon a neat and well improved farm of one hundred and forty acres on section 2, and his activity, his trustworthiness in business and his helpful interest in all that pertains to the county's welfare and improvement, have made Ed Wilson, for so he is called by his many friends, a valued resident of this county. He has lived in the county since 1843, having been brought thither by his parents when a little lad of about two years. He was born in Onondaga county, New York, July 19, 1841.

His father, William Wilson, was a native of Paisley, Scotland, and was there reared to the age of seventeen years when he ran away from home, and got aboard a man-of-war, on which he came to the United States. He at first made his home in New York and was there married to Miss Melinda Burchin, a native of the Empire state, born in Cattaraugus county. Mr. Wilson was a cooper by trade and secured employment at the salt works, where he manufactured barrels for several years. Attracted by the opportunities of the new and growing west where land values were comparatively small and where competition was not so great, he came to Illinois with his family in 1843, settling in De Kalb county in the neighborhood where his son Ed now resides. Here he secured one hundred and sixty acres of land and opened up a new farm, turning the first furrows in the fields, and after breaking the sod, he planted the seed which in the due course of time brought forth good crops. In 1852 he went to California and there died several

years later. His wife, however, remained with her children in this county.

Ed Wilson was reared to manhood in De Kalb county amid the usual scenes, environments and experiences of life on the frontier. Because of his father's early death he was thrown upon his own resources at a tender age and is largely a self-educated as well as a self-made man, having had little opportunity in his youth to attend school. His minority was largely a period of earnest and unrelenting toil but he thereby became a self-reliant young man—and the spirit of self-help is the source of all genuine worth in the individual.

In 1868 Mr. Wilson chose a companion and helpmate for life's journey, being married on the 21st of October of that year to Miss Alice Fay, daughter of Horace Fay, for many years county surveyor here. Mrs. Wilson is a native of De Kalb county and her education was acquired in the public schools while spending her girlhood under the parental roof. Prior to his marriage Mr. Wilson had saved money sufficient to enable him to purchase the farm upon which he now resides. He at first bought eighty-six acres of land, to which he has since added a tract of fifty-four acres. Following his marriage he brought his bride to his new home and with characteristic energy began to cultivate and develop the land. He built here a new residence, also put up good barns and outbuildings and now has his place enclosed with woven wire fences. The land is well tilled, whereby its productiveness has been greatly enhanced, and in fact the Wilson property is said to be the best improved farm in Sandwich township. It is indeed the visible evidence of the labor of Mr. Wilson and is a monument to his diligence and persevering spirit which he has every reason to be proud of. He started out in life without a dollar and is today one of the substantial citizens of the community. He has made a business of raising and feeding hogs and has at times from one hundred to one hundred and fifty fat hogs upon his place. He also raises high-grade horses and is a partner in a company that owns a fine imported Clydesdale for breeding purposes.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson has been blessed with six children: who are still living: Edna, now the wife of Albert Kutzner, a farmer of Somonauk township; Charles E., who follows

farming in Big Rock township; Myrtie, the wife of John Schults, a farmer of Sandwich township; Wells F., who carries on business as a barber at Manhattan, Illinois; Mollie, the wife of Harry Striker, a druggist of Chicago; and Glenn, yet at home. They also lost their first born, Willie, who died at the age of six years, while Willis died in infancy.

Mr. Wilson exercises his right of franchise in support of the republican party, having voted for each presidential candidate at the head of the ticket since he cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He has served on the school board but has never been an office seeker, his time and attention being fully occupied with his business interests. His wife is a member of the United Presbyterian church, while Mr. Wilson is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a pioneer settler and has witnessed the greater part of the county's development, his memory forming a connecting link between the primitive past and progressive present with all its evidences of modern civilization. He has followed the old breaking plow, driven several yoke of oxen, and has lived to see the introduction of the modern riding plow turning broad furrows and greatly lessening the arduous labors of the farm. He has seen the building of railroads through the county, has witnessed the introduction of the telephone and telegraph, and has seen the primitive log house replaced by the substantial modern structures and the methods of teaching have been as greatly improved as the buildings. At all times he has stood for advancement and in his own life proves the force and value of enterprise and unfaltering labor, showing that success is ambition's answer.

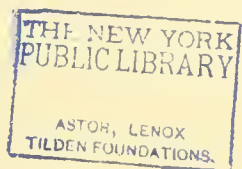
CAPTAIN ALMON F. PARKE.

Captain Almon F. Parke, a well known pioneer settler of De Kalb county and one of the few remaining veterans of the Civil war, makes his home on a farm on section 8, Sycamore township, his postoffice being Genoa. Captain Parke was born on a farm in Evans township, Erie county, New York, January 25, 1838, a son of Larnon Z. and Martha W. (Fenton) Parke, the former born in

1800 and the latter in 1799. The paternal grandfather, Reuben Parke, was born June 10, 1772, and died in Indiana, at the advanced age of about ninety years. His wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth R. Ford and was a sister of Captain Almon Ford, who was a captain in the war of 1812. She was born in Connecticut, and her death occurred at Captain Parke's residence in Sycamore township, in De Kalb county, the burial taking place on the ninety-fifth anniversary of her birth. The son, Larnon Z. Parke, learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and for many years continued operations along that line, but later learned the mason's trade and followed that until he suffered a stroke of paralysis during the war. For many years he made his home on a small tract of land near De Kalb but his last days were spent in that city, his death there occurring September 14, 1885.

Captain Parke was a youth of eighteen years when, in 1856, he accompanied his parents from his native state to Illinois. His education, begun in the east, was continued in the De Kalb schools until he had completed the high-school course, after which he attended Mount Morris Seminary. He is one of a family of four sons and two daughters, all of whom reached years of maturity, but the only other surviving member of the family is a sister, Mrs. J. D. Lott, who resides in Chicago.

Following the completion of his education, Captain Parke was engaged for one year in teaching school. He then learned the brick and stone mason's trade under his father, and at the age of twenty years began work in this connection on his own account. During this time the Civil war had been inaugurated and he had watched with interest the course of events. Believing that he owed his first duty to his country, Almon F. Parke then assisted in organizing a company and was mustered into service at Dixon, Illinois, September 2, 1862, as second lieutenant of Company K, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He went with his regiment to Camp Douglas, Chicago, whence it was sent to Kentucky, thence to Nashville and went into winter quarters at South Tunnel near the latter city. While in camp at the latter place Mr. Parke became ill of typhoid fever, remaining in a hospital at Gallatin, Tennessee, for two months. When he had suffi-

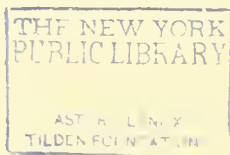




Capt. A. J. Parks



Ruth H. Parke



ciently recovered to take his place on the field he was assigned to duty with the pioneer corps and sent to Murfreesboro. Within three months after being mustered into service our subject was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and while on duty with the pioneer corps the captain of his company resigned. He was then commissioned to take his place and was ordered back to take command of his company. Soon after being commissioned captain, our subject joined his company at Nashville and with his regiment went to Wauhatchie Valley, while in the spring of 1864 he entered on the Atlanta campaign. He participated in every battle during the campaign and although he had some narrow escapes, being once shot through the coat and his scabbard once struck with a minie-ball, he was never wounded. Following the Atlanta campaign, the Twentieth Army Corps, of which the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Regiment formed a part, was given a rest at Atlanta.

Receiving word that his father was ill, Captain Parke then secured a leave of absence for seven days, which he spent at home, and upon returning for active duty with his regiment he found that it had gone on the march to the sea. He got as far as Nashville, then went to Chattanooga, but found that he could not get through. He was then assigned to the command of a company at the former city, and for a time was under General Thomas, while later he was under General Harrison. After Sherman reached the sea, Captain Parke was relieved from duty in Tennessee, where he had been serving on the military commission, trying criminal cases. When the commission dissolved he received an order to report to his command at Raleigh, North Carolina, and while on his way to that city he learned of the assassination of President Lincoln. From Raleigh his regiment marched through Virginia on its way to Washington, and after participating in the grand review in that city, his regiment was ordered to Chicago, where it was mustered out of service on the 7th of June, 1865.

Following the close of hostilities Captain Parke returned home, having made a most creditable military record. He then resumed his work as a mason in Sycamore and De Kalb, and as he prospered in his undertakings and his financial resources permitted, he invested his money in a tract

of land in Afton township, but continued to work at his trade until 1869, while during this time he also carried on the work of the farm.

On the 1st of September, 1870, occurred the marriage of Captain Parke and Miss Ruth Hall, who was born on a farm in De Kalb county, a daughter of Ephraim Hall, whose birth occurred in Wallingford, Connecticut, March 15, 1808. He located in De Kalb county in 1836, and his death here occurred when he lacked but one week of having attained the age of eighty-eight years. Following his marriage Captain Parke located on his farm, where he continued operations until 1873, when he disposed of that property and removed to his present farm on section 8, Sycamore township, which at that time comprised two hundred and forty acres, and which was deeded Mrs. Parke by her father. In addition to this property the captain owns a farm of one hundred and forty-four acres in Boone county, Illinois, which is now occupied by his son. In 1884 Captain Parke erected a modern brick residence on his homestead property and also built good barns and outbuildings, necessary for the shelter of grain and stock. He tiled his land and set out a good orchard, and altogether his place constitutes one of the valuable and well improved farms of this portion of the state. He has ever followed the most practical and progressive methods of farm work and his labors have been rewarded by rich crops.

Unto our subject and his wife have been born two sons and four daughters who are still living, while one is deceased. The living members of the family are: Nelson R., who resides on his father's farm in Boone county; Henry H., who graduated from the literary department of the University of Michigan and for a time he engaged in teaching in West Virginia, but is now operating one of his father's farms; Mary, the wife of Harry W. Frantz, a resident of Chicago; Mila and Ruth, both attending the Chicago University; and Eleanor G., a young lady at home.

Politically Captain Parke was formerly an advocate of democracy, casting his first presidential ballot for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. He now votes an independent ticket, supporting men and measures rather than adhering strictly to party. He is a believer in good schools and has done much for the improvement of the educational interests of this part of the state, having served on the

school board for many years, while for several years he also acted as district clerk. He was formerly a Mason, belonging to the lodge and chapter, but since the war has not been identified with any fraternal organization. Captain Parke has been a resident of De Kalb county for more than a half century, during which time he has been as loyal to its interests as he was during the dark days of his country's history, when, on southern battle-fields he defended the stars and stripes. He is numbered among the pioneer settlers of this county and is also one of its few remaining veterans of the Civil war.

MAGNUS FABIAN CARLSON.

Magnus Fabian Carlson, well known in business circles as a photographer in Sycamore, his native city, was born September 23, 1862. His father, Magnus Fabian Carlson, was a native of Sweden and in 1853 came to the United States, settling in Sycamore. He was a cabinet-maker by trade and followed that pursuit in Sycamore for some time, but later followed the carpenter's trade and did some contracting. He was married when he came to Sycamore and he and his wife were the first married Swedish couple living in that city. At the time of their arrival the Northwestern Railroad extended only to De Kalb and there they remained for a time but not liking the town, they came overland to Sycamore to remain temporarily it being their intention to go to Rockford. Mrs. Carlson, however, was so well pleased with Sycamore that she prevailed on her husband to remain and he continued a resident of that city up to the time of his death, which occurred August 16, 1862. In that year he enlisted for service in the Civil war, but becoming ill, he died before the company went to the front. He was a member of the Swedish Lutheran church, was a republican in politics and was a respected man. In his business life he was meeting with success, while all who knew him entertained a warm regard for him because of his fidelity and honorable, manly principles. His wife, Mrs. Anna Carlson, was born in Sweden and they were married there. Her death occurred July 9, 1904, when she was seventy-eight years of age. She was a woman of strong person-

ality and lovable disposition. Her home was ever open for the reception of people from her native land until they found a place for themselves. Some years before her death, one hundred and fifty of her friends and those whom she had befriended, gave a most delightful entertainment for her in the nature of a surprise party which was a testimonial of their esteem.

In the family were five children: Edith, wife of D. A. Giles, a resident of Albert Lea, Minnesota, where she died in 1894; Carl E., who is clerking in Sycamore; Andrew J., who is in business in Bottineau, North Dakota, and was chief of police at that place in former years; John W., an iron molder at Batavia, Illinois; and Magnus F., of this review.

In taking up the personal history of Magnus F. Carlson we present to our readers a life record of one who is well known in Sycamore. He entered the public schools here at the usual age and passed through the successive grades until he became a high school student. He then entered a store as a clerk and was employed there for about ten years. Later he learned photography and bought out a business in 1893. He has since conducted his photograph gallery with success. He has a well equipped studio and utilizes the latest processes in carrying on his art. The results obtained are usually acceptable and his patronage is now gratifying.

In April of 1889 Mr. Carlson was married to Miss Charlotte V. Shurtleff, daughter of Ephraim and Susan Shurtleff, of Sycamore. The Shurtleffs are an old American family, which was represented in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Carlson was born in Sycamore township in 1867. A sketch of her father will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Carlson were born two children: Ione E., born April 3, 1890; and Frank S., born March 7, 1895. Mrs. Carlson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Carlson belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of the Maccabees. He is likewise identified with the Knights of the Globe and both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star lodge, of which Mrs. Carlson is a past worthy matron. In politics Mr. Carlson is a republican but does not seek nor desire office, preferring to

give his time and attention to his business interests, in which he is meeting with well merited success.

ANDREW HARMAN KYLEN.

Andrew Harman Kylan, who is engaged in business in De Kalb as a mason, landed in America with a cash capital of only thirteen dollars. He was an emigrant from Sweden and though his financial resources were limited, he possessed untiring energy and determination. These qualities enabled him to succeed where others of less resolute spirit would have failed. As the years have passed by he has worked his way upward, and in late years has enjoyed a goodly measure of prosperity.

Mr. Kylan was born in Sweden, May 20, 1850, his parents being John H. and Louise (Calholm) Kylan, also natives of Sweden. The father died in 1857 and the mother, reaching the advanced age of eighty-six years, passed away in 1903.

Andrew H. Kylan, the youngest of a family of three children, was only seven years of age at the time of his father's death. He pursued his education in Sweden, completing his studies in 1866, and two years later, when only eighteen years of age, came to the United States, landing at New York with but thirteen dollars in his pocket. With that meagre capital in his possession he started out to seek work and for six years was employed in New York. In 1874 he arrived in Malta, Illinois, where he remained for six years, and in 1880 came to the city of De Kalb, where he has since lived. After leaving school he learned the mason's trade, which he has followed throughout his entire life, and at the present writing is closely associated with building operations of that character in De Kalb.

On the 4th of November, 1870, Mr. Kylan was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Swanson, who was born in Sweden, October 1, 1848. Her parents were Swante and Christina Margreta (Roman) Swanson, both of whom were natives of Sweden but are now deceased. In their family were seven children of whom Mrs. Kylan is the youngest. Three of the daughters came to America, while the others lived and died in Sweden.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kylan have been born six children: Mrs. Hulda Thompson, born December 8, 1871; John W. Kylan, born September 3, 1873; Mary Louise, born September 25, 1875; Ray Oakley, born April 3, 1882; and two now deceased. The daughter, Mary Louise, is the wife of F. L. Gilbert, of Madison, Wisconsin, who for two terms served in the office of district attorney and is now attorney general of that state. The two children who have passed away were: Walter Eugene, who was born December 18, 1877, and died April 13, 1881; and Dora May, who was born October 31, 1879, and died April 8, 1881. The son John was a soldier in the Spanish-American war and as a member of Company M, Third Illinois Regiment, went with General Miles to Porto Rico. The troops landed at Ponce and were on guard duty there. John Kylan remained at the front until after peace was declared and then returned home with his regiment.

Mr. Kylan and his son are both stalwart republicans and he is a member of the Fraternal Tribunes. The family home is at No. 319 North street, De Kalb, and Mr. Kylan and the members of the household are well known in this city. He has made rapid and substantial progress since coming to America for when he arrived in this country he was unacquainted with the English language and knew practically nothing of the methods and customs of the people. He readily adapted himself to the changed labor conditions and proved his willingness to work by close application and untiring diligence, and as the years have gone by, he has been generally successful. He now belongs to the Masons Union, a strong labor organization, of which he is at the head. At this writing he is acting as financial secretary, while his son is corresponding secretary. Mr. Kylan has occupied this position since the organization of the union in 1902.

J. C. HENDERSON.

The work of his home farm makes steady demands upon the time and energies of J. C. Henderson, an agriculturist residing on section 29, Milan township. He is one of the native sons of the county, his birth having occurred in Clinton

township on the 15th of May, 1864. His parents, Samuel and Frances (Lackey) Henderson, were natives of Perry county, Pennsylvania, the former born May 30, 1831, and the latter October 21, 1839. They were married in that state, whence they came west about 1858 and took up their abode upon a farm of forty acres in Clinton township, De Kalb county, Illinois, being early settlers of this locality. Here Mr. Henderson carried on general agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1865, when he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 29, Milan township,—the farm now owned and operated by his son J. C. Henderson. When he located thereon not a furrow had been turned upon the place and his nearest neighbor was a mile and a half away. The father continued the improvement and cultivation of that farm until 1884, when he purchased one hundred and twenty acres in Shabbona township just east of Lee, cultivating that tract with good success until 1903, when he removed to Lee and there he and his wife are now living retired. He was for many years closely, actively and honorably associated with farming interests and is now living in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. While a resident of Milan township he served as school trustee, school director and road commissioner at different times. Both he and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lee and he has been a member of the board of trustees since the church was erected in 1877.

J. C. Henderson was educated in the district schools of Milan township and remained at home with his father through the period of his boyhood and youth. After he attained his majority he continued on the old homestead, managing the farm until 1903, when he purchased the property. He has here one hundred and sixty acres of good land that responds in golden harvests to the care and labor he bestows upon it.

On the 20th of September, 1887, Mr. Henderson was married to Miss Sarah M. Mullins, a daughter of George and Mary (Bostock) Mullins, who were of English extraction. Her father was born May 3, 1842, and was only ten years of age when he came to De Kalb county. He now owns land both in this and Lee counties but makes his home in the latter county. Mr. Mullins, who came to De Kalb county in 1865, was born November 1,

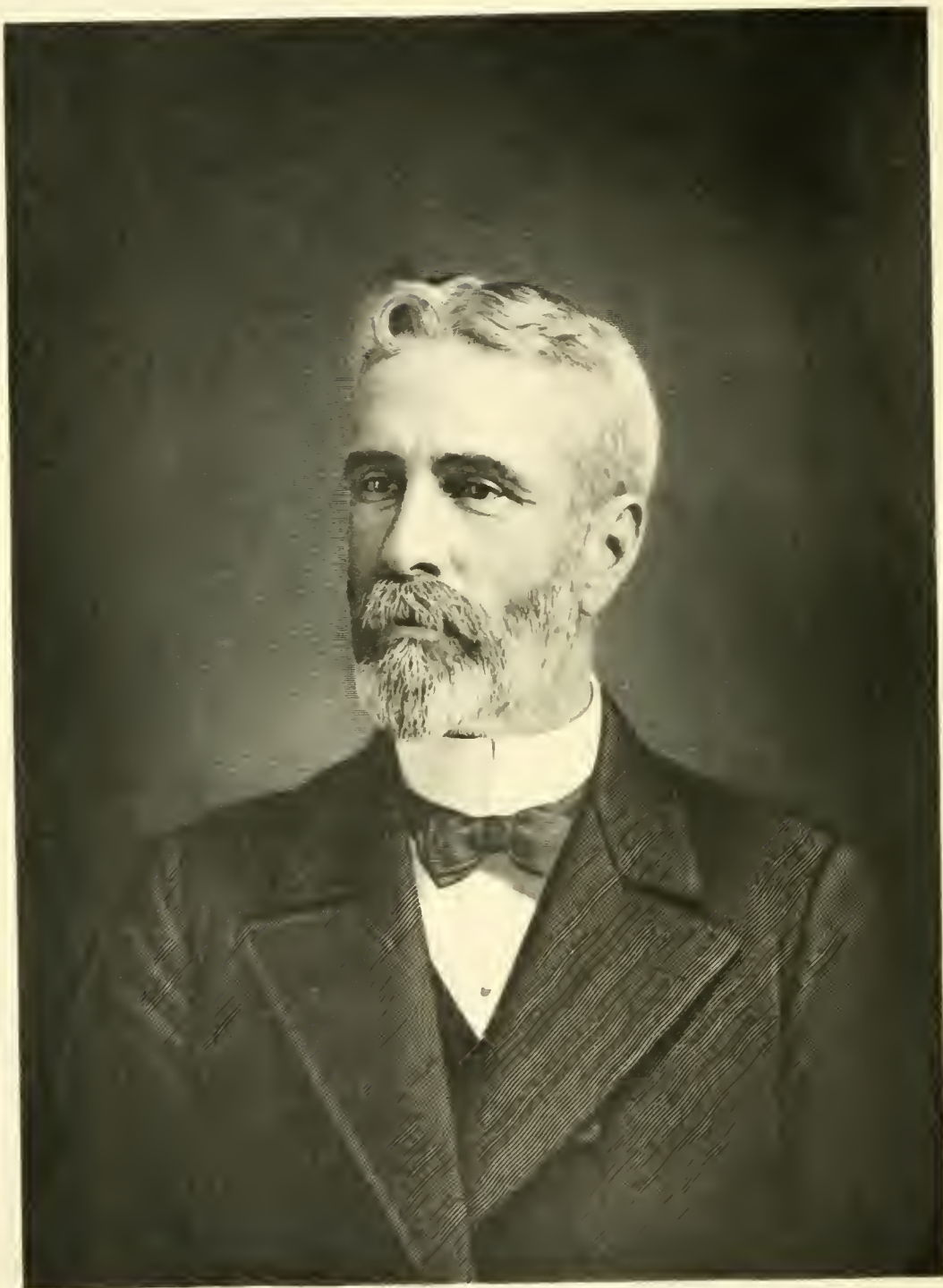
1848, and died August 12, 1886. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have been born six children: George S., born August 24, 1888, who is now in school in Dixon, Illinois; Mary F., who was born March 1, 1890, and is a student in Aurora, Illinois; Lester J., who was born July 17, 1892; Della S., who was born March 26, 1894; Miles Ellis, born May 8, 1903; and Villa, born July 30, 1906.

The parents and four eldest children are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and for the past eight years Mr. Henderson has served as one of the church trustees. He takes an active and helpful part in the church work and his influence is ever given on the side of right, justice and truth. Both Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are members of the Mystic Workers at Lee and he is also connected with the Modern Woodmen camp at that place. In politics he is an earnest prohibitionist. He believes in the practice of temperance not only in the use of spirituous liquors but in all his habits. He uses no tobacco and is careful not to abuse nature's laws. At the present time he is serving his township as road commissioner and is also school director, having acted in the latter capacity for twelve years. Religiously, politically and socially, and in business life as well, his has been an example which might be profitably followed by all who have true regard for the value of character and a desire that the human race shall be uplifted.

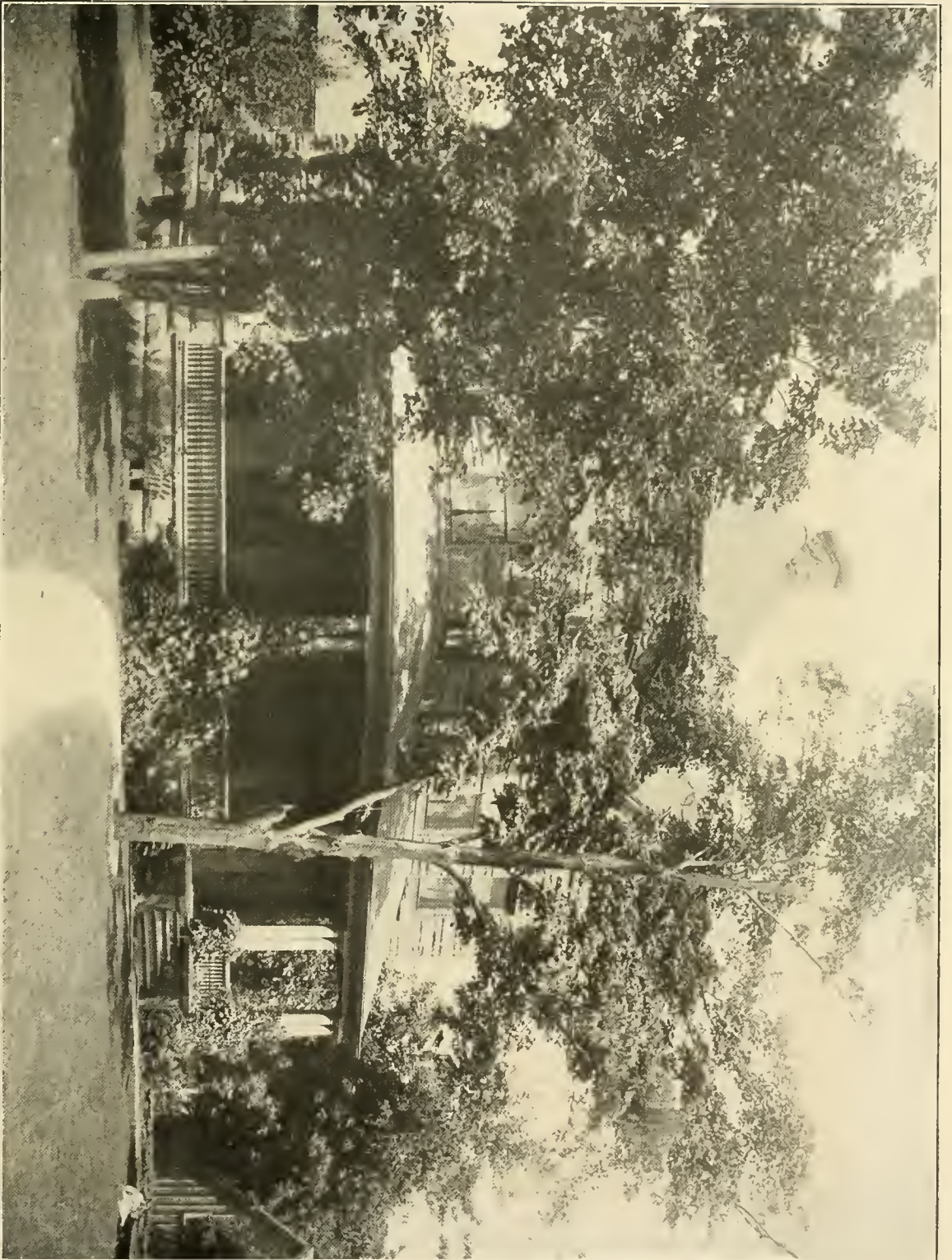
EDWARD L. MAYO, M. D.

Dr. Edward L. Mayo, whose life of high purposes and large usefulness made him one of the best loved citizens of De Kalb, passed away March 2, 1905, when in his sixty-second year. A native son of the county, he was born in Sycamore, on the 16th of June, 1843, and was a son of Judge E. L. Mayo, one of the leading pioneer residents of this part of the state. At the usual age the son began his education in the public schools of his native town, where he passed through successive grades, gaining a good English education to serve as the foundation for later acquired professional knowledge.

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E. L. Mayo M. D.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. E. L. MAYO.

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When he had attained his majority he took up the study of medicine in 1864 in the office of Dr. Bryant, while subsequently he continued his reading with Dr. Garvin as his preceptor. Entering Rush Medical College, of Chicago, he won the degree of M. D. in that institution in 1868 and located for the active practice of his profession at Malta, where he was not long in securing a liberal and gratifying patronage. There he remained for about seven years or until 1875, when he sought the broader field of labor offered at De Kalb and resumed his chosen life work in that city. Public opinion was never divided upon the question of his ability or fidelity to the onerous and responsible duties which rest upon the physician and surgeon. For twenty-five years he enjoyed a very extensive and growing patronage and he was, moreover, a thorough business man. He never refused to respond to the call of the sick room, even when the response occasioned much personal discomfort and inconvenience. He was a successful physician, easily the dean of his profession in the county, and his prominence and the attending honors which accompany pre-eminence in that high calling were honestly and fairly won through keen intelligence, hard work and persistent application. He continued in active practice until the later years of his life, when his own impaired health caused his retirement.

Dr. Mayo was first married in 1872, to Miss Alice Ballou, a daughter of W. P. Ballou, and they became the parents of two children: Ross E.; and Alice L., who is now the wife of Robert Stahl. Mrs. Mayo died September 28, 1880. In 1897 he was married to Miss Harriet M. Ellwood, daughter of Colonel I. L. Ellwood. A few years ago he erected a fine new residence at the corner of Main and First streets, where an air of culture and refinement prevailed and where a spirit of warm hospitality brought delight to their many friends. Unto this marriage was born one son, Edward.

Because of impaired health Dr. Mayo spent the winter seasons during the last four years of his life in the south. He was for some time in Florida but after the Christmas holidays went to Los Angeles, California, accompanied by his wife and son, for the improvement of his health. He was not benefited, however. Longing for home scenes, amid which so many years of his life of usefulness had been passed, being strong upon him, the

return journey was made and for two weeks after his arrival in De Kalb his life was prolonged, but on the 2d of March, 1905, he passed away. At his death one who knew him well, wrote: "Dr. Mayo lived a life of honor and great usefulness. In his private life, the life he lived by his own hearthstone, the life that his family and close friends knew, he was the ideal husband, father and host. Cheery, gentle and hospitable, his home was a haven of comfort for those who entered it. Dr. Mayo won his spurs by hard and faithful work and in his many years of toil among the high, the low, the rich and poor, he won that confidence in his patients that few physicians are capable of winning, and today many hundreds weep with those who mourn for the man who in their darkened homes has brought comfort, healing and sympathy. When business cares were put aside the Doctor sought his home eagerly and of the happiness he found there he gave right royally to those about him. His tenderness and devotion to his wife and children are sacred memories now. The love he gave them was of the sort poets sing."

The salient characteristics of his life were ever such as won him honor and regard. He had a great appreciation for good traits in his friends and had the faculty of bringing out the best there was in them. He knew men, knew them well, and had faith in them. His life was indicative of the fact that humanitarianism, honesty and prosperity are not antagonistic forces. He won a goodly measure of success and at the same time manifested a spirit of helpfulness and kindness that was entirely opposite to all self-centered interests.

E. A. MUZZEY.

E. A. Muzzey, a shoemaker of De Kalb, residing at No. 401 Gurler street, was born in Kane county, Illinois, October 14, 1843. He acquired a common-school education and afterward learned the shoemaker's trade, which he has made his life work, conducting a shop in De Kalb until 1862, when he went to Nebraska, where he also followed his chosen occupation. Upon his return to this state he established a shop on West Main street in De Kalb, where he has since remained, being the oldest and best known shoemaker of the city. He

is indeed an excellent workman and has received a liberal patronage in his line, his success being well merited.

On the 26th of November, 1874, occurred the marriage of Mr. Muzzey and Miss Ollie Depew, a resident of De Kalb. Unto them have been born eight children: James Edwin, who is now a shoemaker in St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Edith Anderson; Benjamin, who served through the Spanish-American war and is now a street car conductor in Chicago; Carrie, at Amboy, Illinois; Mrs. Anna Erickson, of Chicago; Bertha, who is a teacher in the schools of De Kalb; Gertrude, a student in the Normal School; and Ruth, who is attending the public schools.

Mr. Muzzey exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. He owns a comfortable home at No. 401 Gurler street and is pleasantly located in life. He has always been an active, industrious man, and whatever success he has achieved is due to his own efforts. All who know him entertain for him warm regard because his life has been in conformity with honorable, manly principles.

HENRY J. BUCKARDT.

The success which Henry J. Buckardt has attained is due to his enterprise, strong determination and business ability, and he is now classed with the representative farmers of Victor township, where he owns and operates a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. This is known as the old Buckardt homestead and is a well improved and valuable property. The house which is now his place of residence was the one in which he first opened his eyes to the light of day on the 4th of April, 1869. His father, John Buckardt, was a native of Germany, born in 1825, and having attained manhood in that country, where he was also married, he emigrated to the new world, becoming a resident of Somonauk, Illinois, about 1859. He was a mason by trade and followed that pursuit in De Kalb county for about five years. He then rented land and began farming. After three years spent in that way he purchased one hundred and sixty acres where his son now resides and opened up and improved this property, becoming

in the course of years a prosperous agriculturist of his community. He had been married in Germany, in 1849, to Miss Caroline Gruel, a native of that country.

Henry J. Buckardt is the youngest of four living children. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for him in his boyhood days. He worked in the fields from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the late autumn and through the winter months he attended the public schools. He was married in Somonauk, on the 21st of March, 1894, to Miss Leona Kohler, who was born and reared in Alsace, Germany, and after their marriage they took up their abode on the old home farm, which has since been their place of residence. Mr. Buckardt has further improved the property, has built a good barn, corn crib and chicken house and otherwise has done much to make the farm the present excellent property which it is today. He raises some stock and is numbered among the progressive agriculturists of the township.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Buckardt have been born three sons and two daughters: Lillie M., Artie E., Elmer J., Lizzie L., and Lloyd Henry. Mr. Buckardt was reared in the Lutheran church and belongs to that faith, while his wife is a communicant of the Catholic church at Somonauk. He is a stalwart republican in politics, though not an office seeker, and the only office he has ever held has been that of member of the school board. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen lodge of Somonauk and he is interested in all that pertains to the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of the community. That his life has been honorable and straightforward is indicated by the fact that many of his staunchest friends are numbered among those who have known him from his boyhood days to the present time.

MRS. LIDA B. McMURRY.

Mrs. Lida B. McMurry, a teacher, who since 1900 has been connected with the Normal School of De Kalb, save for the period of one year, is perhaps more widely known outside of the city because of her authorship of six volumes which have

been widely sold and which have brought her merited renown as a writer. She was born in Kiantone, New York, February 6, 1853, and in the paternal line is a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden and Miles and Barbara Standish. Her older brother, Isaac Eddy Brown, has been state secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Illinois for over twenty-five years, and her younger brother, Dr. Elmer E. Brown, is United States commissioner of education. Her father, Russell McCary Brown, was born at Locke Hollow, Cayuga county, New York, June 13, 1823, and in that state married Electa Sherman, whose birth occurred September 13, 1827. He came to Illinois in 1864, settling in Bradford, Lee county, and there engaged in farming. He died in October, 1888, and his wife passed away on the 9th of February, 1900. In their family were four children, of whom Mrs. McMurry is the second in order of birth. Her father had four brothers in the Union army during the Civil war, two enlisting with him as sharpshooters in 1861 and remaining in the service until discharged on account of ill health.

Lida Brown began her education in the common schools of Chautauqua county, New York, and afterward attended the State Normal School at Normal, Illinois, from which she was graduated in the class of 1874. She is a lady of broad scholarly attainments and has always been a student, constantly adding to her knowledge through reading and investigation. At the age of sixteen years she began teaching school and taught at Sublette, Illinois, two years prior to entering the Normal and two years after leaving that school. For one year she was connected with the high school of Arcola and one year with the graded country school at Clear Creek, Illinois.

She was married at Normal, Illinois, July 7, 1872, to William P. McMurry, who was born in Indiana, October 26, 1852, a son of Franklin and Charlotte McMurry, also natives of Indiana. He is the oldest of their family of five children and is a farmer, now living in Garden City, Kansas. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McMurry were born two children: Fred Russell, born July 7, 1879; and Karl Franklin, born October 31, 1880.

In 1884 Mrs. McMurry resumed teaching, for seven years being connected with the public schools at Normal. In 1891 she became a teacher in the

Normal School of that place, with which school she was connected for nine years, and in 1900 came to De Kalb to accept a position in connection with the Normal School of that place. She has here remained continuously since that time, with the exception of a period of one year, when she was out on account of ill health. She has made a reputation as one of the able educators of the state and has followed practical progressive methods, and under her guidance, the schools of which she has had charge have made substantial advancement. She holds high ideals in connection with her work and labors toward an advanced standard. She is a woman of action rather than theory and is quick to notice and utilize opportunities for improving the schools, rendering her labor of the utmost value to those who come under her instruction. Aside from her teaching she has displayed marked literary ability and has attained a national reputation as an author, having brought forth six volumes, including: *Classic Stories for Little Ones*; *Robinson Crusoe for Girls and Boys*; *Nature Study for Primary Grades*; *Our Language Book*; *Tree-tops and Meadows* (a collection of poems); and *Songs of Mother and Child*. In the last two she was assisted by Mrs. Agnes Cook Gale. Mrs. McMurry belongs to the State Congress of Mothers, of which she is honorary vice president.

When fifteen years of age she became a member of the Congregational church but for some time has been a member of the Baptist church. Her interests center in those lines which tend to benefit humanity and the cause of educational and religious work, scientific investigation and esthetic culture have therefore received her co-operation and endorsement.

EDGAR E. ARNOLD.

Among the residents of Sandwich township who are successfully carrying on the work of breeding and dealing in live stock and developing the fields according to modern methods of farming, is numbered Edgar E. Arnold, whose home is on section 2, Sandwich township. Here he has a farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres and he breeds high-grade cattle. He also raises Duroc Jersey hogs, Oxford sheep, fancy chickens, principally Ply-

mouth Rock, white Wyandotte, rose comb and brown leghorn breeds.

Mr. Arnold is a native son of De Kalb county, his birth having occurred in Victor township on the 10th of February, 1864. He is the son of Alford Arnold, a native of Lincolnshire, England, who, leaving his native country when a young man, emigrated to America. He resided for seventeen months in Tompkins county, New York, then came westward to the Mississippi valley, settling in Kane county, Illinois, about 1853. After two or three years he removed to De Kalb county and opened up a farm in Victor township. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made upon the land on which he located, so with ox teams he broke the sod and in the due course of time planted seed and gathered rich crops. This was one of the first settled farms of the locality. He bought more land until he owned one hundred and sixty acres, constituting a valuable property, and upon that place reared his family and spent his active business life. In the evening of his days, however, he removed to Somonauk, there to enjoy a well earned rest until his death, which occurred in 1899. His wife survives and is still living in Somonauk.

Edgar E. Arnold was reared in the usual manner of farm lads and was educated in the Snyder district school. He worked in the fields when not busy with his text-books and after attaining his majority began farming on his own account, renting land in Victor township for seven years.

It was in Victor township on the 10th of July, 1886, that Mr. Arnold was united in marriage to Miss Alvina M. Von Ohlen, who was born and reared in that township. The young couple began their domestic life upon a rented farm and Mr. Arnold thus continued to carry on agricultural pursuits until 1894, when he bought eighty acres of the farm upon which he is now living. He has since added to the property by additional purchase and has greatly improved it in general appearance and in its productiveness. He has fenced and tilled the land and, in fact, has made it what it is today, one of the well improved farming properties of the district. He has been raising fine stock, including Duroc Jersey hogs, for six years, and also pure blooded sheep, now having a fine flock. He has made exhibits at the county fairs, in which he has carried off numerous premiums, and is well

known throughout this part of the state as a breeder of and dealer in live stock. He makes a business of feeding hogs for the market, shipping one or two carloads per year, and is also well known as a fancier of fine poultry, making a specialty of raising Plymouth Rocks, white Wyandottes, rose combs and brown leghorns.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold are the parents of a daughter, Myrtle May. The family is well known in the community and the hospitality of the best homes of the township is extended the members of the household. Mr. Arnold was reared in the faith of the republican party and has never had occasion to sever his allegiance thereto, for he believes that its platform contains the best elements of good government. He fully understands the principles of high tariff, reciprocity and sound money and is a public-spirited citizen, but not an office seeker. Fraternally he is connected with Sandwich camp, M. W. A. Many of the native sons of the county have become successful business men here and to this class belongs Mr. Arnold, who throughout his entire life has lived in De Kalb county, many of his staunchest friends being those who have known him since his boyhood days.

CHARLES J. PETERSON

Charles J. Peterson, to whom has been vouchsafed an honorable retirement from business life, is now living in Kirkland, but for thirty-seven years he was one of the active, energetic and prosperous farmers of De Kalb county. He established his home within the borders of this county in 1869, being at that time a young man of twenty-six years. His birth occurred in Sweden on the 8th of June, 1843, and he was there reared to the age of twenty-six, acquiring his education in the schools of his native country. He had no knowledge of English when he came to the new world, but has mastered the language through contact with his fellow citizens here.

Mr. Peterson was married in 1869 to Miss Anna Gustava Axelson and the wedding journey of the young couple consisted of a trip to the new world. They arrived in De Kalb county on the 14th of June, having landed in New York on the 8th of June, which was the twenty-sixth anniversary of

Mr. Peterson's birth. The first year was spent as a farm hand in Winnebago county until the month of November, when he removed to De Kalb county. Here he was employed at farm labor by the month for four seasons, during which time he saved his earnings, which he then invested in a good tract of land at Charter Oak. This he cleared, fenced and improved, making his home thereon for four years or until the fall of 1876, when he sold the property. He then rented three hundred and three acres of land in Franklin township, continuing thus to carry on agricultural pursuits for twelve years, after which he purchased another tract of land, upon which he erected good barns and other outbuildings. He also fenced and tiled the place, which is pleasantly located about three and a half miles north of Kirkland. He made of this a valuable farm, bringing the fields under a high state of cultivation, so that he annually harvested rich crops. He used the latest improved machinery in carrying on the work of the fields and he kept everything about his place in neat and thrifty condition. Upon the farm he remained until 1903, and as the years passed by he advanced steadily on the highroad to success, so that although he commenced life a poor boy, with no assistance from family or friends, he is today one of the substantial residents of the county, living a retired life and enjoying the comforts and many of the luxuries which money can secure.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have been born three daughters: Evelina, the wife of J. A. Benson, a contractor and builder of Kirkland; Anna L., the wife of August Lundberg, a prominent business man of Kirkland; and Rose Ella, a young lady at home, who formerly engaged in teaching in this county.

Mr. Peterson has been a life-long republican, unfaltering in his allegiance to the party. He has never sought office, however, as a reward for party fealty and the only positions in which he has served are those of township trustee and member of the school board. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and the children are members of the Swedish Lutheran church. Having long resided in the county, Mr. Peterson has witnessed the development and growth of Kirkland and has borne his full share in agricultural development of this part of the state. He deserves much credit for the success he has

achieved and his life is an excellent illustration of what may be accomplished through determination and energy.

J. A. BENSON.

J. A. Benson, well known in business circles in Kirkland as a contractor and builder, having carried on operations there for over twenty-three years, was born in Sweden, August 17, 1859. The days of his boyhood and youth were passed in that country and there he learned his trade, but he heard favorable reports concerning the business advantages of the new world and he resolved to profit by these. Accordingly in 1883 he made his way across the Atlantic and went to Minneapolis and thence to the Dakotas, where he was engaged in railroad work. Later he was in Wisconsin and subsequently in Iowa. During the winter of 1884 he was at Rockford and afterward came to Kirkland, where he began contracting and building. Here he has since remained, closely identified with building operations in this town and in Genoa. He erected the shoe factory at the latter place and in Kirkland he has built the Swedish and Congregational churches, together with various business houses and residences, including a number of brick structures. He always faithfully executes the terms of a contract and his reliability as well as his skillful handiwork has been a strong element in his success.

On the 22d of April, 1891, Mr. Benson was married to Miss Evelina E. Peterson, who was born in De Kalb county, Illinois, of Swedish parentage. They now have two daughters, Blanche and Luella, who are students in the home school.

Politically Mr. Benson is an earnest republican, having firm faith in the principles of the party, and for a number of years he has served on the township board. He has likewise been township trustee and has been a delegate to various county and judicial conventions. He and his wife hold membership in the Swedish Lutheran church and he is a member of its official board. He is likewise affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Foresters, and of the latter he has been secretary and treasurer. He is a man of energy and determination and in

all life's relations has maintained a high standard of conduct, thus justly meriting the confidence which is so uniformly accorded him in this county.

SAMUEL ELLSWORTH BRADT.

Prominent among business men of De Kalb is Samuel Ellsworth Bradt, who throughout his life has been closely identified with the history of the city, while his name is inseparably connected with its manufacturing and financial records. The banking interests are well represented by him, for he is vice president of the First National Bank, one of the leading moneyed institutions of this part of the state, and also director of the Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of De Kalb. He is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concerns with which he has been connected a high degree of success. He is one of De Kalb's native sons, born on the 22d of October, 1861, his parents being Andrew and Amy Ann (Sweet) Bradt, in whose family of nine children three are yet living, namely: Charles E.; Lulu, the wife of Professor S. F. Parson of the Normal School of De Kalb; and Samuel E. The history of the parents is given on another page of this volume.

At the usual age Samuel E. Bradt entered the public schools, wherein he pursued his studies until he had completed the high-school course. At the age of seventeen he began his business career as an employe of the firm of Bradt & Shipman, glove jobbers. He had, however, prior to this time spent many leisure hours in the house and had largely become familiar with the business, so that when he entered upon formal connection therewith as an employe he took charge of the receiving and shipping rooms. A few years later he was made a member of the firm and about that time the scope of the business was enlarged by the establishment of a department for the manufacture of gloves. The business has grown under the direction of Mr. Bradt of this review until it is one of the important manufacturing interests of De Kalb. At one time an annual business of four hundred thousand dollars was transacted, the firm owning and operating in addition to the

De Kalb plant a glove fastener factory in Gloversville, New York. This, however, was sold to the trust in 1901. In 1891 a franchise was secured for an electric light plant and the De Kalb Electric Company was organized by J. W. Glidden, S. E. Bradt, C. E. Bradt and M. D. Shipman. The plant was erected on its present location and the business was successfully conducted until 1901, when these gentlemen sold their controlling interests in the plant and the De Kalb Sycamore Electric Company was organized. Mr. Bradt of this review had been secretary and treasurer of the other company and after the organization of the new company he was made a member of its board of directors. In August, 1906, the original members sold their entire holdings to the De Kalb Sycamore Traction Company. In the meantime Mr. Bradt had been associated with a wagonmaking enterprise and in 1902 he sold his interests in that to the Sycamore Wagon Works. On the 1st of February, 1905, he was elected vice president of the First National Bank, in which capacity he has since been associated with the institution. Such in brief is the business history of Mr. Bradt, but it tells little of the enterprise and sagacity which he has always manifested, of the unflinching diligence which he has brought to bear in the conduct of his business affairs and of the straightforward, honorable policy he has ever followed. These, however, are known to his fellow townsmen. He has wrought along modern lines and his success therefore has been assured.

On the 23d of December, 1890, Mr. Bradt was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Glidden, a daughter of Willard and Mary C. (McConnell) Glidden, of De Kalb. They became parents of six children, of whom four are yet living: Marion, Andrew G., Elizabeth and Charles W.

In his political views Mr. Bradt has always been an earnest republican and has served for several years as a member of the school board, acting in that capacity at the present time. At this writing he is also commissioner of highways, having filled the office for ten years, during which period he was instrumental in building macademized road in the country, agitating the question and carrying it forward to its consummation. At all times he stands for progress and improvement along practical lines and his efforts have been of marked value to the county. Socially he is connected with



J. E. Pratt

De Kalb lodge, No. 765, B. P. O. E. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is an official member, and at various times he has served as superintendent of the Sunday school, taking a deep and helpful interest in church work in its various departments. In manner he is courteous and affable, in disposition kindly and generous, and withal is a true gentleman. He commands the respect and admiration of those with whom he comes in contact and has won a large circle of friends.

JOHN A. HENDERSON.

John A. Henderson, who is one of the active and enterprising farmers of Victor township, also engaged in the breeding of pure blooded short-horn cattle and Poland China hogs, has by his labor and diligence gained a place among the foremost agriculturists of this part of the county. He today owns an excellent property of two hundred and forty acres, which is well improved and valuable farming land. He was born in Victor township, November 18, 1862. His father, James W. Henderson, was a native of Perry county, Pennsylvania, born in 1833, and there he was reared to manhood. Seeking a home in Illinois he made his way to De Kalb county about 1853 and was first employed at farm labor by the year. Here he won a companion and helpmate for the journey of life, being married to Miss Eliza Hipple, who was also a native of the Keystone state. When his labors had brought him sufficient capital Mr. Henderson purchased land in Victor township, becoming owner of two hundred acres, which he tilled and improved, making it a valuable place. He worked diligently and persistently to acquire a competence and thus provided a good living for his family, whom he reared upon the old homestead farm. There his death occurred July 29, 1898, when he was sixty-two years of age, and the community mourned the loss of one of its representative and valued citizens. His widow still survives him, now in her seventieth year, and resides with her son, J. Frank.

The family numbered eight children, of whom seven are living, three sons and four daughters. John A. Henderson, the third in order of birth,

was reared on the old homestead farm and acquired a common-school education, after which he attended the high school at Paw Paw. He was early trained to the work of plowing, planting and harvesting and gave his father the benefit of his services until after he had attained his majority. He made preparations for having a home of his own by his marriage on the 10th of December, 1884, in Adams township, La Salle county, to Miss Mary Cooper, who was born and reared in La Salle county, a daughter of T. W. Cooper, a native of the state of New York, who became one of the early settlers of Illinois. He was actively identified with its improvement in pioneer times and assisted in building some of the railroads.

Mr. Henderson started out in married life with eighty acres of the place on which he now resides. This he began to farm and as opportunity offered he bought more land from time to time until he now has two hundred and forty acres. He has erected a pleasant two-story residence and a good barn on the home place and also a barn across the road on another eighty-acre tract. He has fenced his fields with woven wire, which precludes the possibilities of the hogs getting to the crops, and he has tilled the land, thus adding greatly to its productiveness. He has a farm elevator, has a gasoline engine for furnishing power to the pump and feed mill, and upon his place is found all the modern machinery which facilitates the work of the fields. He also raises and feeds hogs for the market and for twelve years he has raised pure blooded shorthorn cattle and later Poland China hogs. He makes exhibits at the county fairs and has won a number of premiums. He is now well known as a breeder and dealer in pure-blooded stock and his sons also raise pure blooded Langshang chickens and silver gray dorkings, keeping two incubators. His farm in its various departments is proving profitable, owing to his untiring care, labor, good management and sound judgment.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have four sons: Elmer J. and Frank H., who are in partnership with their father in the raising of fine stock, making a specialty of sheep; and Melvin and Donald Cedric, who are at home. The parents are active and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Henderson is serving as a trustee. In politics he has been a life-long republican, but has never sought or desired office, al-

though he believes firmly in the principles of the party and endorses its policy at the polls. He stands as one of the prominent representatives of progressive farming in this county and his life has been one of activity and usefulness, crowned with a gratifying measure of success.

JOHN M. KAISER, M. D.

There is perhaps no one who comes into such close contact with humanity as does the physician, and if he is able and honorable in his chosen calling and possesses sympathy as well as a kindly courage in the performance of his duties there is no one more uniformly respected and beloved. This is true of Dr. John M. Kaiser, now the oldest practicing physician of Somonauk, where he has lived for twelve years, while for nine years he was an active practitioner in La Salle county. He dates his residence in Illinois from 1886 and his birth occurred in Ontonagon county, Michigan, on the 28th of August, 1860. His father, John M. Kaiser, was a native of Germany and after spending his boyhood and youth in that country, where he wedded Margretta Stahl, also a native of the fatherland, he emigrated to the new world about 1848, settling in Cleveland, Ohio. He was a watchmaker and jeweler and became an expert in that line. He followed his line of trade in Cleveland, Ohio, and later removed to northern Michigan, taking up his abode at Rockland. There he carried on business as a watchmaker and jeweler for a number of years, after which he took up his abode in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he continued in the same line up to the time of his death, which was occasioned by an accident in 1892. His wife still survives him and makes her home in St. Joseph.

Dr. Kaiser is the only son in a family of six children. He was reared in Michigan to the age of twenty years and pursued a good education in the high school and in the Christian Brothers College at St. Joseph and Bryant's Business College. His parents removed to Missouri in 1876 and the Doctor joined them there in 1880. It was in that state that he studied medicine under Drs. Geiger and Simmons, while subsequently he pursued a course of lectures at the St. Joseph Medical Col-

lege and the Ainsworth Medical College. He entered the institution in 1881 and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1884. He afterward served as assistant city physician for one year through an epidemic of smallpox. In January, 1886, he came to Illinois, settling first at Earlville, La Salle county, where he continued in the active practice of medicine until 1894. He then came to Somonauk, where he has since remained, building up a large practice here. He pursued a post-graduate course of study in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1884, and has always remained an earnest and discriminating student in the science of medicine, keeping in touch with the trend of modern thought through investigation and experiment. He is a member of the County Medical, the North Central, the State and the American Medical Associations and also the State Medical Society of Missouri.

Dr. Kaiser was married in Leland, Illinois, April 26, 1888, to Miss Emma Betting, who was born in Chicago, but was reared in Aurora and Leland, Illinois. She is a daughter of Ambrose Betting, an old settler of Illinois of German birth, who cast in his lot with the pioneer settlers of Aurora and built the first mill there and in other ways contributed to the substantial development and progress. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Kaiser have been born three children: Oscar A., Margretta and Karl.

In his political views Dr. Kaiser gives his support to the democratic party national questions and issues are involved, but at local elections casts an independent ballot. He, however, supported President Roosevelt in 1906. He has served as mayor, as a member on the board of health, and is now a member of the school board. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to office and he has discharged his duties with a promptness and fidelity that is above question. Dr. Kaiser is prominent in Masonry, having taken degrees of the Meridian lodge at Earlville, the chapter at Sandwich, and Aurora commandery, thus becoming a Knight Templar. He has filled all the chairs, including that of master of the blue lodge, and he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star lodge, in which Mrs. Kaiser has been worthy matron. Dr. Kaiser is a very progressive citizen—a typical American in his alert, enterprising spirit, always looking for-

ward to the future for opportunities and utilizing each advantage of the present moment, not only for his own benefit, but also for the interest of the village and community in which he makes his home.

CLIFFORD SIMONDS HUNT.

Clifford Simonds Hunt, who is conducting a coal and elevator business in De Kalb and also deals in live stock, was born in this city, January 22, 1873. His paternal grandfather was Charles Seymour Hunt, a native of Orleans county, New York, born September 3, 1811. He wedded Mary Ann Woodard, also a native of the same county. Their son, Horace D. Hunt, was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, July 15, 1838 and became a farmer and stock-buyer. He was brought to Illinois by his parents when only three months old, the family home being established in Fulton county, whence he came to De Kalb county, where he has since resided. He wedded Mary J. Simonds, who was born in Vermont, February 24, 1841, and they became the parents of seven children, namely: Myrtie Minerva, born May 8, 1862; Mary Agnes, January 29, 1864; Seymour Merritt, August 16, 1867; Willis Joel, December 31, 1869; Clifford Simonds, January 22, 1873; Edwin Stanley, October 12, 1874; and Roy Dayton, March 5, 1878. An uncle of our subject, Merritt James Simonds, who was a twin brother of Mrs. Hunt, was in the war of the Rebellion and died in the hospital from a wound received in active service.

In taking up the personal history of C. S. Hunt we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in De Kalb. He was educated in the city schools and after passing through consecutive grades was graduated from the high school in the year 1891. Later he worked upon a farm and subsequently was employed in the office of the American Express Company for thirteen months. He was for nine months with the I. L. Ellwood Manufacturing Company, after which he engaged in farming and also bought stock for several years or until August, 1902, when he entered the grain and coal business. In this line he still continues. He owns forty-five acres of choice land in the city and

he has an elevator and a coalyard in De Kalb. He also continues to buy horses and other live stock and is an excellent judge of the value of domestic animals, so that he is able to make judicious purchases and profitable sales. He has an extensive patronage in coal and grain, operating largely in those lines and thus meeting with well deserved success.

Mr. Hunt was married at De Kalb on the 9th of May, 1894, to Miss Jennie E. Wright, who was born near the city, October 12, 1875. Her parents were Carlton W. and Velna (Balis) Wright, the former born in St. Charles, Illinois, in 1845, and the latter a native of Vermont. Mr. Wright is a farmer by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have become the parents of four children, all born in De Kalb, namely: Horace Wright, born July 30, 1899; Helen Velna, September 8, 1901; Charles Carlton May 25, 1904; and Harriet Easton, July 18, 1906. The family home is pleasantly located on East Main street, De Kalb, and its hospitality is one of its most attractive features. The family have many friends and Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are much esteemed throughout the community.

In politics Mr. Hunt is an earnest republican and served for one term as township collector, but has never been anxious to hold office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs, which are industriously, honorably and therefore successfully conducted. He is a Mason, belonging to lodge No. 144, A. F. & A. M., and he also holds membership relations with the Knights of Pythias lodge at De Kalb, the Modern Woodmen camp and with the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN C. JAKES.

John C. Jakes is well known in industrial circles in De Kalb, being foreman of the cooperage department of the American Wire & Steel Company. It was in Leicestershire, England, on the 3d of September, 1872, that he first opened his eyes to the light of day, his parents being George and Mary (Chapman) Jakes. The subject of this review is the only member of the family now living in the United States. He was reared in his native country and was educated in the common schools. He began business life in the ticket office

of the London & Northwestern Railroad at East Norton, England, remaining in the employ of that company for about four years.

Attracted by the broader business opportunities of the new world, he came to the United States in 1892. He had an uncle, John Jakes, living in Henry, Marshall county, Illinois, and for about three years the nephew made his home with his uncle, working on a farm for one year. He afterward visited the western country and in 1896 came to De Kalb, where he secured a position with the Crescent Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of nail kegs. Two years later he was transferred to Sterling as manager of the Sterling plant and in July, 1901, returned to De Kalb to take charge of the De Kalb plant, of which he was superintendent until 1902, when this plant was sold to the American Steel & Wire Company. Mr. Jakes was retained as manager, which position he is now filling. He possesses excellent mechanical ability and ingenuity, is firm yet considerate of the men employed under him, and thus is well qualified for the position he is now filling. He belongs to the Modern Woodman camp of Sterling and in his political views is a republican.

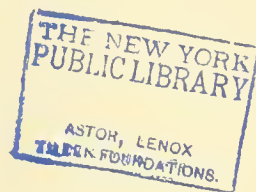
On Christmas day, 1895, was celebrated the marriage of John C. Jakes and Etta R. Swaney, of Clear Creek, Putnam county, Illinois. They have become the parents of five children: Clinton, Harold, Maurice, Marie and Elsie. Mr. and Mrs. Jakes have many friends in De Kalb and he is widely recognized as one of the skilled mechanics of the city.

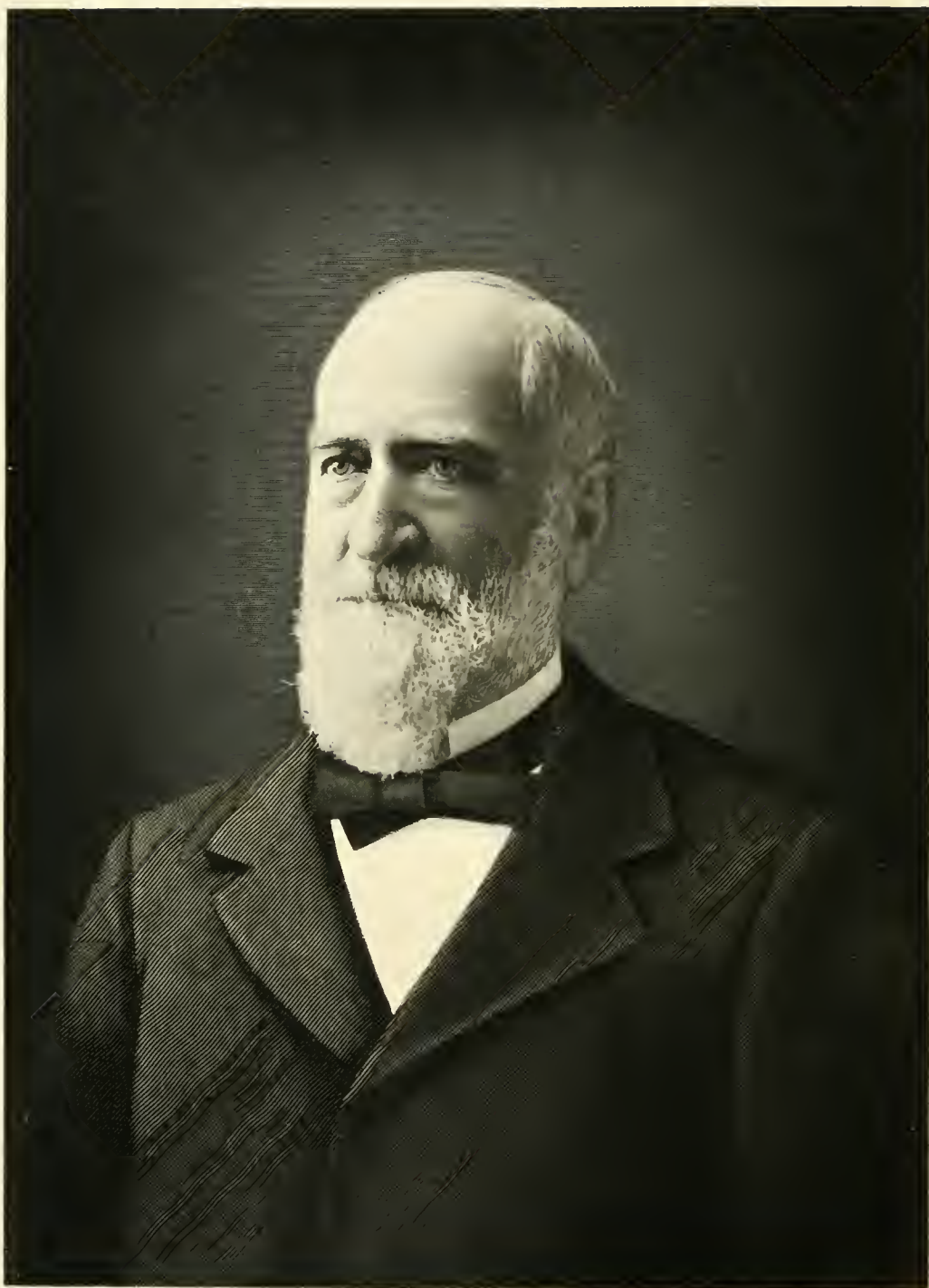
CHARLES O. BOYNTON.

Charles O. Boynton, of Sycamore, Illinois, is a self-made man in the best sense of the term. The family are of English descent but were probably descendants of the Norman-French in earlier generations. The earliest member of the family known in England was Bartholomew de Boynton, of Boynton, lord of the manor, in 1607. As the name would indicate Norman-French origin, it is more than likely that some of the ancestors came over with William the Conqueror. The family is extensive in England, where some of its members for many generations have held positions of honor

and trust. The first of the name in America were William and John Boynton, who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1638, one settling in Massachusetts and the other in Vermont. Our subject is a descendant of the latter.

Of the immediate ancestors, Abraham Boynton, grandfather of our subject, is the earliest of whom anything definitely is known. He was probably born in Vermont, where it is known that most of his life was spent. In 1828 he moved with his son John to Tompkins county, New York, and there died at an advanced age. He married a Miss Marsh and became the father of twelve children, of whom John, the father of our subject, was born in the town of Rockingham, Windham county, Vermont, a short distance above Bellows Falls, July 2, 1798. He there lived until 1828, when he removed to Tompkins county, New York. In early life he was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and although his school advantages were meager, he was possessed of a clear, strong mind, and was a great reader and student. Being of a thrifty disposition, he accumulated enough from the proceeds of his trade to enter upon mercantile pursuits in McLean, New York. Success crowned him in that work and from his profits he purchased land and at the time of his death was possessed of large farming interests. By William H. Seward, who was then governor of New York, he was appointed judge of the circuit court and served with distinction. He was a man whose opinions had great weight with all who came in contact with him. His death occurred April 28, 1869, at his home in Tompkins county, New York. He was twice married, his first union being with Elizabeth Davis, of Rockingham, Vermont, who was of a family known for their mental and bodily vigor, many of them being distinguished in professional and business life. She was one of twelve children. One of the number served two terms as mayor of Cincinnati, Ohio. Betsey Davis, as she was called, was born in 1797, and died in 1834, in the prime of life, leaving six children, two of whom are yet living: Laura, Carr, of Jersey City; and Lydia Jarvis, of Elgin, Illinois. The father married a second time, Miss Ann Fitts, by whom two children were born, one surviving, Edward, now engaged in business in Sycamore.





C. O. Boynton



Lucretia P. Boynton

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Charles O. Boynton was born in the town of Rockingham, Windham county, Vermont, July 19, 1826, and was but two years of age when his parents removed to Tompkins county, New York. He there grew to manhood and attended the district schools and the Homer Academy until the age of sixteen years. He remained at home, assisting in the work of the farm, and also in the store at McLean, until he attained his majority. In September, 1847, he came west to Chicago, where he engaged in the mercantile business in his own name, although the store was partly owned by another person. Closing out his interests there, in February, 1849, he came to Sycamore, where he opened a general store and continued for three years. Seeing a better opportunity in financial fields, he secured funds in the east at the low rate of interest prevailing there and loaned in the west at a higher rate. He continued in that business for some twenty years and by good management prospered beyond the usual success of men. In 1871 he engaged in the banking business, as a junior member of the firm of Divine & Boynton, but after one year sold his interest and has since been interested in land speculations. He now owns some six thousand acres, of fine timber land in Arkansas, covered with hardwood timber, much of it being walnut. On his land, among other large trees, there is a black walnut tree eight feet in diameter. On the property he has lately erected a large mill, with the capacity of about twenty thousand feet, the lumber from which he sends to the best markets in the south and west. He also owns about fifteen thousand acres in Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Kansas. He also owns some two thousand acres of farming land in northern Illinois, the garden spot of the great central valley.

Mr. Boynton was married in Ledyard, New York, November 26, 1861, to Miss Lucetta P. Stark. To Mr. and Mrs. Boynton have been born four children, one of whom died in infancy. Charles Douglas resides in St. Louis, and has charge of a large lumber interest in the state of Arkansas. Mary is the wife of Frederick B. Townsend. Elmer resides in Sycamore. Mr. Boynton was formerly a Mason and Odd Fellow but has been demitted from each order. In politics he is a democrat but independent of party lash, always refusing to give support to candidates not credit-

able to party. Under the old organization he served as chairman of the city board, and has been a member of the board of supervisors. He never received a dollar from his parents, although he was given the help of his father's credit in starting in business. All that he has was acquired by his own brain and energy, and his success has been marvelous when compared with others who have started out in life well equipped with funds and given many opportunities. Few attain his success in material wealth. Mr. Boynton has one of the best residences and grounds in De Kalb county. He also built and presented to his daughter the house adjoining the one in which he lives, and both together make a desirable addition to any community.

Mrs. Boynton is a daughter of Paul and Paulina (Billings) Stark, both of Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, the latter being one of a family of ten children. Paul Stark was born in 1802, and died in 1873, in Ledyard, New York, to which place he had moved on retiring from active life. The first American ancestor was Aaron Stark, who resided near the head of Mystic river, and whose death occurred in New London, Connecticut, in 1685. He was elected freeman in 1666, at Stonington, Connecticut. His son William died in 1730. William's son, Christopher, removed to Wyoming valley in 1769, and died in 1771. His son William moved from Dutchess county and located on Tunkhannock creek, where he died in 1795. His son, Nathan Stark, served in the war of the Revolution.

Samuel Billings, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Boynton, served in the Revolutionary war in Captain Ransom's Company and was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. Samuel Billings had a son in the fort at Wilkesbarre, during the Wyoming massacre of 1778. Another ancestor of Mrs. Boynton, Marshall Dixon, was a private in Colonel Crane's regiment under Captain Lawrence, of Hornellsville, in Steuben county, New York. He was wounded in the right hip, June 24, 1779, at Georgetown, fought in the battle of Brandywine and Yorktown and was under fire eleven days in the vicinity of the Delaware in 1777, in the army under Washington, was made a prisoner and afterward was exchanged. He also served in the war of 1812 and was at the battle of Lundy's Lane. Another ancestor was also a soldier in the war of

Independence, Nathan Stark, who served under Captain David Hicock and in Captain James Vandeburg's regiment.

Mrs. Boynton was educated at Wyoming Seminary, in Wilkesbarre, and removed with her parents to Ledyard, New York. Mrs. Boynton was the first regent of Sycamore chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, and is prominent in the Order of the Eastern Star. She is a member of the Episcopal church and donated Guild Hall to that society.

Mrs. Boynton has traveled extensively and in company with Mrs. Eleanor Townsend visited the British Isles; later in company with her daughter, Mrs. F. B. Townsend, visited the West Indies, spending a greater portion of the winter. Again she went abroad, visiting the Holy Land, Italy and the Mediterranean countries. She has just returned from an extensive visit to eastern Asia, spending the last winter in Japan and China. The Boynton home has been a social center and many are the brilliant functions held under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Boynton.

JOHN EDWARD JOHNSON.

John Edward Johnson, of De Kalb, a traveling salesman, representing in northern Illinois and central Iowa the shoe firm of R. P. Smith & Sons Company, was born in Sweden, October 15, 1859. His father, Charles J. Johnson, is also a native of that country, born August 25, 1827, and having arrived at years of maturity he wedded Marie C. Anderson who was born in Sweden, January 13, 1828. They became the parents of seven children, of whom J. E. Johnson is the third in order of birth. In the year 1869 the father, leaving his native country, sought a home in the new world and when he had made preparations for the reception of his family he was joined by his wife and children in 1870. He is still a resident of De Kalb—a venerable and honored citizen—but his wife passed away in June, 1899.

John Edward Johnson began his education in the common schools of Sweden and continued his studies in the public schools of De Kalb after the arrival of the family in the new world, he being

at the time about eleven years of age. When he left school he entered the factory of Jacob Haish in the manufacture of barb wire, being thus engaged for some time. In 1875 he went to Iowa, where he remained from March until October, when he returned to Illinois, settling at Sterling. There he continued until April, 1876, when he once more came to De Kalb and again secured employment in the Haish wire factory, where he continued until 1881. He afterward spent one year in the barb wire factory of L. L. Ellwood, and in 1882 he entered the employ of S. L. Graham, continuing with Mr. Graham and afterward with C. A. Reed & Company until 1892. In that year he went upon the road as a traveling salesman for the Leonard Atkinson Company, dealers in shoes, representing that house until its retirement from business in 1896. In the latter year he entered the employ of the R. P. Smith & Sons Company, shoe merchants, as a traveling salesman, and is still connected with that house, his district being northern Illinois and central Iowa. He is well known to the trade in the designated portions of the two states and has worked up a liberal patronage, which makes him one of the valuable salesmen of the firm which he represents. Whatever success he has achieved is attributable to his own labors, for he started out in life empty-handed and his individual worth and determination have been the qualities which have gained him recognition and won him a goodly measure of success.

On the 8th of November, 1882, in De Kalb, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Anna L. Nelson, who was born in Sweden, July 10, 1863. Her father was Nels Nelson, who was also a native of Sweden, as was the mother, who bore the maiden name of Betsy Benson. The parents came to Illinois in 1869. In their family were eight children, of whom Mrs. Johnson is the sixth in order of birth, and by her marriage she has become the mother of three children, but Carl Edward, the first born, whose natal day was April 25, 1884, died on the 23d of May, 1886. The daughters are Esther Louise, born January 29, 1886; and Jessie Elizabeth, born April 12, 1893. The family have an attractive home at No. 404 South Fifth street and there are seen many evidences of the love of education and of music, which are dominant traits in the family. Socially the Johnsons are prominent in the community.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. C. O. BOYNTON.

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In his political views Mr. Johnson is an earnest republican and for one term has served as alderman of De Kalb. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge, No. 215, and his kindly, charitable spirit is indicated by his membership in the Swedish Benevolent Society, while he also belongs to the Swedish Lutheran church.

JAMES M. WILSON.

James M. Wilson, who is one of the few remaining first settlers who came to De Kalb when the work of development and progress had scarcely been begun within its borders and is now numbered among the prosperous farmers and stock-raisers, has a farm of one hundred and twenty acres which pays tribute to the care and labor he bestows upon it. It is situated on section 2, Sandwich township, and there Mr. Wilson resides amid pleasant surroundings. He came to the county in 1843, at which time he was a little lad of six years, his birth having occurred in Syracuse, New York, March 11, 1837. His father, William Wilson, brought the family to the west in 1843. Amid pioneer surroundings James M. Wilson was reared, attending the common schools in his youth though he is largely self-educated. In 1859 he made an overland trip across the plains with ox teams to California, being five months upon the way. It was a long and arduous trip across the high steppes of sand and through the mountain passes, but he at length reached the Golden state and remained upon the Pacific slope for about three and a half years, spending his time largely in teaming while in the far west. He then returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York city and from the latter point by rail proceeded westward to his home, arriving in the fall of 1863.

It was not long after this that Mr. Wilson purchased a farm of eighty acres. It was new land as yet uncultivated but he brought the fields under the plow, continuing to carry on the farm work for over a year. On selling that property he bought an improved farm, fenced and tilled his land and tilled the fields. In connection with raising the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, he has raised pure blooded Hereford reg-

istered cattle and high grade hogs. In both branches of his business he has met with success and is now comfortably situated in life.

Mr. Wilson was married first in 1865 to Miss Elizabeth Hanlin, who was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, but was reared in this county. She died in 1871, leaving a daughter, Cora, who is now the wife of Lars Anderson, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, by whom she has one daughter. Mr. Wilson was again married in 1872 at Sandwich, the lady of his choice being Miss Jane Dimond, who was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, daughter of William H. Dimond, who came west in 1863, settling where Mr. Wilson now resides. There were two children by this union: Frank, who is married and has three children, Claud, Mildred and Clarence, and operates the old home farm; and Linna, who is the wife of Harry Bartlett, a farmer of Squaw Grove township, and they have two children, Rubie and Forrest La Verne.

Since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, Mr. Wilson has been a stalwart advocate of the republican party. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church at Sandwich. They are a most highly esteemed couple, enjoying the warm regard of many friends. Mr. Wilson has seen the county change and develop from a wilderness to a richly improved district, has helped break many an acre of the virgin prairie soil with ox team, and has seen the country side bloom and blossom as the rose, owing to the care and labor bestowed upon it by the agriculturists. When he came here in early youth much of the land was still unclaimed, there were no railroads, streams were unbridged and the timber uncut. Into the wilderness of the west, however, there came men of resolute purpose who reclaimed this district for the use of the white race and Mr. Wilson, as the years have gone by, has borne his full share in the labor necessary to make the county what it is today.

WILLIAM McDERMOTT.

William McDermott, who is conducting a retail store for the sale of wines and liquors in De Kalb, is a native of Dutchess county, New York, born on the 15th of October, 1858. His parents were Tim-

othy F. and Margaret (Riley) McDermott, mention of whom is made in connection with the sketch of his brother, T. F. McDermott, on another page of this work. William McDermott was only a year old when brought by his parents to Illinois, the family home being established in Lee county, where he was reared. His education was acquired in the district schools and in the Rochelle public schools, also spending one winter in a public school on West Jackson street in Chicago. He remained upon the home farm until his twenty-second year, when he took a trip to the west, spending twelve or fifteen months in various localities in the western states. He then returned to Illinois and engaged in the saloon business in Rochelle. In 1892 he disposed of his business there and came to De Kalb, where he opened a saloon, with which he has since been continuously identified, having a good patronage which is bringing to him a fair measure of financial success.

On the 7th of July, 1892, Mr. McDermott was married to Miss Susan A. Riley, a daughter of John and Catherine (Mead) Riley, of Rochelle. Mr. and Mrs. McDermott have one daughter, Gertrude Mildred. They are communicants of the Catholic church and his social relations embrace connection with De Kalb lodge, No. 215, K. P.

J. P. REDMOND.

The history of the farming interests of Milan township would be incomplete without mention of J. P. Redmond, who for more than a third of a century has carried on general agricultural pursuits in De Kalb county. He now lives on a farm of two hundred acres on sections 25 and 26, Milan township, and in the operation of his land displays practical and effective methods which produce good results as seen in the abundant harvests which he annually gathers.

Mr. Redmond is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred at Penn's Park in Bucks county in 1856. His parents were Murt and Elizabeth (Harris) Redmond, the former a native of Ireland, born in 1826. When twenty-four years of age he came to the United States and established his home at Penn's Park, Pennsylvania,

where in 1855 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Harris. He then cultivated a small farm and it was upon this place that his eight children were born. Attracted by the opportunities of Illinois he came with his family to De Kalb county in the spring of 1872, settling in Malta township, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of good land. The care and labor that he has since bestowed upon this place have made it a valuable farm. The father continued actively in its development until 1885, when he retired from business and took up his abode in De Kalb to enjoy the fruits of his former toil.

J. P. Redmond, the eldest of his father's family, was a youth of sixteen years at the time of the removal to Illinois. In his youth he attended the district schools, but not content with the educational advantages there offered he embraced the opportunity of spending several terms in the higher graded schools of De Kalb and the Metropolitan Business College of Chicago. When twenty-two years of age he began teaching and followed that profession for three years and later for several winter terms. He proved a capable educator, imparting readily and concisely to others the knowledge he had acquired and also maintaining excellent discipline, without which the educational work of the most learned is rendered of no avail.

In June, 1887, Mr. Redmond was married to Miss Catherine Lyons, daughter of John Lyons, a prosperous farmer of De Kalb township, now living retired in Aurora, Illinois. Unto this marriage were born five children: John, Elizabeth, Allen, Ruth and William. All are still living, but the wife and mother passed away February 27, 1902, her death being deeply regretted by many friends.

Mr. Redmond resided in Malta township until 1895, when he removed with his family to Milan township and has since cultivated his farm of two hundred acres, which he has greatly improved. The fields have been drained through the judicious use of tile and upon his place is a fine orchard and many beautiful shade trees. The buildings are substantial and well kept and the farm constitutes one of the attractive features of the landscape. Mr. Redmond's life has been characterized by unfaltering diligence and perseverance. He early displayed the remarkable strength of his character in his determination to secure a more advanced edu-

cation than the district schools afforded. In his farming operations he has not been content to follow the lead of others, but has worked out progressive lines for himself and has been very successful in raising the crops best adapted to soil and climate. He also keeps good grades of stock upon his place.

Mr. Redmond votes independently of party ties, but keeps well informed on questions and issues of the day and is never remiss in the duties of citizenship. The cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion and warm friend and he has done much for the interest of public schools. In his social relations he is connected with the De Kalb lodge of Knights of Pythias and with the Modern Woodmen of America. His life has been honorable, his actions manly and sincere, and the worth of his work is shown in the excellent results he has attained.

JAMES R. KIERNAN.

This well known business man of Genoa is a native of De Kalb county, born in Kingston township on the 13th of August, 1864, and is a son of William and Anne (Merriman) Kiernan, both natives of Ireland. The father was born in 1825 and immediately after his marriage sailed for the new world, landing in this country in 1853. He at once proceeded westward to Illinois and took up his residence in De Kalb county, where he was employed at farm labor for a time. He subsequently bought a tract of land in Kingston township and later added to his original purchase until he owned two hundred and eighty-five acres of fine farming land, all of which he accumulated by hard labor, having nothing to start with but excellent health. He continued to actively engage in agricultural pursuits until 1893, when he removed to Genoa to spend his last days in ease and retirement after forty years of strenuous farm life. He died on the 18th of June, 1906, at the age of eighty-one years, having long survived his wife, who passed away February 9, 1882, at the age of fifty-nine years. They were highly respected people, loved and honored by all who knew them. In their family were six children, four of whom are still living.

James R. Kiernan is the oldest son and he was reared in much the usual manner of farmer lads of his time with rather limited school privileges, completing his education by one year's attendance at the Genoa schools. After laying aside his textbooks he remained with his father on the farm, aiding in the work of improvement and cultivation for several years after reaching man's estate. In 1885 he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Holsker, a native of this county and a daughter of John Holsker, who was of German birth and settled here in 1860. Mrs. Kiernan died after a protracted illness December 1, 1902, at the age of forty-three years, leaving four children, namely: Nellie is now the wife of Ole W. Taylor, who is with her father in the implement business in Genoa, and they have two children, Evelyn and Gladys. Dela is the wife of Harland Fisher, of Cherry Valley, Illinois. Lawrence and Anna are still at home and are attending school. Mr. Kiernan was again married, June 22, 1904, his second union being with Miss Mary Casey, of Burlington, Illinois, a daughter of Thomas Casey, now deceased, who was a prominent farmer of Burlington, Kane county.

Mr. Kiernan continued to reside upon his father's farm until 1891, when he removed to Genoa and established his present business as a dealer in all kinds of agricultural implements, pumps and steam fitting. He is agent for the Advance threshers, engines and shredders, which he has handled for fifteen years, his sales in this line alone amounting to about fifteen thousand dollars annually. He started in business in a small way but has gradually built up an excellent trade which now amounts to between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars annually. His business is not confined alone to De Kalb county but he endeavors to make sales wherever he hears of a prospective purchaser. Besides farm implements he handles buggies, wagons, etc., and also the International Harvester goods, and besides his store building he has a commodious warehouse. He erects windmills, lays piping and does plumbing and is regarded as one of the most energetic and reliable business men of his part of the county. He owns and manages the old home farm, which is operated by a tenant, and is also interested in valuable lead mines at Galena, Illinois. He has always been a very busy man, is thoroughly up-to-

date and progressive and the success that has come to him is but the merited reward of honorable effort. Mr. Kiernan and his family are members of the Catholic church and fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, having been advisor of the camp at Genoa for one year. Politically he is identified with the republican party.

C. A. ANDERSON.

C. A. Anderson is senior partner of the firm of Anderson & Chellgreen, engaged in the creamery business at Kingston. He is a practical butter maker and the enterprise which he is now conducting is bringing to him a gratifying measure of success because of his able management and practical methods.

Mr. Anderson is a native of Sweden, in which country he was reared upon a farm. He lost his mother when a lad of about ten years and by his father's death was left an orphan at the age of sixteen years. He is the only son in a family of three children. His sister Hannah is now acting as his housekeeper, while his sister Anna has resided in Chicago for twelve years. He acquired a good common-school education in his native country and also attended school in Kane county, Illinois, to some extent but is really self-educated in English.

He emigrated to the new world when a young man of eighteen years of age and came direct to this state, settling in Kane county, where he secured employment in a creamery. He there remained for several years, thoroughly acquainting himself with butter making and the creamery business and when he had become an expert in that line and had saved from his earnings a fair capital, he embarked in business on his own account, purchasing a creamery at Altoona, Knox county. He conducted the business successfully for four years after which he sold out there and bought a creamery at Blood's Point and Herbert in 1902. He then took active management of the business and later bought the creamery at Williamsville, McHenry county, Illinois. In 1906 he purchased and took charge of the creamery at Kingston, since which time the firm has made

this their central business point, still owning all the other creameries mentioned, however. He and his partner have built up a large and successful business and during the year of 1906 their sales amounted to over one hundred thousand dollars. They make large quantities of butter, supply the local trade and ship from fifty to sixty thousand pounds of butter each month. They also ship large quantities of cream direct to the Chicago market and from the beginning their trade has constantly increased. Both these gentlemen are good business men, wide-awake and enterprising, and carry to a successful completion whatever they undertake.

Mr. Anderson started out in life as a poor young man without a dollar and through his own labor, diligence and enterprise, has accumulated a competence that now classes him with the substantial residents of De Kalb county. He is well known in De Kalb, Kane and adjoining counties, including all the northern section of Illinois, and sustains an unassailable reputation as a business man of strong purpose, laudable ambition and honorable methods.

CHARLES ELLIOTT BRADT.

From an early period in the history of De Kalb and its business development the name of Bradt has figured prominently and honorably in connection with commercial interests and Charles Elliott Bradt of this review, by his life work, has added new luster to the record through the achievement of success along manufacturing lines and in banking circles as well. A native of Gloversville, New York, he was born February 27, 1852, and is a son of Andrew Bradt, the veteran merchant of De Kalb, who is now living retired in this city at the age of eighty-four years. The son was about three years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Illinois and in De Kalb he was reared, passing through successive grades in the schools until he became a high-school student, while later he studied in the Northwestern University at Evanston. He then returned to De Kalb and in 1871 became associated with his father in the wholesale glove business under the firm style of A. Bradt & Company. In 1872 M. D. Shipman



C. E. Bradh

became a member of the firm and Andrew Bradt withdrew, at which time the firm style of Bradt & Shipman was assumed. The new firm also began the manufacture of gloves and in this connection built up one of the leading industries of De Kalb. When S. E. Bradt became a member of the firm the old style of Bradt & Shipman was retained. They not only continued in the manufacture of gloves as well as in the wholesale trade but also had a plant for the manufacture of glove fasteners in Gloversville, New York. Their business interests became extensive, the volume of their trade reaching about four hundred thousand dollars annually. As this enterprise proved successful they embarked in other lines, Mr. Bradt becoming associated with the De Kalb Electric Company, with which he was identified up to the time of the reorganization and sale of the plant in 1902 to the De Kalb & Sycamore Electric Company.

Charles E. Bradt was also one of the organizers of the firm of Shipman, Bradt & Company for the manufacture of specialty wagons and for some twelve or fifteen years did an extensive business, after which they sold their interests to the Sycamore Wagon Works. In 1902 C. E. Bradt was one of the organizers of the Commercial National Bank and at that time was elected vice president and also a member of the board of directors, in which capacities he has since served. He is likewise a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of De Kalb. His business interests have been synonymous with the growth of the city and his labors have been an element in making De Kalb one of the leading manufacturing and commercial centers in the state outside of Chicago.

In September, 1884, occurred the marriage of C. E. Bradt and Miss Alice Hopkins, a daughter of Thomas M. Hopkins, one of De Kalb's prominent lawyers, now deceased. They are prominent in the social circles of the city and their own home is delightful because of its attractive hospitality as well as by reason of the fact that it presents all of the comforts and conveniences that wealth can secure and refined taste suggest. Mr. Bradt is vice president of the De Kalb Commercial Club and chairman of the executive committee. This club has been an important element in the growth and development of De Kalb and in years past Mr.

Bradt has been one of the most active citizens in securing new industries for his home town and thus promoting its growth and prosperity. It may be justly said that scarcely a man has done more to further the welfare of De Kalb than he and his efforts have ever been of a most practical character. He is a man of action rather than of theory and while others have discussed ways and means he has reached conclusions and has carried out his plans, accomplishing results almost immediately, and time has proven the merit of these. He is always well poised, is a man of keen discrimination and is seldom, if ever, at error in matters of business judgment.

Mr. Bradt belongs to De Kalb lodge, No. 144, A. F. & A. M.; De Kalb chapter, R. A. M.; and to Alida Young commandery, K. T., of Sycamore; also to Medina Temple of the Mystic Shrine in Chicago. He is likewise a member of De Kalb Lodge, No. 765, B. P. O. E., and he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as an officer. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and for several years he has served as a member of the school board, the cause of education finding in him a warm friend. As a citizen he is public spirited to an eminent degree, deeply interested in the welfare of his community and the prosperity of the town in which the greater part of his life has been passed. All who know him entertain for him respect, while those who come within the closer circle of his acquaintance find him a genial gentleman and delight in his companionship.

ALLEN R. TAYLOR.

Allen R. Taylor, foreman for the Haish Manufacturing Company at De Kalb, is a native of the Empire state. He was born in Wolcott, New York, August 12, 1856, his parents being Dexter and Harriett (Rice) Taylor, who were natives of Victory, New York. The father followed merchandising in the east and in 1884 came to Waterman, Illinois, where he established a general store, successfully conducting it until his death in 1892. His wife survived him for about ten years, passing away in 1902. The daughter of the family, Mrs. Cora Gatchy, is the wife of Dr. Gatchy, a

general medical practitioner of Chicago, living in Morgan Park, a suburb of that city.

Allen R. Taylor was educated in the common schools of Wolcott, New York, and clerked in his father's store until he was twenty years of age. He then learned the trade of carriage-painting, which he followed in the east for a time, while later he clerked in his father's store in Waterman, Illinois. In 1888 he removed to De Kalb, where he followed his trade until about eight years ago, when he took charge of the painting department for the Haish Manufacturing Company. He has since been with the company as one of its most trusted and capable employes, being thoroughly conversant with his part of the business.

On the 1st of January, 1876, Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Eliza Williams, who was born at Port Byron, New York, May 20, 1855, and daughter of Jacob and Lorena (Shaw) Williams. Her father was a cooper by trade and never came to Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have two sons: Lester, who was born April 25, 1883, and follows the cooper's trade; and Clyde, who was born May 15, 1890, and is now a high school student. They also have an adopted daughter, Edith Howell, whose mother was a sister of Mrs. Taylor. She is now the wife of Victor H. Lundberg, a postal clerk at De Kalb.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church of De Kalb. Mr. Taylor belongs to the Modern Woodman camp, also the Yeoman lodge of De Kalb. His political support is given the democracy and he is snare drummer in the Third Regiment band of De Kalb. He has always been interested in music and has continuously been a member of some band organization of De Kalb since locating in that city. He owns his residence at No. 318 South Sixth street and also has other real estate here.

GEORGE ALFORD THOMPSON.

George Alford Thompson, who for many years has been extensively engaged in dealing in horses, although one of the more recent arrivals in De Kalb, is widely known in the city and throughout the county. He was born in Rockdale town-

ship, Ogle county, Illinois, September 23, 1870. His father, Henry Thompson, was a native of Port Hope, Canada, born in 1829 and having arrived at years of maturity he married Mary Amanda Dean, who was born in New Castle, Ontario in 1836. By occupation he was a farmer and stock-grower. On coming to Illinois in 1861 he settled at Mount Morris and for many years was a resident of Ogle county. His death occurred in that county in 1900, while his wife passed away in Rochelle, Illinois, in 1876. In their family were eight children, of whom two died in infancy, while the others reached adult age, George A. Thompson being the seventh in order of birth. The ancestry of the family can be traced farther back than the parents. It is definitely known that the grandparents in the paternal line were natives of Canada and were of Scotch descent. They came to Illinois in 1861 and spent their remaining days at Mount Morris. The Deans were also of Scotch lineage and the maternal grandparents of Mr. Thompson lived and died in Canada.

In the common schools of Rochelle, Illinois, George Alford Thompson acquired his early education. After leaving school at the age of seventeen years he began buying horses and has continued in the business to the present time. He is a most excellent judge of horses, seldom, if ever, at error in estimating the value of an animal. He began working for Strauss & Hexter of New York, horse dealers, and was with them until the 15th of September, 1906, since which time he has carried on business on his own account. He maintained his residence in Rochelle until 1890, when he went to New York city, where he remained for two years, and he afterward located at Rockford, Illinois, for a year. He then again went to New York city, where he spent another year, after which he came to De Kalb, where he has since made his home.

Mr. Thompson was married at Madison, Wisconsin, June 10, 1901, to Miss Hulda Kylan, who was born in New York city, December 8, 1872. By this marriage there are two children: Lewis Kylan, born March 10, 1903; and Mary Louise, born April 13, 1905. In politics Mr. Thompson is a republican and he belongs to Elks lodge, No. 765, while his wife is a member of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Thompson is one of the best known horsemen in the state, having made the business a life study as well as a life work, and many interesting experiences have come to him in this way. While at Minneapolis he bought a trotting horse for twenty-five hundred dollars which was entered in a race the same day and upon which he won two thousand dollars, while later in the season the horse won five thousand dollars more, after which he was sold for five thousand dollars. W. L. Ellwood was Mr. Thompson's partner in this deal. Mr. Thompson is a natural born horseman, is thorough in business, honest and prompt in every transaction, and has maintained a reputation for reliability which has gained him almost unlimited bank credit.

CHARLES H. VORIS.

Charles H. Voris is owner of a good farm of eighty acres on section 12, Sandwich township, and also operates the old homestead adjoining, which belonged to his father. It is pleasantly and conveniently located within four miles of Sandwich so that the advantages of the city are easily accessible. Mr. Voris first opened his eyes to the light of day in Squaw Grove township on the 5th of January, 1848. His father, William Voris, was a native of Rockland county, New York, born May 5, 1820, who, when a young man, came westward arriving in De Kalb county, Illinois, about 1839. He was afterward married at Little Rock, Kendall county, to Miss Nancy Stone, a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Bradford county, February 22, 1820. There she was reared to the age of nineteen years, spending her girlhood days in the home of her father, Daniel Stone, who removed to Illinois, April 25, 1839, settling in Kane county. Mr. Voris was a farmer and tilled the soil for several years in Squaw Grove township. He afterward opened up a new farm near Little Rock. After the discovery of gold in California he made an overland trip with ox teams to that state, hoping to gain success in that rich mining region. After spending two years in the mines there he returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama to New York and thence again to Illinois. After living for some time upon his farm

near Little Rock he bought the property which adjoins the Voris farm, becoming its owner in 1865. Upon that place he spent his remaining days carrying on active work of tilling the soil for many years. He was a respected and honored citizen and died in August, 1901, his death regretted by all who knew him. His widow still survives and is a well preserved lady of eighty-nine years.

Charles H. Voris is one of four sons who reached adult age and he and his brother Eugene are now the living representatives of the family, the latter now residing in Greene county, Iowa. Charles H. Voris was reared to manhood on the old homestead and when he had mastered the common branches of learning in the public schools he attended the Jennings Seminary at Aurora, Illinois, and subsequently engaged in teaching for three terms. He has, however, made farming his real life work and his early training in his boyhood days, well qualified him for the duties which devolved upon him in this connection. Desirous of establishing a home of his own he was married in Somonauk township on the 14th of February, 1872, to Miss Sarah Ella Wilmarth, who was born and reared here, her father being Leander Wilmarth, one of the early settlers of De Kalb county and a native of Troy, New York. He came west in 1832—the year of the Black Hawk war—and was one of the first to penetrate into what was then the wilderness of De Kalb county. The foot of white man had scarcely ever trod upon its prairies and the timber districts were as yet untouched by those who desired to use the native forest growth for fuel or for lumber. Mr. Wilmarth pre-empted land which he opened up, cultivating a farm for a number of years or until he sold it preparatory to removing to Nebraska. In the western state he remained for a number of years but eventually returned to De Kalb county and died while at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Voris.

Following their marriage our subject and his wife lived for nine years upon a farm near Big Rock in Kane county and later took up their abode upon the farm where they now reside. Mr. Voris has built many rods of fence and laid many rods of tile and has otherwise developed and improved the property, adding to the productiveness of the fields by the most modern methods of farming. He also raises good stock and both branches of

his business are thriving profitably. As the years have passed by, three children have come to bless the home: Fred, a young man who is now assisting in operating the farm; Jennie, the wife of Frank Bartholomew, of Lisbon, Illinois; and Nellie, also under the parental roof.

Mr. Voris votes with the republican party. He was elected and is now serving for the third term as road commissioner and has likewise been township school trustee. He is a believer in good schools and teachers so that he has done his utmost to advance the cause of education. In local political circles he has taken an active interest and has been a delegate to county conventions. His entire life has been passed in this part of the state and the experiences of pioneer life are familiar to him, for in the early days he aided in breaking the virgin sod with a big plow and several yoke of oxen. He planted the first seed in the field and, as the years passed, continued as an active factor in the development and progress of the county, winning, as the days have gone by, a good measure of prosperity and gaining a place among the substantial agriculturists. He has seen the little log cabins replaced by substantial residences, the villages transformed into thriving cities, and the county become dotted here and there with churches, schools and other evidences of modern civilization. He can remember the time when it was not a difficult task to know all the settlers of the township but, while his acquaintance is yet a wide one, the growth of the county has rendered it impossible to recognize all the travelers upon the road. There are few indications of the old time pioneer life but within the memory of Mr. Voris are stored many interesting incidents of the early days.

CHARLES H. CROSBY.

Charles H. Crosby, deceased, was a man who in all life's relations manifested sterling traits of character that found evidence in uprightness in business, in kindly consideration in social relations and in unfaltering fidelity and devotion to his family. When he passed away, therefore, on the 3d of April, 1893, the community mourned the loss of one of its representative men.

A native of Belvidere, Illinois, Mr. Crosby was born February 27, 1844, his parents being Frederick and Parmelia (Sweet) Crosby. The father was born in the state of Massachusetts, where he learned and followed the miller's trade, removing, however, to Belvidere, Illinois, at an early period in its development. In fact, he was one of its pioneer residents and there remained until his death, which occurred November 20, 1846. He was at that time only about thirty-one years of age, his birth having occurred at Dudley, Massachusetts, May 30, 1815. The ancestry of the family, however, can be traced back through several generations, for the grandfather of our subject was Nathaniel Crosby, the great-grandfather Rev. Pearson Crosby and the great-great-grandfather was Stephen Crosby.

In the public schools of his native city Charles H. Crosby acquired his education and there entered business life as a clerk in a store. He arrived in Sycamore in 1872 to engage in business on his own account as a dealer in men's furnishing goods, and for twenty-one years he was thus associated with the commercial interests of the city, continuing in trade until his demise on the 3d of April, 1893. As a business man he was energetic and determined and his enterprise and diligence proved the strong points in his success. Men who knew him respected and honored him because of his fidelity to honorable business principles and he left behind him a very extensive circle of friends.

While still residing in Belvidere Mr. Crosby was married in October, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Wing, a native of Cortland, New York, and a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Johnson) Wing, the latter a daughter of Samuel Johnson and a native of New York. Joseph Wing was likewise born in the Empire state and his parents were David and Desire (Vincent) Wing. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to John Wing's widow and children, natives of England, who in company with her father, Rev. Stephen Batchlor, braved the dangers of an ocean voyage in the year 1632 and at length landed at Boston, Massachusetts. Subsequently they removed to Lynn, being among its early colonial residents. Mrs. Crosby was the second in a family of seven children and by her marriage became the mother of one daughter and one son, but the latter, Harrell, died December 8, 1893. The daughter, Grace, is with



CHARLES H. CROSBY.

her mother in Sycamore, and both ladies are members of the Congregational church, in the work of which they are actively and helpfully interested.

Mr. Crosby held membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was in thorough sympathy with the beneficent principles of that organization. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and for several years he served as city treasurer of Sycamore. In community interests he was deeply concerned and his efforts were an element in the growth and progress of the city, while his co-operation was never withheld from any movement that he deemed would prove of public benefit. His good qualities were many, his faults were few, and he left behind a memory which is still cherished and honored by all who knew him.

ALFRED NELSON, D. V. S.

Dr. Alfred Nelson, engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery at De Kalb, was born in Sweden, February 12, 1850. His father was Nels John Peterson. The son was reared in that country and at the age of fifteen years went to Stockholm, where he began work as an apprentice at the carpenter's trade. While there employed he attended the veterinary institute at night, receiving instruction from Professor Bragg, whose acquaintance he had previously formed. He was well educated, was an earnest and discriminating student and a fine mathematician. The family were in limited financial circumstances and at the age of fifteen years he had to begin providing for his own support. Later he joined a civil engineering corps and for four years was employed in surveying on canal and road work, while for one year he was superintendent in the pinneries.

In 1872 Dr. Nelson came to the United States, hoping that he might enjoy better business opportunities in the new world. He located in De Kalb, Illinois, where he began work as a farm hand. In 1874 he accepted a position with the engineering force on the construction of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, but after three months he returned to farm work, which he followed for about nine years. The foreman of

the railroad construction work paid him the highest wages of any man on the force and regretted his departure but Dr. Nelson found agricultural pursuits more congenial.

On the 31st of December, 1880, occurred the marriage of Dr. Nelson and Miss Anna Louise Vickell, a native of Sweden. On the 9th of February, 1881, Dr. Nelson entered the employ of Colonel I. L. Ellwood, taking charge of a farm of twelve hundred acres. For twenty-two years he was superintendent of farming interests and also did veterinary work. In February, 1903, he removed to De Kalb and on the 3d of February, 1904, was given a state license to practice veterinary surgery, since which time he has devoted his undivided attention to his profession. Dr. Nelson built his own residence as well as two other residence properties in De Kalb, which he now owns.

Unto Dr. and Mrs. Nelson have been born ten children: Lorena, deceased; Harry, who is living in De Kalb; Hilma and Ella, both of whom have passed away; Emil, who is die reamer for the American Steel & Wire Company at De Kalb; Ellen, Oscar W., Edith, Ruth and John LeRoy, all at home.

Dr. Nelson is a republican in politics but has refused all offices. He is one of the best known of the Swedish residents of De Kalb and is a versatile man, who exercises considerable influence in the community, especially among people of his own nationality. He may truly be called a self-made man, for he started out in life at a very early age and has since been dependent upon his own resources, his laudable ambition and sterling purpose being the strong elements that have enabled him to advance in the business world.

JAMES FRANK HENDERSON.

James Frank Henderson, living on section 26, Victor township, has won more than local reputation as a breeder and raiser of pure blooded short-horn cattle and Poland China hogs. He owns and operates a farm of two hundred acres, which is the old J. W. Henderson homestead. It was upon this farm that his birth occurred on the 8th of February, 1869. Here he was reared and the common schools afforded him his educational priv-

ileges. In the summer months he aided in the work of the fields, assisting his father until the latter's death, when he took charge of and has since carried on the home farm, remaining as manager for seventeen years. Within this period he has built a large new barn and corn cribs, has divided the place into fields of convenient size by woven wire fences and in 1906 he placed tile to the value of fourteen hundred dollars upon his land. In all of his work he is methodical, energetic and practical and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. In connection with the tilling of the soil he raises stock and fattens and ships a carload of hogs annually. He has also been engaged in the breeding and raising of shorthorn cattle for twelve years, having pure blooded registered cattle and Poland China hogs.

Mr. Henderson was married in Sandwich, Illinois, January 25, 1895, to Miss Emma Arnold, who was born in De Kalb county, a daughter of Alfred Arnold. They now have two children: Mabel Irene and James W. Henderson.

Mr. Henderson exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him, as he has preferred to concentrate his time and energies upon his business affairs. His wife is a member of the Suydam Methodist Episcopal church and is an interested and active worker in the church and Sunday school, having a class in the latter. Mr. Henderson belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp at Somonauk. Having spent his entire life in this locality, he has a wide acquaintance and his salient characteristics are such as have gained for him the friendly regard and good will of all with whom he has been associated through either business or social relations.

WILLIAM MARSHALL SEBREE.

It is fitting that the people who enjoy in the fullest measure the privileges of civilization should honor the memory and review the fame of the sturdy pioneers who suffered the privations of pioneer life that a wilderness might be transformed into cultivated fields and lay the founda-

tion of a civilization that is the pride of the progressive world.

The subject of this sketch is the oldest living settler of DeKalb county. For seventy-three years he has resided within sight of the first settlement. On November 25, 1834, in company with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Sebree, and a young lad named Johnson Boyles, aged eight years, he came across the country in a prairie schooner from Bloomington, Illinois. They made the first permanent settlement in the county at Squaw Grove. On arriving at the grove Mr. Sebree made a temporary home from materials left by the Indians and proceeded to make a log cabin in which to shelter his family from the winter's storms. Their supply of provisions became nearly exhausted and it became necessary for Mr. Sebree to leave his brave wife and the two children and go to Bloomington to get grain he had raised during the summer and lay in a stock of supplies. During his absence, from January until April, the three white residents of DeKalb county spent many anxious and lonely moments. The first permanent residence of the county was located on the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 15, Squaw Grove township. The site is today marked by an orchard. It is south of the Chicago and Indiana Railroad tracks, east of Little Rock creek and west of the Sandwich-Cortland road.

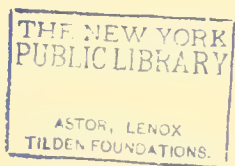
In April, 1835, Mr. Sebree returned and was accompanied by Samuel Miller, wife and child. Mr. Miller located and lived on land that is now within the corporate limits of Hinckley. His son, Arch J. Miller, lives just north of the village of Hinckley. In October, 1835, John S. Sebree's older brother, William J. Sebree*, and wife arrived, accompanied by their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sebree. William J. located on section 9, on the William Miller farm, and the father settled on the Slater farm just south of Hinckley. During the year David Leggett settled on the Lee farm just west of the grove. The year 1835 closed with five white families in Squaw Grove township—the three Sebrees, the Millers and the Leggetts.

They were joined in 1836 by John Easterbrook, George Lee, Wells A. Fay, and in 1837 the Wards, Hummels, Horace W. Fay, Bernard Albee, the Clevelands and Pomeroy's joined the colony.

*Boies' History and other volumes erroneously give William Sebree credit for being the first DeKalb county settler.



W. M. Sebrer



There were two camps of Indians—one north, near where the schoolhouse was located; the other south, near the gravel pit, south of the Chicago and Galesburg Railroad and west of Little Rock creek. The hunters were then away, leaving the squaws to take care of the camp, and from this circumstance it was called Squaw Grove. The little grove just east was called Papoose. Chief Shabbona, with a band of some three hundred Indians, were located at Shabbona Grove and frequently visited their pale-face friends.

The Sebrees tell some interesting legends of their Indian neighbors. The braves lived in wigwams. They tilled a little ground but depended chiefly on hunting, trapping and fishing for subsistence. The corn was a small variety, after the Yankee kind. Each hunter had a pony and a gun those days, but they still dexterously used bows and flint-point arrows. The boys would put pennies on a post and if the Indian struck the corn with an arrow he claimed it. It rarely took but a single shot. Fish were secured mainly by spearing them at night. If an Indian hunter sought in marriage the hand of a dusky maiden he would hitch his pony in front of her wigwam. If she came out and petted the animal the wedding was consummated. If she did not, he was obliged to look in other tepees for a life companion. The Indians were residents here for several years but finally were moved farther west.

William Marshall Sebree was born in Floyd county, Indiana, February 7, 1833, and when a year old was brought to DeKalb county. His schooling was limited to a few winter terms in a log schoolhouse. Until he reached his majority he assisted his father in the farm work. On the 26th of September, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Rosetta Donaldson, a native of Steubenville, Ohio. She was born May 23, 1837, and was the daughter of James and Jane (Cone) Donaldson. In 1846 the mother moved to Elgin, where she educated her two daughters.

For a number of years Mr. and Mrs. Sebree occupied a part of the old Sebree homestead and later he engaged in the creamery business. They were the parents of five children, one of whom is deceased. The living are: Alice, the wife of P. F. Slater, a retired farmer of Hinckley; Nellie Augusta, the wife of H. W. Fay, editor of the *DeKalb County Review*; Effie, wife of A. J. Cos-

ter, liveryman and landowner of Hinckley; and Ray M., proprietor of the Hinckley Steam Laundry. There are five grandchildren: Roy Slater; Mrs. Elva Slater Ramer; Earl Fay; Jane and Helen Sebree. Donald Coster, born April 16, 1893, died February 14, 1902.

Since the death of his wife in 1902 Mr. Sebree has lived in retirement and is enjoying the fruits of an active and prosperous life.

RALPH J. SENSOR.

Ralph J. Sensor, proprietor of the Glidden House at De Kalb, has during much of his business life been connected with hotel interests until he has thoroughly acquainted himself with the demands of the public and has proved himself a popular host. He was born in Byron, Ogle county, Illinois, July 24, 1851. His parents were James R. and Susan (Coup) Sensor. The father was born in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1822, and died at Byron, Illinois, September 12, 1893. His life was devoted to merchandising.

Entering the public schools at the usual age, Ralph J. Sensor passed through successive grades until he had completed the high-school course at Byron, while later he became a student in Allegheny College in Pennsylvania. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the Illinois bar at Ottawa in 1889 and continued in general practice until 1900, being located at Rockford, Illinois, and at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Since 1900 he has been engaged in the hotel business, conducting hotels at Atlantic City, New Jersey; Washington, D. C.; Oakland, Maryland; and Watch Hill, Rhode Island; all these being resort houses well patronized by tourists during the season. He is now proprietor of the Glidden House at De Kalb and is conducting a first class hostelry, having everything modern about his place and putting forth every effort in his power for the comfort and convenience of his patrons.

Mr. Sensor gives his political allegiance to the republican party and was clerk of the circuit court in Ogle county, Illinois, from 1884 until 1888. Otherwise he has never been an office seeker, yet has ever kept well informed on the questions and

issues of the day and stands for progress and improvement in all lines of citizenship.

On the 3d of May, 1893, at Rockford, Illinois, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Sensor and Miss Marian I. Mead. They now have an interesting little daughter, Helen Sensor, born January 22, 1896. During their residence in De Kalb they have gained many friends and the hospitality of the best homes of the city is freely accorded them. Mr. Sensor is a courteous, genial gentleman, who started out in life to win and has succeeded in business because of his firm determination and his unfaltering diligence. He seems well qualified by nature for the business which he is now conducting, for he has the ability to readily understand men, is usually correct in his judgments and, moreover, possesses in himself qualities of sociability and reliability which at once command respect and good will.

FREDERICK B. TOWNSEND.

Frederick B. Townsend has for more than a quarter of a century figured in connection with the banking house of which he is now president and which is conducted under the name of the Pierce Trust & Savings Bank. This is one of the strongest financial concerns of the county and the safe, conservative policy inaugurated by his grandfather, Daniel Pierce, of whom mention is made on another page in this volume and who was its founder, has been maintained by him. Mr. Townsend claims no special credit for this or for what he has accomplished in the business world, yet the characteristics of a substantial, trustworthy and enterprising financier are his: moreover, he has successfully operated extensive agricultural interests and in municipal affairs has proven his loyalty and progressiveness. Therefore, while he seeks nor desires no public notoriety, his fellow townsmen grant his right to be ranked with the foremost citizens of Sycamore.

The name of Townsend is too well known in De Kalb county to need encomium here. The grandparents and great-grandparents of Frederick B. Townsend settled in Mayfield township in 1840. At that time Amos W. Townsend, of whom extensive mention is made on another page of this

work, was but eight years of age. The last named became a farmer of Malta township and it was upon the stock farm of his father that Frederick B. Townsend spent the first seventeen years of his life in a manner not unlike that of most farm lads of the period. He was a district-school student in his early boyhood and later continued his studies in the high school of Sycamore, prior to matriculating in Lombard University, at Galesburg, Illinois, where he devoted four years to the mastery of a scientific course. He further prepared for business life as a student in the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he pursued a full course and then returned, well qualified by mental discipline for the active affairs of a business career. He has since been identified with banking.

At that time Mr. Townsend entered the banking house of Daniel Pierce & Company, which had been founded by his maternal grandfather and of which his father had in later years become a partner. Here he applied himself to the mastery of the banking business in principle and in detail. Eventually he became managing partner and is now president of the institution which has been re-organized under the name of the Pierce Trust & Savings Bank, and which from the beginning has maintained a place among the strongest moneyed concerns of this section of the state.

This does not, however, limit Mr. Townsend's business activity for he is one of the foremost representatives of agricultural interests, having the management of twenty-five farms in De Kalb county, which belong to the Daniel Pierce and Townsend estates, together with five thousand acres of land in Iowa, belonging to the Daniel Pierce estate, and large tracts of land along the Red River of the North.

On the 18th of February, 1890, Mr. Townsend was united in marriage to Miss Mary Boynton, a daughter of Charles O. Boynton, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. She was born in Sycamore, February 23, 1864, and began her education in the schools of that place, later attending St. Mary's Ladies Episcopal School at Knoxville, Illinois. She is a member of the Episcopal church and is also connected with the Order of the Eastern Star and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend have two children: Charles Boynton, born Jan-

uary 1, 1892; and Eleanor, born December 8, 1896.

Not alone in business circles has Mr. Townsend's life been of signal benefit to the community for in the realm of political activity he has also done capable service for the public good. He was reared in the faith of the democratic party and his mature judgment sanctions that political belief. His fellow townsmen have called him to various public offices. In 1889 he was elected alderman of the second ward and was annually re-elected until 1893. In the spring of 1894 he was elected mayor to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. George W. Nesbitt and in 1895 and 1897 was re-elected, so he served for a third term, being chosen to the office in a republican city while a candidate of the democracy. The fact of his being twice re-elected is an indication of his businesslike and progressive administration. In 1892 he was presidential elector on the Cleveland ticket.

Faternally Mr. Townsend is a Mason, belonging to the lodge and chapter, to Sycamore commandery, No. 15, K. T., and to Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Chicago. His entire life has been passed in De Kalb county and few, if any, have more friends than has Frederick B. Townsend who has gained that warm personal regard which arises from true nobility of character, deference for opinions of others, kindness and geniality.

A. H. WORDEN.

The prosperity which has rewarded the earnest effort and untiring industry of A. H. Worden in former years now enables him to live retired on his well improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 22, South Grove township. He has now passed the seventy-fourth milestone on life's journey, having been born in Delaware county, New York, on the 10th of February, 1833. a son of David and Hulda (Hull) Worden. The father was a sawmill man of Delaware county, New York, until 1835, in which year he took up his abode at Pine Creek, Ogle county, Illinois, where he engaged in the conduct of a sawmill for six years, subsequent to which time he removed to Coldwater, Michigan, where he conducted a simi-

lar business, being thus engaged until the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1843. His wife passed away in December of the previous year.

A. H. Worden was but two years of age when he was brought from his native place to this state, and he afterward accompanied his parents on their various removals in this state and to Michigan. He pursued his studies in the schools of Coldwater, Michigan, and there remained until he was a young man of twenty-one years, when, in 1854, he removed to De Kalb county, Illinois, locating in South Grove township, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, operating rented land during the succeeding decade. During this period he worked diligently and energetically, carefully husbanding his resources, so that at length he was enabled to purchase a farm in South Grove township, and this has continued to be his home to the present time. He has tilled his land, which now makes it very arable, and in 1892 he erected a commodious and modern residence, while in 1904 he built a good barn, so that his place is now a well improved and valuable property. He was for many years actively engaged in general agricultural pursuits and as the years passed he prospered in his undertakings, thereby acquiring the competence that now enables him to rest from further labor, and he now leaves the work of the farm to his son, although still retaining his residence thereon.

Mr. Worden was married on the 21st of March, 1856, to Miss Adaline Mason, who was born in Hillsdale, Michigan, but at the time of her marriage was a resident of South Grove township, this county. Their home has been blessed with a son and daughter: James H., who is now operating the home farm; and Addie, the wife of Peter Hoke of Maywood. Jarvis Mason, Mrs. Worden's father, was one of the early settlers of this county, having located in South Grove township in March, 1846. He was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1801, and died in Shelby county, Illinois, in 1876. In his native state he married Achsah Squires, who was born in Massachusetts in 1801, and also died in Shelby county, Illinois, in 1879.

Mr. Worden has always supported the men and measures of the republican party, having cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln.

While keeping well informed on political questions and issues of the day he has never been active as an office seeker, preferring to do his duty as a private citizen. The family attend and support the Methodist Episcopal church at Clare, and are highly respected in the community where they reside. Mr. Worden, although starting out in a humble capacity, worked his way steadily upward toward the goal of success until he is today classed among the well-to-do citizens of South Grove township.

BYRON SNOW.

Byron Snow, deceased, was for many years an honored resident of De Kalb. He was born in Keene, New Hampshire, on the 13th of December, 1837, and was brought to Illinois by his parents in 1839, the family driving across the country from the old Granite state. Here he was reared amid the scenes and environments of pioneer life and when the country became involved in civil war, with patriotic spirit he offered his services to the government, enlisting as a soldier of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. He joined the boys in blue in August, 1862, and served for three years or throughout the remainder of the war. He participated in the following battles: Port Gibson on the 1st of May, 1863; the siege of Vicksburg, including the assault on the enemy's works on the 22d of May and Fort Hill on the 26th of June, 1863; and was also in the Monroe, Louisiana, and Brownsville, Mississippi, campaigns, which occurred in August and October, respectively, of the same year. Later he was at Yazoo City and in the battle of Benton, Mississippi, in May, 1864, under General McArthur. He likewise took part in the Jackson campaign and in the battle at Jackson Crossroads in July, 1864, and in the White River and Memphis expeditions in October of the same year. With his regiment he participated in the campaign against Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama, in March and April, 1865, under General Canby, a military movement which included the siege of Spanish Fort and the storming and capture of the enemy's works

April 8, 1865. He marched by land and proceeded by water a distance of forty-one hundred miles and was engaged in fourteen skirmishes, ten battles and two sieges of forty-seven days and nights and thirteen days and nights, respectively, thus being under the fire of the enemy for seventy-six days and sixty-nights. He was with the regiment during nearly all of the time. During the siege of Vicksburg three guns were disabled in his hands by the enemy's bullets during one day and a few days before the surrender of that stronghold he was sent out three nights with three companions to reconnoiter on the enemy's camp, thinking the army would evacuate. He often went so near the lines that he could distinguish the voices and understand what was said. Several times his hat and clothing were pierced by bullets and a lock of his hair was shot away at Champion Hill. At one time he was so ill that his discharge was procured and offered him but he steadfastly refused it and remained to see the close of the war. He was among the bravest of the brave and would not leave the front until victory perched on the Union banners and the stars and stripes floated over the capital of the southern confederacy, but he was modest in his statements of what he did, feeling that he merely did his duty. The country, however, acknowledges its indebtedness and the feeling throughout the north for the soldiers who were at the front was expressed in Washington by a banner which was swung over Pennsylvania avenue at the time of the grand review and which bore the legend: "The only debt which our country cannot pay is the debt which she owes to her soldiers."

When the war was over Mr. Snow returned to his home in De Kalb county, and on the 21st of December, 1865, in Keene, New Hampshire, was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Margaret Gurler. For many years theirs was a most happy and congenial married life. Mrs. Snow is also a native of Keene, born October 13, 1841, and is a daughter of Benjamin and Harriet Fiske (Hopkins) Gurler. Her ancestry can be traced back to an early period in the history of Massachusetts, where Benjamin Gurler, the great-grandfather, was born, while Thomas Gurler, the grandfather, was a native of Marblehead, that state. A removal of the family to the old Granite state caused Nelson, New Hampshire, to become the birthplace of Ben-

jamin Gurler, whose natal day was October 24, 1806. In early life he was engaged in business as a manufacturer of bits and augers and he afterward followed the occupation of farming. He married Miss Harriet Fiske Hopkins, who was born in Colerain, Massachusetts, October 29, 1817, and was a daughter of Richard Hopkins, whose birth occurred in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, in 1787, while his father, Richard Hopkins, Sr., a native of Massachusetts. Richard Hopkins, Jr., wedded Emeline Lewis, likewise a native of Chesterfield, and it was their daughter Harriet who gave her hand in marriage to Benjamin Gurler. On the 12th of October, 1856, Mr. and Mrs. Gurler came to De Kalb county, settling in De Kalb township. The railroad had been completed to the city of De Kalb only a short time before. In their family were five children, of whom Mrs. Snow is the second in order of birth, the others being Henry B., George H., Mary J. and Lizzie J.

In the common schools of Keene, New Hampshire, Mrs. Snow acquired her early education, which was continued at Sugar Grove, Illinois, and later at Clark Seminary in Aurora, now known as Jennings Seminary from the fact that Mr. Jennings gave to the institution a large sum of money. Mrs. Snow was a teacher after leaving the seminary and prior to her marriage, and proved one of the competent educators of an early day. She has always lived in De Kalb since coming west with the exception of two years spent in Sugar Grove, Kane county. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Snow bravely took up their life work. His health had been greatly impaired by his army service and he could do but little work of a manual character, but through honesty, industry and sacrifice and the splendid assistance of his estimable wife he prospered.

There were four children came to bless their home: Perley Duane, born November 19, 1866; Zada Margaret, who was born August 17, 1869, and is now the wife of Edward B. Kough; Helen Z., who was born March 8, 1870, and married William C. Glidden, who died February 17, 1902; and Burton B., born November 24, 1873. There are now five grandchildren: Donald McCullough Snow born April 30, 1902, is the son of Perley Snow, and the children of Mrs. Glidden are Zada Marie, born February 21, 1896; and Varnum Farwell, born June 28, 1901. Beatrice Margaret

Snow, born May 18, 1895; and Byron Duane Snow, born December 31, 1896, are the children of Burton Snow. Two granddaughters have passed away: Dorothy L. Kough, who was born September 27, 1898, and died April 1, 1902; and Helen Gurler Kough, who was born September 15, 1905, and died December 15, 1906.

The death of Mr. Snow occurred on the 12th of February, 1897, and was deeply deplored, not only by his immediate family and relatives but by many friends who had learned to esteem and respect him. Thus passed away one of the honored veterans of the Civil war but a part of his life work will endure forever in the Union, which owes its present strength and stability to the labors of the boys in blue. For many years Mrs. Snow has been a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, has served as president of the local organization four years and department officer for the same length of time. She has also been a member of of the Woman's Club since its organization and a member of the Christian Science church. She is a most estimable lady of marked strength of character and of strong native intelligence, who was of the greatest assistance to her husband and who has ever been most devoted to her family.

ALBERT CARLSON.

Albert Carlson, foreman of the nail department for the American Wire & Steel Company at De Kalb, in which connection he is well known in industrial circles, was born in Sweden, October 15, 1867, and it is a notable fact that a large majority of the most competent and efficient workmen employed in the mills at this place are of Swedish birth. His parents were Carl P. and Johanna Johnson, in whose family were eight children, four of whom came to the United States, namely: Charles, a resident of De Kalb; Christine, the wife of Andrew Bergstrom, of De Kalb; Hulda, the wife of Andrew Anderson, of the same city; and Albert, of this review.

Albert Carlson was reared at home and pursued his education in the common schools and in the technical schools of his native country, pursuing a course in mechanics. In 1887 he emigrated to the United States, attracted by the broader busi-

ness opportunities of the new world. He located in De Kalb, Illinois, and sought and obtained employment in the barb wire mills owned by I. L. Ellwood & Company. He operated a barb wire machine for six years, when the nail machines were installed and Mr. Carlson was placed in charge of one of these because of his recognized ability in mechanical lines. After a brief period he was promoted to the position of belt man of the shops and in 1902 he was advanced to the position of foreman of the nail department, in which capacity he has since served, proving most competent in his position.

On the 31st of July, 1897, Mr. Carlson was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Lesander, a native of Sweden, and they became the parents of one child, Ethel Albina Natalia. The wife and mother died February 4, 1904, and on the 6th of June, 1906, Mr. Carlson was married to Miss Lydia Otilia, a native of De Kalb, whose parents were Andrew and Carolina Anderson, natives of Sweden, whence they came to America in the year 1880.

Mr. Carlson is a member of De Kalb Lodge, No. 13, of the North Star Benefit Association, and he also holds membership in the Swedish Lutheran church. In politics he is a republican and he is one of the well known Swedish-American residents of De Kalb, possessing the sterling traits of his race—industry, native intelligence and honesty. He has made a creditable position in the business world and is well qualified for the responsibility that devolves upon him in his present connection.

JOHN W. BLEE.

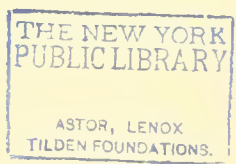
John W. Blee, of Sandwich, a lawyer of distinctive ability representing important interests, his practice extending to all the state and federal courts, is also a stockholder and officer in various corporate interests, wherein his executive force and wise counsel have been a stimulating influence and an element in its success.

A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in Montour county, September 29, 1849, and was a son of Joseph M. and Euphemia H. (Sproule) Blee, who were likewise natives of the Keystone state.

The father devoted his time and energies to farming in Pennsylvania and also continued in that occupation, following his removal to Illinois in 1854. On coming to this state he located in Wyoming township, Lee county, where he made his home throughout his remaining days. He had a very wide and favorable acquaintance, being classed with the representative agriculturists and known also as a man of genuine personal worth. The cause of education found in him a stalwart champion and his efforts were directly beneficial in promoting the schools of the neighborhood. No plan or movement for the general welfare failed to receive his endorsement and co-operation and, in fact, he was widely recognized as a leader in the work of advancement and upbuilding. He was, moreover, prominent in political circles, was a staunch Douglas democrat and his opinions carried weight in the councils of his party. He served as a member of the convention which nominated Stephen A. Douglas for president in 1860 and was a most ardent admirer of "the little giant of Illinois." The kindness of his nature is indicated by the fact that he was a great favorite with children. He possessed superior social qualities, was an excellent conversationalist and this rendered him a favorite in all circles. His death was caused by a runaway accident January 16, 1873, when he was about fifty-five years of age, his birth having occurred March 12, 1818. Mrs. Blee long survived her husband, spending her last years in Santa Ana, California, where she died March 13, 1904. She was born May 30, 1819, and was therefore about eighty-five years of age at the time of her demise. A life-long member of the Presbyterian church, she was deeply interested in its work and in many benevolent and charitable movements, and her kindly disposition, generous spirit and broad sympathy made her loved by all with whom she came in contact. Her grandfather Sproule came to this country in 1770, as a young man, and located in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He married Euphemia Marshall, a relative of Chief Justice Marshall. The maternal grandfather of our subject served in the war of the Revolution and from silver earned as a soldier he had a spoon manufactured, which is now in the possession of our subject and was made about 1787. Of the four children born to Joseph M. and Euphemia H. Blee, Teresa A.



John W. Kee



is the wife of W. C. Bryant and resides in Santa Ana, California. Charles M. resides in Los Angeles, California. James H. resides on the old home farm in Lee county, Illinois.

John W. Blee, the other member of the family, spent his youth in the usual manner of farmer lads of the period. He was about five years of age when taken by his parents to Lee county and when not busy with his text-books his attention was given to the work of the home farm. During the war he offered his services to the government in defense of the Union, but on account of his youth was rejected. Desirous of acquiring a more advanced education than the district schools had afforded, he became a student in the academy at Mendota, Illinois, in 1865 and devoted three years to preparation for college. He afterward matriculated in the University of Chicago and when he had been a student there for two years he took up the work of teaching and also became connected with the field of journalism, at the same time pursuing his studies in civil engineering. He was employed along that line for one year under the city engineer of Chicago and afterward on the construction work of a railroad, but being unable to meet the demands made upon him physically by that work he determined to enter upon the practice of law and in the spring of 1872 began studying toward that end. He entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in the class of 1874, and in June of the same year was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Illinois.

Mr. Blee was for four years a member of the Chicago bar, after which he returned to Lee county, where he remained until 1880, engaged in active practice. He next opened an office in Earlville and the same year entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad as real-estate and right-of-way attorney. While living in Earlville in 1880 he established and published the *Earlville Leader* and for a number of years was correspondent to the leading daily papers of Chicago. He continued as real-estate and right-of-way attorney with the Burlington and other railway companies until 1893, when he was appointed special examiner and attorney for the department of the currency by Hon. James H. Eckels, who was comptroller of the currency under President Cleveland. His chief took the position a compar-

atively unknown man, but left it after the expiration of his four years' term one of the best known financiers in the United States. When he died recently he was president of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Blee served during Mr. Eckels' entire term and traveled nearly one hundred and ninety thousand miles by rail, visiting and looking after insolvent banks, his work being largely in that line.

Following his retirement from the office he located in Sandwich, where he has had a large and distinctively representative clientage. While he engages in the general practice of law he has made somewhat of a specialty of corporation law and for some years has been special attorney for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and is now confidential attorney in connection with their lines now building from Evarts, South Dakota, to Seattle, Washington. He is likewise attorney for the St. Paul Coal Company. He has become connected with a number of corporate interests as stockholder and official, being president of the Farmers & Miners Bank at Ladd, Illinois, president of the State Bank at Cherry, Illinois, a director and one of the organizers of the Northern Illinois Telephone Company and a stockholder in the Sandwich Manufacturing Company. He does not devote much time to his outside interests, but has them well in hand and possesses the keen discernment and business discrimination which enables him to readily understand the conditions that exist and the possibilities, so that he forms his plans readily and sees to it that they are carefully executed. He possesses one of the best selected law libraries in the county and with its contents is largely familiar. He has always been a close student of the profession and has a broad and comprehensive understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, especially in those departments of law to which he has directed his attention in his practice. He has engaged in promoting some extensive railroad improvements and has assisted in placing investments for New York and Chicago capitalists.

On the 17th of November, 1887, Mr. Blee was married to Miss Helen M. Ingersoll, a daughter of Cornelius J. and Esther L. (Waterman) Ingersoll, both of whom were natives of Oneida county, New York. They were married, however, at Lisbon, Illinois, where they resided on a farm until the

time of the father's death in 1867. The mother soon afterward removed with her family to Sandwich, where she yet resides, and she is a devoted member of the Congregational church. Mrs. Blee's only sister is Mrs. Harriet Cooper, wife of I. M. Cooper, of Sandwich, while her eldest brother, E. L. Ingersoll, resides in Sandwich, and Charles at Fairbury, Nebraska where he is engaged in the Rock Island Railway service. Mr. and Mrs. Blee have become the parents of two children, twins, Gerald J. and Gladys E., who were born December 17, 1888, and were graduated from the high school of Sandwich in the class of 1907.

Mr. Blee is a valued member of several fraternal organizations. He has attained the Knight Templar degree in Masonry and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge and to the Odd Fellows lodge at Sandwich, of which he is a past grand and past chief patriarch. His wife is very active in the Rebekah branch of Odd Fellows, in which she has served for many years as secretary, has been representative to the grand lodge and is now serving as noble grand. Mr. and Mrs. Blee attend the Presbyterian church and contribute generously to its support, although they are not members.

Recognized as a leader of the democracy in De Kalb county, Mr. Blee has put forth earnest and effective effort in advocacy of its principles. He has delivered many campaign addresses and is always listened to attentively because none doubt his earnestness and loyalty to his principles, while his logical utterances many times carry conviction to the minds of his hearers. He served as a delegate in every democratic state convention from 1874 until 1894, inclusive, and was a delegate to the national convention of his party in 1884 and an alternate in 1888 and 1892. In 1886, in the Lee Whiteside district, he received the nomination of his party for legislative honors and in 1890 made the race for congress against General T. J. Henderson in the old seventh district, but as the republicans have an overwhelming majority in those districts he was not elected. He has, however, been more successful in his business and professional career. Keen and clear headed, always busy always careful and conservative in financial matters, moving slowly but surely in every transaction, he has few superiors in a steady progress

which invariably reaches the objective point. In early life he was known as a candid, earnest, substantial and reliable young man and student and has maintained that character to this day. He has never aimed at ephemeral brilliancy or signal monetary results, but at a thoughtful and careful avoidance of fatal mistakes and at permanent achievements. He has succeeded in all respects which constitute success as an attorney at law, a result attained by a devotion to his profession and close attention to his business. The outcome is not the result of chance, but eventuates from his native abilities, which he has cultivated and given direction to, and he has made good use of his opportunities. In the walks of life where intelligence, honor and manliness are regarded for what they are worth, he has by the practice of these virtues attained an honorable position at the bar and in the community and won the respect of all who know him.

THOMAS H. DURLAND.

Thomas H. Durland, who is now living retired at No. 429 South Fourth street in De Kalb, enjoying the fruits of his former labor, is a native of the state of New York. He was born March 16, 1846, in Brooklyn, Long Island, and is the son of Peter and Lucretia (Palmer) Durland. He is descended from an old New England family. His father was born in Stonington, Connecticut, in 1821, and followed the occupation of farming in the east. In the early '40s, however, he started for the middle west, settling in St. Louis, where he died in 1849. He had two daughters, Frances and Phoebe, both now deceased.

Thomas H. Durland was very young when taken by his parents to St. Louis and in the public schools of that city he obtained his education. He started in business life as a clerk in a grocery store and remained in St. Louis for about twelve years thereafter, when he removed to Chicago, where he resided for thirty years. He was employed in various ways in that city, chiefly, however, in packing houses and at carpentering. He came to De Kalb in 1892 and has since lived in quiet and honorable retirement, having saved from his earnings in former years sufficient to provide him with the necessities and comforts of life. His

mother remained with him until her death, which occurred in 1895.

On the 16th of April, 1885, Mr. Durland was married to Miss N. A. Palmer, who was born in New Hartford, New York. The residence which they occupy is the property of Mr. Durland and is one of the best homes on South Fourth street. In politics he has always been a republican since age conferred upon him the advantage of franchise, but he has never been an office seeker, preferring to give undivided attention to his business affairs. His life has been quietly and uneventfully passed, though his history contains results which show his true worth of character and that the only honorable success is that which is won by the individual.

SAMUEL LAMONT.

The growth and development of a city always depend upon the enterprise and progressive spirit of its leading residents, in which connection Mr. Lamont is well known as one of the wide-awake and progressive men of Kirkland. In former years he was actively engaged in farming in Ogle and De Kalb counties and he is numbered among the old settlers of this part of the state, for he took up his abode in Illinois in 1861. He was at that time only six years of age, having been born in Chautauqua county, New York, April 9, 1855.

His father, Samuel Lamont, was a native of Scotland, where he was reared and married, the lady of his choice being Miss Agnes McLymont, also a native of Scotland. Mr. Lamont became well known as a stockman, dealing largely in sheep in his native country. He came to the new world in the '40s, settling in Chautauqua county, New York. There he learned the tanner's trade and followed the business for some time. He came to the west in 1861, settling in Ogle county, Illinois, after which he opened up a new farm, spending his remaining days there. For a long period his time and energies were devoted to the tilling of the soil and the improvement of the place, upon which he resided until his death on the 10th of November, 1903. His widow still survives him and resides upon the old homestead with some of her children.

Samuel Lamont was largely reared in Ogle county, Illinois, where he enjoyed varied school privileges. Having arrived at years of maturity he was married in that county, in October, 1881, to Miss Elizabeth Bump, a native of Connecticut, who was reared in that state, in New York and in Michigan. Following his marriage Mr. Lamont settled upon a rented farm, which he cultivated for a number of years. He then removed from Ogle county to De Kalb county in 1899 and for two years carried on farming here. He then returned to Ogle county, where he again spent two years, and thence once more came to De Kalb county, following farming in South Grove township until the fall of 1906, when he purchased a livery barn and has since been identified with the business life of Kirkland. He has a number of good horses and vehicles of different kinds and is well prepared to carry on business in this line. He was formerly engaged in raising and feeding stock, including horses, cattle and hogs, and as the years pass by he is meeting with creditable success.

In 1895 Mr. Lamont lost his wife, who passed away in De Kalb county. They were the parents of four children: Arthur W., who assists his father in business; Bert, who is also with his father; and Mabel and Bessie, who are at home and have charge of the household.

Mr. Lamont exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, but would never consent to become an office holder. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church and contributes to the support of all the churches of the village. Almost his entire life has been passed in this state and he is thoroughly identified with the interests of the middle west, rejoicing in what has been accomplished and bearing his full share as a citizen in the work of public improvement.

GEORGE PECKMAN.

An excellent farm property of one hundred and sixty acres, known as the old Henry Peckman homestead, pays tribute to the care and labor bestowed upon it by George Peckman of this review, who is an active and progressive farmer

and stock-raiser. His place is pleasantly and conveniently situated about two and a half miles from Somonauk. Here he was born on the 3d of January, 1866, his father being Henry Peckman, whose birth occurred in Germany in 1831. In that country he was reared and when a young man, hearing of the more favorable opportunities and advantages of the new world, he crossed the Atlantic in 1882 and at once made his way to De Kalb county, Illinois. Here he was married to Miss Catherine Hance, a Germany lady, who was born and reared in Alsace. Mr. Peckman rented land, on which he engaged in farming for a number of years, and when his labors had brought him sufficient capital he purchased eighty acres where his son now resides and three years later bought an adjoining tract of eighty acres, so that he owned one hundred and sixty acres. This he placed under the plow, put a good house and barn upon it and otherwise improved the property. He likewise owned another farm of nearly one hundred and twenty acres. He was a stock raiser and feeder and was well known as a leading stockman and prosperous farmer. He deserved much credit for what he accomplished and justly won the proud American title of a self-made man, for when he came to the new world he had little capital and by his own determination and energy worked his way steadily upward to success. He died here, August 26, 1902, and his wife passed away August 21, 1895. Their family numbered four sons and three daughters, who are yet living.

George Peckman, whose name introduces this review, was reared to manhood on the old homestead farm and was educated in the district school near by. He remained with his father through the period of his minority and greatly aided him in the work of developing and improving the property. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Lillian Banzet, to whom he was married in La Salle county, Illinois, December 16, 1891. She was born in that county, acquired a liberal education and successfully engaged in teaching prior to her marriage. Her parents were Charles and Louise Banzet, early settlers of La Salle county and of French ancestry. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm in Somonauk township, where Mr. Peckman carried on general agricultural pur-

suits for eleven years. He first rented land and later bought property there. Subsequently he sold out and purchased the old homestead farm, which he has since tiled and fenced, enclosing the fields with woven wire. He has greatly improved the property according to modern methods of farming and has developed a valuable place, which in its neat and thrifty appearance gives proof of the care, cultivation and practical methods of the owner.

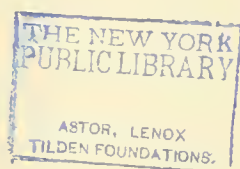
Mr. and Mrs. Peckman have a daughter, Hazel, who is now a student in the schools of Somonauk. The family are members of the Congregational church at Somonauk and Mrs. Peckman takes a very active part in the work of the church and Sunday school and is a member of the Ladies Aid Society. Politically Mr. Peckman is a stalwart democrat and has served as highway commissioner of Somonauk and has also been an election judge. He is a man whom to know is to respect and honor, for in all business relations he has been found straightforward and honorable, while in every relation of life he has manifested those sterling traits of character which in every land and clime command confidence and awaken regard.

WILLIAM GROSS.

William Gross was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, near the city of Wilkesbarre, December 5, 1835. His parents were George and Mary (Keithline) Gross. At the age of two and a half years he removed with his parents to Muncy township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where his father purchased a hill farm, which he carried on in connection with his work as a blacksmith until his death, in 1845, at the age of less than thirty-eight years. His wife, being left alone with a family of six children, the youngest an infant, carried on the farm with the aid of a nephew, William Remala, and her sons, until 1855, when she sold the farm and decided to move to Illinois. Her sons, William and Joseph, spent the summer of 1855 in Stephenson county, during which time they visited in De Kalb county. Both boys suffered from severe sickness and returned to Pennsylvania in the fall of 1855. The next spring the family moved



WILLIAM GROSS.



to De Kalb county, where the mother purchased sixty acres of land on section 5, Mayfield township.

William Gross attended the country schools of his native township, clerked in a store for a time, and upon coming west in company with his brother Joseph bought sixty acres of land. In 1863 he sold his interest and bought eighty acres, which was known as his homestead and to which he removed in 1865. He was married in 1858 to Harriet Ault, and to them were born eight children: Laura M., wife of Charles Townsend; M. F., who resides on the old homestead; Nora, wife of E. E. Johnson, of Sycamore; Lewis M., who resides in Sycamore; Amanda J., wife of E. L. Nichols, of Iowa; George, who died at the age of nine years; Mary C., who died at the age of eleven; and Alice, who resides in Sycamore. Nora and Alice were for years teachers of the district and graded schools of Sycamore, Alice still teaching in her home city. Amanda was for years a teacher of the graded schools of Kingston.

To the original eighty acres Mr. Gross added from time to time, until at the time of his death he was owner of two hundred acres of land. He removed from the farm in 1886, when his son M. F. assumed charge of the old homestead. His death occurred May 2, 1886. His wife Harriet died in 1870. He was married in 1872 to Julia Fagne, who died in 1898. William Gross was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, served his town and community in different capacities and for fourteen years was teacher of the Bible class of the Wesleyan Methodist church. He was a successful farmer and a man known for his integrity, a useful citizen in all walks of life.

JOHN MINOR CRISTMAN.

John Minor Cristman, who during his residence in De Kalb has been employed in connection with the manufacture of barb wire, was born in Cortland township, this county, on the 25th of August, 1863. His grandfather, John J. Cristman, was born April 15, 1799, in the Mohawk valley in the state of New York and died March 16, 1866. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rachel Eygabroat, was born in the same place July 20, 1803,

and died November 7, 1834. He afterward came to Illinois a little later than 1852 and spent his remaining days in De Kalb county. The parents of our subject were John and Philany (Pooler) Cristman. The father was born in Jordanville, New York, May 25, 1825, and the mother in German Flats, Herkimer county, New York, July 9, 1835. Mr. Cristman was a farmer and blacksmith and in the year 1852 he brought his family westward to Illinois, settling in Cortland township, De Kalb county, upon a farm which remained his home until his death. He was killed by accident in a threshing machine on the 9th of October, 1863, when his son John was but six weeks old. He was a republican in politics, was prominent in county affairs in his day and served for a time a highway commissioner.

Mr. Cristman of this review was educated in the common schools of his native township and in the public schools of De Kalb, and after putting aside his text-books he worked for his mother on the home farm, being thus employed for about five years. He then came to De Kalb and began work in the manufacture of barb wire, in which he has since continued, becoming very proficient in that line as a machine operator, so that he is now an important employe in the factory. He has been on the police force of De Kalb for one year but otherwise has held no public office. His political allegiance, however, is given to the republican party and he keeps well informed concerning the questions and issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do.

Mr. Cristman was married in Cortland township, February 26, 1885, to Miss Vida Gandy, who was born in that township, September 10, 1865. Her father, Joseph Gandy, is a native of Union county, Ohio, born November 1, 1834. He was brought to Illinois by his parents in 1837, the family being established on a farm in Cortland township. His father, Henry H. Gandy, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, April 16, 1810, and died February 10, 1893, on the farm on which he located in 1837 when this was a wild and unimproved district, few settlers having located within the borders of the county. Joseph Gandy was reared amid the scenes and environments of pioneer life. Having arrived at years of maturity, he was married in Cortland township, on the 9th of October, 1859, to Miss Mary

Jane Parker, who was born in Hillsdale county, Michigan, December 10, 1839. She is a daughter of Abel Parker, who was born in the state of New York, December 14, 1800, and died in Camden, Hillside county, Michigan, in 1851. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Climena Pease, was born in the state of New York, July 4, 1813, and died in California township, Branch county, Michigan, on December 13, 1879. Mr. Parker was a farmer by occupation. His family numbered five children, of whom Mrs. Cristman was the fourth in order of birth, the others being Douglas, born July 18, 1860; Mrs. Sarah E. Davis, born July 24, 1862; Mrs. Ada Renwick, born January 29, 1864; and Henry Harris, born April 9, 1874.

Mr. and Mrs. Cristman have many warm friends in De Kalb and throughout the county, where they have spent their entire lives. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, belonging to Barb City camp, No. 46, in which he holds the office of venerable consul, having occupied this chair for six years. He has taken the degrees of the subordinate lodge and of the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias, his membership being in lodge No. 215. He has the high regard of his brethren of these fraternities and is an exemplary representative of the orders.

BENJAMIN BENSON.

Benjamin Benson, living on section 33, Victor township, is one of the prosperous and up-to-date farmers and stock-raisers and his place of one hundred and sixty acres gives evidence of his careful supervision in its neat and attractive appearance. It is situated on section 33, about three miles from Leland. Mr. Benson was born in La Salle county, Illinois, November 19, 1867.

His father, Swen Benson, was a native of Norway, born in 1833. He was reared to manhood there and came to the new world about 1855 but did not tarry long on the Atlantic coast. He made his way into the interior of the country, working by the month as a farm hand for several years in La Salle county, Illinois. Thus he gained a start in America and whatever success he enjoyed and achieved is attributable entirely to his

own efforts. He was married in La Salle county to Miss Ann Olson, who was born in that county, the daughter of Michael Olson, one of the first settlers of the county. He developed a new farm there and in early days hauled grain to Chicago with ox teams. Swen Benson continued to engage in farming in La Salle county for a number of years and later, when his capital had substantially increased as a result of his earnest labor, he purchased land in Paw Paw township, De Kalb county, and settled thereon. At one time he owned three hundred and sixty acres which he farmed and improved. He later bought a farm in Victor township and thus owned two good properties comprising five hundred and twenty acres. For many years he was recognized as one of the successful and substantial agriculturists of the county and his life record could well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what can be accomplished by determined spirit and unflinching enterprise. He reared his family upon the place and spent his last days here, continuing an honored and valued citizen until death claimed him in the year 1900. He had then survived his wife about fifteen years, she having died in 1885. Their family numbered three sons and two daughters, all of whom were reared in La Salle county and educated in the district schools.

Benjamin Benson remained with his father until he had attained his majority and in retrospect one can see him as he trudged off to school—a farm boy in his youth, early becoming acquainted with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He had received ample training in farm work when he started life on his own account.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey Mr. Benson chose Miss Emma Anderson, whom he wedded in Leland, Illinois, on the 9th of January, 1890. She was born in La Salle county, where her girlhood days were passed. The young couple began their domestic life upon the Benson homestead farm, where they lived for two or three years, after which Mr. Benson purchased the farm upon which he now resides. With characteristic energy and enterprise he began the further development and improvement of this property and has wrought a noticeable transformation in the appearance of the farm. He erected a good two-story dwelling, which is neatly furnished and

is one of the attractive homes of the locality. There is also a large barn, tool house and granary upon the place, a wind pump and feed mill, and the fields are enclosed with woven wire fence. The land has all been well tiled so that there is a good system of drainage and everything about the farm bespeaks the enterprise, care and labor of the owner. Mr. Benson also has another well improved farm in Paw Paw township, comprising ninety acres, which he now rents out. In connection with tilling the soil he raises and feeds stock and feeds a large number of hogs for market annually. He is a stockholder in the First National and the Farmers & Merchants Banks of Leland and is a prosperous agriculturist and successful business man, who carries forward to completion whatever he undertakes and has gained a high standing in the business world because of his diligence, perseverance and keen discernment.

In 1897 Mr. Benson was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife, who died on the 27th of August of that year. Their living children are: Rosa Anna, Sophus Ernest and Burton Elmer. Mr. Benson was again married in Leland on the 15th of December, 1898, his second wife being Cora Anderson, a sister of his first wife. Politically he is a republican. He is much interested in the schools and has served on the school board. He attends the Methodist church and his influence is given in behalf of all progressive public movements which tend to promote intellectual and moral progress and uplift the legal and political status of the community.

WALLACE A. HINES.

Wallace A. Hines, who carries on general farming and stock-raising on section 3, Victor township, is one of the native sons of the county, his birth having occurred on the 1st of November, 1870, in the township where he yet resides. Like many of the worthy and representative citizens of the locality, he comes of German ancestry. His father, John Hines, was a native of Germany and when a lad of twelve years crossed the Atlantic to the United States, making his way at once to De Kalb county, Illinois. He cast in his lot with the early settlers of this portion of the state and bore

his full share in the work of development and improvement. He married Miss Ada Abell, a native of Connecticut, who was reared, however, in this state. In order to provide for his family Mr. Hines followed farming and became a prosperous agriculturist. For a long period he carried on general agricultural pursuits, but is now retired from active business life and is enjoying a well earned rest at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife died in 1896.

Wallace A. Hines, whose name introduces this review, was reared upon the old homestead farm and the public schools of the neighborhood afforded him his educational privileges. When not busy with his text-books he worked in the fields and remained with his father until twenty-one years of age. Soon afterward he started out in life on his own account. He was married here on the 30th of December, 1891, to Miss Tillie Henderson, a native of the county, born in Victor township, and sister to J. A. and J. F. Henderson, who are mentioned on another page of this work. Mrs. Hines was reared in Victor township and pursued her education in the district schools.

Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hines took up their abode upon his father's farm and in 1897 he purchased his present property, locating thereon in 1900. With characteristic energy he began to cultivate and develop this land and in 1902 built a large barn upon the place. He has since erected a commodious and attractive two-story dwelling, thoroughly modern in all its equipments and supplied with water works and furnace heat. It is indeed one of the modern homes of the locality and is richly and tastefully furnished. Mr. Hines has upon the place all the accessories and conveniences of a model farm, including ample shelter for grain and stock. His fields are enclosed with woven wire fences stretched upon cedar posts and the land is well tiled. In fact, he stands as a prominent representative of modern progressive farming and is methodical and systematic in all that he does. He raises good stock, having a high grade of horses, cattle and hogs upon his place, and in his business affairs shows a keen discernment and ready enterprise that have enabled him to work his way steadily upward to success.

Mr. Hines exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republic-

an party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are greatly esteemed for their many good qualities of heart and mind. They have always resided within the borders of this county and the circle of their friends is only limited by the circle of their acquaintances. In business affairs Mr. Hines bears the reputation of being thoroughly reliable and trustworthy under all circumstances and in all conditions and has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of another in a trade transaction.

MADISON D. SHIPMAN.

Everywhere in our land are found men who have worked their own way from humble beginnings to leaderships in commerce, the great productive industries, the management of financial affairs and in controlling the veins and arteries of the traffic and exchanges of the country. It is one of the glories of our nation that it is so and it should be the strongest incentive and encouragement to the youth of the country. Prominent among the self-made men of Illinois is Madison D. Shipman, a man honored, respected and esteemed wherever known and most of all where he is best known.

Mr. Shipman was born in the state of New York, June 11, 1848, his parents being Joseph A. and Hannah A. (Hunter) Shipman, of whose family of five children only two are now living, the daughter being Mrs. Martha J. Macklin, the widow of William Macklin, of De Kalb. The father was born in 1812 in the Empire state, to which his father had removed from the vicinity of Litchfield, Connecticut. The family had been established in New England at an early period in the colonization of the new world. In early life Joseph Shipman adopted the medical profession, being one of five brothers who became physicians. In 1853 he removed to the middle west, settling in Bureau county, Illinois, and in 1868 he came to De Kalb, where he practiced for five years. He then removed to Atkinson, Henry county, Illinois, and later to Prairie City, Illinois, where he died

in 1886, at the age of seventy-four years. While never active to any extent in public life as an office holder, he yet served as postmaster under President Lincoln in the town of Milo, Bureau county. He was an active worker in the Congregational church, taking a deep interest in the growth of the church and the extension of its influence and contributing generously of his means to its support.

The boyhood days of Madison D. Shipman were quietly passed under the paternal roof, unmarked by any event of special importance. His early education was acquired in the district schools of Bureau county and was continued in the high school of De Kalb and in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois. He afterward became associated with C. E. Bradt of De Kalb in the conduct of a wholesale glove business. This was in 1872 and the enterprise was successfully conducted for six years. Later the firm engaged in the manufacture of gloves in De Kalb, and afterward, about 1882, established factories in Gloversville, New York, operating the plants at both places in the manufacture of gloves, mittens and glove fasteners, their business reaching large, profitable and gratifying proportions. About 1889 S. E. Bradt was admitted to a partnership and the business was continued by the new firm until 1902. In that year the Gloversville factory was sold, the fastener plant being sold to the United States Fastener Company, Mr. Shipman and his partners, however, retaining stock in the enterprise and serving on the board of directors. In 1882 in association with C. E. and S. E. Bradt Mr. Shipman established the firm of Shipman, Bradt & Company for the manufacture of wagons and buggies, and for ten years was identified with that line of production. In 1889 Mr. Shipman joined J. W. Glidden and S. E. and C. E. Bradt in organizing the De Kalb Electric Company and established a plant, furnishing light to the city and its residents. The business was developed until the plant was capable of furnishing power and heat as well as light to the city and county. Mr. Shipman was president of the company until about 1902, when the plant was sold to the De Kalb & Sycamore Electric Company, of which Mr. Shipman is now a stockholder. He was also one of the organizers of the Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of De Kalb, of which he is still



W. H. Shipman

ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

a director. His business interests have thus been varied in their nature and comprehensive in their scope, and his business activity and unfaltering purpose have been puissant elements in the success of the different organizations.

Moreover, Mr. Shipman is interested in local progress as manifest in municipal interests and is now president of the De Kalb township night-school board. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp and the Royal Arcanum lodge and is an interested, active and helpful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as a trustee. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. His life has been one of continuous activity, in which has been accorded due recognition of labor, and today he is numbered among the substantial citizens of his county. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of De Kalb and at all times he has given his aid and co-operation to any movement calculated to benefit this section or advance its wonderful development.

ELLIS INGHAM.

Ellis Ingham, who carries on general farming at Elva, was born in Ohio, November 27, 1845, his parents being Luman H. and Eliza (Gregory) Ingham, also natives of the Buckeye state, the former born September 25, 1816, and the latter August 13, 1819. After living for a time in Ohio the father brought his family to Illinois in June, 1846, and settled in Cortland township, De Kalb county. He was a cabinet-maker by trade but here he turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits and developed a good farm, bringing his fields under a high state of cultivation. His remaining days were spent in this county, where his death occurred December 4, 1854, while his wife passed away in 1898. They were both of English lineage. In their family were nine children, of whom Ellis was the fifth in order of birth.

Being less than a year old when brought to De Kalb county, Ellis Ingham was reared within its borders in the usual manner of farm lads of the period. He witnessed much of its early development and experienced the hardships and trials of

pioneer life. His education was acquired in the common schools and he was afterward employed at farm labor, but three months before he attained the age of eighteen years he offered his services to the government in defense of the Union cause and enlisted in October, 1863, as a member of Company C, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, which was assigned to the Western Division. The regiment was mostly engaged in protecting the states of Kansas and Missouri and in doing guard duty in Illinois. Throughout his business life Mr. Ingham has carried on general farming, largely renting land on the shares. He finds this to be a profitable way of doing, for he has saved from his earnings and is now comfortably settled in life.

In Dubuque, Iowa, in 1867, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ingham and Miss Ella M. Forest, who was born in the state of New York, October 24, 1852. They became the parents of three sons: Frank D., who was born in 1868 and died in March, 1874; Fred E., born April 20, 1870; and Ray F., born March 31, 1877. The wife and mother died September 4, 1902.

Mr. Ingham votes with the republican party but is not an office seeker, preferring to give his time and attention to his business interests, yet he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. Whatever success he has achieved has come to him as the reward of his own labors, and he is known throughout the community as one who is always reliable in business affairs.

ROBERT VARTY.

Robert Varty, who has practically put aside the work of the farm, living retired for the past fifteen years at Sycamore, owns three valuable farming properties in Sycamore township. He came to De Kalb county in 1855, the family home being established in Sycamore township. His birth occurred in Westmoreland, England, September 16, 1839, his parents being Daniel and Margaret (Harrison) Varty, both of whom are now deceased. The father died in 1871 at the age of sixty-nine years, while the mother passed away in 1880, at the age of seventy-nine years. They were natives of Westmoreland and of Lancashire, England, respectively, and on crossing the Atlantic from the

mother country made their way direct to Illinois. Here Daniel Varty first purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, to which he afterward added until at the time of his death he was the owner of a valuable and productive tract of two hundred and forty acres. He was essentially a farmer, well adapted to the work and so conducting his interests as to win success. He served as road commissioner and in other township offices and was also a local preacher of the Methodist church. He was widely known in this part of the county because of his active and capable service in behalf of general improvement and of moral development. His family numbered five children: Agnes, who married Robert Percy, but both are now deceased; Ellen, who is the widow of John Middleton and is living in Lee county, Illinois; Mary Ann, who became the wife of Thomas Grange and died in Iowa in 1904, while her husband has also passed away; and Thomas, who died in early manhood in 1871.

Robert Varty, the surviving son of the family, attended the common schools of his native country and came with his parents to Illinois in 1855 when a youth of sixteen years. He was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and he now owns the greater part of the old homestead. He has altogether three farms, comprising two hundred and forty, one hundred and eighty, and one hundred and eighty-three acres of land respectively. He likewise has some timber land, so that his possessions aggregate six hundred and forty acres. These holdings make him one of the prosperous residents of the county and he deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, as most of his interests have been accumulated through his own efforts.

Mr. Varty was married to Miss C. A. Beebe, who was born in 1846 in Cortland township, De Kalb county, Illinois, and is a daughter of Daniel and Cynthia (Woodworth) Beebe, who came to this county in the early '40s. Her father had previously been a resident of the state of New York and after removing westward to Illinois lived in Cook county until 1845, when his death occurred. The widow and her family afterward went to Kane county and her death occurred in Sycamore about 1875. Mrs. Varty has two broth-

ers and a sister at Sycamore: Henry, Daniel, and Mrs. Eveline Hunt, a widow. Another brother, Selba, is living in Ellsworth county, Kansas.

Mrs. Varty was reared in the vicinity of Sycamore and by her marriage became the mother of three children. Earl W., now bookkeeper in the Sycamore National Bank, married Miss Lotta Morris. Charlotte is the wife of Andrew Lovell, who resides upon a farm in Cortland township; and Clara is the wife of S. A. Holcomb of Sycamore.

Mr. Varty is a stalwart advocate of republican principles and the policy of the party. He has served in some township offices and he attends the Congregational church. His interest centers in those concerns which have for their object the welfare and upbuilding of the community and he has given hearty co-operation to many measures and plans for the public good. As a business man he has been known for his thorough reliability as well as enterprise and as he has carried forward his farming interests and success has attended his efforts, he has invested more and more largely in property until as a result his financial resources are such as to permit him to put aside business cares and enjoy the comforts of life amid well earned ease.

C. L. JOHNSON.

C. L. Johnson, a farmer residing on section 12, Milan township, was born in De Kalb, Illinois, February 10, 1869, his parents being J. J. and Mary (Halverson) Johnson, who were of Swedish and Norwegian birth, respectively. They were among the early pioneer settlers of the county. After coming to the United States the father was engaged on the construction of the Northwestern Railroad until the outbreak of the Civil war, when true to his adopted country, he became a member of Company K, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. He served with that command for three years and then returned to De Kalb, Illinois, where for ten years he was night watch and switchman in the Northwestern yards. He afterward bought eighty acres of land in Malta township, which he cultivated until 1897, when he retired from active business life and took up his abode in the village of Malta, where he is still

living, respected by all who know him. His success in life proves conclusively that one can win advancement by determined purpose and unfaltering diligence. He has made an excellent record as a business man, as a citizen and as a soldier.

C. L. Johnson was educated in the schools of De Kalb and Malta township. He remained at home with his father until eighteen years of age, when he went to work by the month in Malta township, where he was employed for two years. He then rented land for a similar period and when he had saved from his earnings an amount sufficient to enable him to purchase a farm he bought eighty acres on section 2, Milan township, where he is still living. Here he carries on general farming and his fields are well tilled, while, in the production of cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, he annually gathers rich crops. In politics he is a republican and has been pathmaster for two terms but does not seek office, preferring to give his undivided time and attention to business affairs, and is now numbered among the enterprising and successful young farmers of the county.

HENRY H. BALDWIN.

For many years this gentleman was a well known and highly esteemed citizen of De Kalb county. A native of New York, he was born in New Hartford, Oneida county, June 17, 1827, and in early manhood made his way westward to Chicago, where he worked at the molder's trade for several years. In 1858 he removed to Knox county, Illinois, where he followed the occupation of farming until 1869, when he came to De Kalb county and bought eighty acres of land in Afton township, which he continued to own up to the time of his death on the 23d of August, 1892. In the meantime, however, he lived in the city of De Kalb for a few years in order to educate his children and then returned to the farm, but in 1891 he again removed to De Kalb and lived retired, having put aside the more arduous duties of the farm in order to enjoy a rest which he had truly and richly deserved.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey Mr. Baldwin chose Miss Zillah A. Whittaker, to whom he was married in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 20th of June, 1856. Her birth occurred in Deckertown, New Jersey, March 28, 1831, and she became the mother of three children. Emma J., the eldest, was born May 4, 1857, and was married September 16, 1880, to Freeman H. Sanford, now living in Michigan. They have four children: Henry B., born October 16, 1882; Hattie M., born October 29, 1887; Ray E., born May 11, 1893; and Ida E., born January 31, 1901. Their daughter Hattie M. was married November 3, 1904, to Ernest Loss and lives in Muskegon, Michigan, near which city her parents also reside. Hattie M. Baldwin is the second in her father's family. Mary E. Baldwin, born May 24, 1869, died on the 14th of January, 1891.

Mr. Baldwin was a thoroughgoing business man, energetic and far-sighted, and carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. This was quite a new country when he came to Illinois and De Kalb county had not progressed so very far when he located within its borders. While residing on the old homestead farm he was called to public office on several occasions by his fellow townsmen, who recognized his worth and ability. He served as township clerk, as road commissioner, as school director and in other local positions, the duties of which he discharged most capably, promptly and efficiently. He was well known in the county as a man who stood for improvement and progress in all lines of citizenship, while his private business interests were of a character that made him most respected. Mrs. Baldwin survived her husband and passed away in De Kalb on the 24th of September, 1902.

Hattie M. Baldwin was born in Knox county, Illinois, December 13, 1865, and acquired her education in the common schools of De Kalb township and in the high school of the city of De Kalb. She afterward engaged in teaching for a time, but always remained at home to care for her parents, and after the death of the father took up the management of the business affairs and continued in control of the property until the farm was sold when the mother died. She now lives at the family residence at No. 523 South Third street, De Kalb. She displays excellent business capacity and enter-

prise, combined with sound judgment. Miss Baldwin is a member of the Woman's Club of De Kalb, of the Woman's Relief Corps and of the First Congregational church, in which her mother also held membership.

NICHOLAS SAWYER.

Nicholas Sawyer owns and conducts a farm, which is situated on about the highest elevation in Victor township. It comprises one hundred and seventy-six acres of valuable and highly improved land on section 5 and a commodious dwelling, supplied with all modern conveniences, occupies a pleasant site. The farm is most attractive in appearance, giving evidence of the care and supervision of the owner in its well tilled fields and substantial buildings. Mr. Sawyer has lived upon this farm since 1883 and has made his home in Illinois since 1859. He is a native of Fillmore county, Minnesota, born October 4, 1851.

His father, K. O. Sawyer, was a native of Norway and was reared in the land of the midnight sun, but when a young man came to the United States, arriving in 1845. He located in La Salle county near Leland, where he began farming, and in De Kalb county he was married to Miss Anna Johnson, also a native of Norway. In 1856 he went to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he remained for three years and then returned to La Salle county, where he followed farming until 1874. In that year he bought two hundred and forty acres five miles north of Leland in Victor township, De Kalb county, which place he improved and made the homestead, continuing to reside thereon throughout his remaining years. He was called to his final rest in 1896, when he had reached the age of seventy-two years. His wife still survives him and resides on the old homestead with her younger sons. In the family were eight children, six sons and two daughters.

Nicholas Sawyer, the second in order of birth, was reared upon the farm in La Salle county and was a student in the district schools near his father's home. He was less than two years of age when his parents came from Minnesota to this state. When twenty-four years of age he left home

and started out in life on his own account by operating a rented farm for a year. It was on the 16th of February, 1882, that he was married to Miss Lottie R. Thompson, daughter of Andrew N. Thompson, who was born in Washington county, New York, and who settled in Victor township in the early '50s.

Following his marriage Nicholas Sawyer operated his father-in-law's farm for one year and then bought where he now resides, becoming owner of one hundred and seventy-six acres on section 5, Victor township. This he has since greatly improved and also owns nine acres of timber land in Ross Grove. He has built a good corn crib and outbuildings and has remodeled the house at a cost of two thousand dollars. He has also built a blacksmith shop for his own use, fully equipped, and has a feedmill, sawmill and creamery upon his place. He uses both steam and gasoline power and runs a power cream separator and churner. He milks from fifteen to twenty cows, his butter being contracted for at Elgin prices throughout the year, the excellence of the product enabling him to demand the highest prices paid in the city markets. He raises thoroughbred and registered shorthorn cattle and has followed this work for several years. He also raises good grades of horses and hogs. His farm is well tilled and fenced, woven wire being largely used to divide the place into fields of convenient size. The Sawyer home is indeed an attractive feature of the landscape, for no equipment of a model farm is lacking.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer have been born four children, of whom three are yet living. Their youngest child died at the age of six months. Those living are Le Roy, James and Harrison, the first named being in Sandwich, where he conducts an automobile shop, while James and Harrison are at home, assisting their father in the cultivation of the farm and the various business interests which he carries on.

Politically Mr. Sawyer is a republican and has always been a staunch advocate of the party. He has served as supervisor for two terms, having first been appointed to that office to fill a vacancy and afterward elected to the position. He has served as road commissioner for six years and has been connected with the schools as trustee and director for ten years. He has likewise been a delegate to

various county and state conventions and was a delegate to the congressional convention at Sycamore in 1906. His opinions carry weight in the council of his party and he is an earnest worker in its behalf. He belongs to the Knights of the Globe and is much esteemed socially as well as in business and political circles. He finds pleasure and recreation in riding around the country in a ten horse power automobile and throughout this section of the state is known as one of the progressive and up-to-date farmers. He possesses excellent mechanical ingenuity and ability, and his keen discernment and sound judgment, joined with unfaltering energy, in the conduct of his business affairs, have brought him that success which is ambition's answer.

WILLIAM A. EIKLOR.

William A. Eiklor, one of the most progressive agriculturists of Genoa township, owning and operating an excellent farm of two hundred acres on section 18, is a native of this county, born February 25, 1859, on the old Eiklor homestead one mile north of the village of Genoa. His father, William F. Eiklor, was born in Huron, Erie county, Ohio, on the 2d of August, 1836, and was a son of Frederick Eiklor, who was also a native of the Buckeye state. During his early life the latter followed the blacksmith's and carpenter's trades in Ohio, continuing his residence there until 1837, when he brought his family to Illinois, the journey being made in a wagon drawn by oxen. Arriving in De Kalb county he set up the first blacksmith shop in Genoa and conducted business here when there were far more oxen to be shod than horses.

It was during his infancy that William F. Eiklor was brought by his parents to this county and here he grew to manhood amid pioneer scenes. He was one of a family of eleven children, as was also Sophronia Olmsted, who became his wife in 1857. She is a native of De Kalb county and a daughter of Caleb Olmsted, one of its pioneers. She is a sister of A. H. Olmsted, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. After his marriage Mr. Eiklor bought forty acres of land near Genoa, now known as the Rowan farm, and

there he made his home until 1863, when he sold the place with the intention of entering the Union army but was disqualified for service by a weak knee. He then removed with his family to McLean county, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land and turned his attention to its cultivation and improvement. As time passed and he prospered in his farming operations he added to his property until he owned five hundred and fifty acres and he continued to make his home in McLean county for twenty-five years. In 1888 he returned to De Kalb county and bought the Strong farm of two hundred acres on section 18, Genoa township, making that place his home for the following twelve years. Deciding to lay aside business cares and spend the remainder of his life in ease and retirement he removed to Genoa in 1900 and built a nice residence, where he was living when called to the world beyond January 14, 1905. His widow still survives him and continues to make her home in Genoa.

William A. Eiklor's boyhood and youth were mainly passed in McLean county, being but four years old at the time of the removal of the family to that county, and he remained under the parental roof until after he had attained his majority. In 1881 he was married at Pontiac, Illinois, to Miss Susan A. Blundy, who was born in Peoria county, this state. Her father, Thomas Blundy, was a native of England and on his emigration to America settled in Peoria county, Illinois, in 1858. Five children bless this union, the three oldest being born in McLean county and the others in De Kalb county. In order of birth they are as follows: Lester, who is a graduate of the Genoa high school and is now assisting his father on the farm; and Arthur, Frank, Clarence and Raymond, still in school.

William A. Eiklor accompanied his parents on their return to De Kalb county and purchased his present farm of two hundred acres on section 18, Genoa township. He has laid over eight miles of filing upon the place, has divided the land into fields of convenient size by well kept fences, and erected good and substantial buildings, including a barn, forty-eight by fifty-four feet with twenty foot posts and an addition twenty-four by sixty feet. He has also built a crib with an elevator, thirty-two by twenty-four feet and twelve feet in

height, and has a feed grinder and sawmill operated by wind power. All of the grain which he raises upon the place he feeds to his own stock, having made a specialty of stock-raising. He is part owner in an imported Norman Percheron stallion and he raises full blooded Poland China hogs and Durham cattle, keeping from fifteen to twenty cows for dairy purposes and feeding each winter one or two carloads of cattle. He is a stockholder in the De Kalb County Telephone Company and in business affairs is prompt, energetic and notably reliable.

Although he cares nothing for political honors, Mr. Eiklor is a staunch supporter of the republican party and has efficiently served as school director for six years. Fraternally he is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Mystic Workers, all of Genoa, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. They are people of the highest respectability and have hosts of friends throughout the community in which they live.

GEORGE HOPKINS GURLER.

But few names in the dairy world are better known than that of Gurler. It stands for honor, progression and purity in the production of one of the necessities of life. The subject of this sketch has contributed his share to honorably perpetuating the family name, having produced and sold upward of thirty million pounds of butter.

George H. Gurler was born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, March 29, 1844, and is a son of Benjamin and Harriet Gurler. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Keene, New Hampshire, and in 1856 to DeKalb, Illinois. Many of the items of genealogical interest of the family are given in this history in the sketch of his brother, H. B. Gurler.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the district school and attended the De Kalb schools two winters. In 1864 he answered his country's call and enlisted at De Kalb as a recruit of the Fifteenth Illinois Infantry. He was sent to Camp Fry at Chicago and from there

went to New York. From there he went by boat to North Carolina and joined his regiment at Morehead City in the spring of 1864. He became a part of Sherman's army and marched to Raleigh, thence to Richmond and on to Washington, taking part in the grand review. From the capital he went to Parkersburg, Virginia, then to St. Louis and from there to Fort Leavenworth and out on the plains to Fort Kearney. Returning to Springfield, he was there mustered out in October, 1865.

Mr. Gurler returned to De Kalb and went to work in the store of Flinn & Gurler. Within a year he bought out the senior partner and the firm became Gurler Brothers, but after two years H. B. Gurler retired from the firm. George Gurler then conducted the business alone for about eight years and sold out to Fuller & Hard. He bought butter and eggs for two years in the building across the street and afterward worked four years for Hiram Ellwood. His training, after he retired from the army, fitted him to know the needs of the creamery business and in 1881, in partnership with his brother Henry, he built the De Kalb Creamery. They bought the cream at Walton and Five Corners. In connection with H. H. Hopkins, under the firm name of Gurler Brothers & Company, they became owners of creameries at Hinckley, Shabbona Grove and Lee, Illinois. In 1895 the creamery possessions of Gurler Brothers were divided and G. H. Gurler became owner of his brother's interest in the creameries of Malta, Hinckley, Shabbona and Shabbona Grove. At this time his son, Charles Gurler, became actively engaged with him and since that time they have established or bought creameries in Illinois at the following places: Creston, Volo, Wauconda and Griswold Lake, while in Iowa they owned creameries at Chapin, Mason City, Rockwell, Alexander, Sheffield, Republic, Nashua, Powersville, Hampton and Cedar Rapids. They have from time to time exchanged and sold creameries and now own but six of the list. In January, 1907, a stock company was organized under the title of Gurler, Borth Company, the officers being G. H. Gurler, president; Charles Gurler, vice president, and A. J. Borth, of Cedar Rapids, secretary and treasurer. This company now owns and operates the creameries at Malta, Creston, Cedar Rapids, Nashua, Powersville and Hampton.



G. H. Gardner

G. H. Gurler has served as vice president of the Elgin Board of Trade for twelve years and was president of the State Dairy Association for five years. The annual output of his creameries has amounted to two million pounds for the past fifteen years and is sold in the markets all over the world.

Mr. Gurler was united in marriage January 1, 1867, to Miss Zilla Newett, who was born in England and is a daughter of Robert and Susan (Rolfe) Newett, her father being one of the pioneer residents of De Kalb. Mr. and Mrs. Gurler are the parents of two children: Charles H., who married Myra Cook, a niece of C. W. Marsh; and Beatrice, who lives at home. They have one grandchild.

Mr. Gurler is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is prominent in political and civic affairs. He has made a practice of divorcing himself from business for a few weeks each year and indulge in hunting and fishing, thus finding needed relaxation from business life. He is a great lover of outdoor life and is a naturalist of more than local reputation. He has one of the best collections of stuffed animals and birds in this locality. With no schooling except what he acquired in the active occupation of life, Mr. Gurler has developed into an interesting character. He is still energetic and useful and commands the attention and respect of the people at home and abroad. He has acquired a fund of knowledge along many special lines that make his counsel and advice largely sought and valuable.

JAMES D. MARSELUS.

James D. Marselus, living on section 24, Sandwich township, which is the old homestead farm of the family, is busily engaged with the further development and improvement of a tract of two hundred acres. It is not far from the village of Sandwich, so that the conveniences and accessories of town life are to be easily obtained. A resident of the county from 1866, he has watched much of its growth and improvement and at all times has kept pace with the trend of agricultural progress. He was a youth of fourteen years at the time of his arrival here, his birth having oc-

curred in Montgomery county, New York, on the 19th of March, 1852. He is the son of David Marselus, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. His education was acquired in the schools of Sandwich and after he had attained his majority he went to Jasper county, Indiana, in 1872. He took charge of a farm which he had purchased there and for some time continued to till the fields and carry on agricultural pursuits in that locality, but eventually returned to the old homestead, which is now his place of residence.

On the 4th of February, 1878, Mr. Marselus was united in marriage to Miss Tabitha Margaret Miller, who was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, daughter of John H. Miller. They began their domestic life in her native state and there Mr. Marselus carried on farming for eleven years. He was thus engaged for nine years after his marriage, at the end of which time he brought his bride to the old homestead property in De Kalb county, since which time he has tilled the fields here and has raised and fed stock, annually shipping a carload of steer and also of hogs. He has found his stock-raising interests to be a profitable source of income to him and he raises enough grain to feed his stock. His business is carefully conducted and his able management and unfaltering diligence have brought him gratifying prosperity.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Marselus have been born two children who are yet living: Sarah E., who is the widow of Don V. Coleman and resides with her parents and she has two children, David and Margerie Ellen Coleman; and Jennie Marselus, a student at Sandwich. They also lost three children: Edwin, who died at the age of eleven years; Hattie, who died at the age of nine years, and Walter, who died when five years of age.

In politics Mr. Marselus has been a life-long republican and while living in Indiana served as road commissioner, but has never been active in politics as an office seeker. He and his wife are devoted and faithful members of the Sandwich Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as an elder and also as a teacher in the Sunday school, taking an active and helpful part in both the church and Sunday school work. This relation indicates much of the character of the man and the principles which have characterized his life.

He is known throughout the community as one worthy of public trust and in his business affairs is reliable and merits the good will and confidence of those with whom he has been associated.

ORLEY M. MOSHER.

In carrying on farming operations Orley M. Mosher displays a spirit of enterprise and determination which has brought to him a fair measure of success and he now owns a good farm of fifty-four acres on section 24, Sandwich township, which is pleasantly and conveniently located within a mile of the city of Sandwich. He also has a tract of timber land together with residence property in Sandwich. He has made his home in De Kalb county since 1876, so that for a period of thirty-one years he has been one of its residents and is well known within its borders.

Mr. Mosher first opened his eyes to the light of day on the 23d of August, 1847, in Washington county, New York. His father, James C. Mosher, was also a native of the Empire state, while his grandfather, James B. Mosher, was born in the east and was of English ancestry. James C. Mosher, having arrived at years of maturity, married Alma Lewis, after which he followed the occupation of farming in Washington county, New York, where he reared his family and spent his entire life. There were three sons and four daughters born unto Mr. and Mrs. James C. Mosher, the brothers of our subject being: Edwin R., now living in Greenwich, New York, and Lewis J., deceased, who was a farmer of Washington county, New York. Of the sisters, Delia became the wife of T. S. Tilford and they removed to Nebraska, where they both died; Lorinda became the wife of James La Ment and they removed to Pennsylvania, where Mrs. La Ment passed away; Alice became the wife of Albert Tubbs and died at their home in Tennessee at the age of fifty years; and Deborah died when a young lady of eighteen years.

Orley M. Mosher was reared in Washington county, New York, and supplemented his early education, acquired in the common schools, by a few years' study at the Greenwich Academy. He was married in the county of his nativity on the

17th of December, 1872, to Miss Mary Faxin, who was born, reared and educated in Washington county, New York, having been a student for some time at the Temple Grove Female Seminary at Saratoga, New York. She was also a student at the Greenwich Academy and was for five years a teacher in New York state, entering upon that work when a young lady of sixteen years. She was a daughter of Rodney D. and Pernelia (Du Bois) Faxin.

Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Mosher began their domestic life on a farm in Washington county, New York, and their first child, a daughter, was born to them there. In 1876 they removed westward to Illinois and Mr. Mosher cultivated a rented farm there for a few years. He then took his family to Kansas and bought raw land in Anderson county, which he began to place under the plow. The same year, however, he sold that property and returned to De Kalb county, where he again rented land on which he now resides. About 1888 he purchased fifty-three acres and a fraction on section 24, Sandwich township, and upon this farm he has since made his home. He has erected a neat residence, a large barn and other substantial outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, has set out a good orchard and ornamental trees and shrubs, has tiled the land, fenced the fields and has otherwise made the farm a valuable and well improved property. He has since bought a tract of eight acres of timber land, from which he derives wood and lumber. This is across the line in Kendall county, about two miles from his home. He has also purchased a good lot of two acres in Sandwich, on which he has a comfortable residence and substantial barn and outbuildings.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mosher have been born two children: Millie, the wife of E. J. Cook, who is a cashier in a bank and is also engaged in the real-estate business at Green River, Utah; and Earl R., a young man at home. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have one son, Leon D. Cook.

Mr. Mosher cast his first presidential vote in 1864, supporting Abraham Lincoln, since which time he has supported every presidential nominee of the republican party. He has never sought or desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, in which he has met with signal success. He owes his prosperity

entirely to his own labor and good management and the assistance of his estimable wife, who has indeed been a helpmate to him. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mosher are members of the Baptist church. Mrs. Mosher was formerly a Sunday school worker and teacher and has taken an active and helpful part in the work of the church, as well as in the Women's Relief Corps, of which she was president for two years. She is a lady of kindly and charitable impulse and her efforts have been an element for good in the community. Mr. Mosher belongs to the Knights of the Globe and has filled all of its chairs and was chief justice for three years. Throughout the community he is known as an enterprising business man and in connection with tilling the soil he has been engaged in raising and feeding stock, including horses, cattle and hogs. He made a specialty of horses for a few years and now has a herd of high grade Jersey cattle, selling large quantities of milk. He also rears a large number of hogs annually and his stock-raising interests are an important and profitable branch of the business.

NATHANIEL H. GIVENS.

The rich and arable land of Afton township affords excellent opportunities to the farmer and stock-raiser and among the representatives of its agricultural interests is Nathaniel H. Givens, who dates his residence in the county from 1868 and who since 1876 has resided upon the farm which he now owns and occupies, comprising one hundred and eighty acres on sections 6 and 7. He was born July 5, 1846, in York county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Henry and Mary Ann (Fullerton) Givens, also natives of York county. The father was a teamster and died in the Keystone state in 1848, while his wife passed away about six months before. There was one daughter in the family, Mary Ann, but Mr. Givens of this review has not heard from her since their childhood.

Being left an orphan when a small boy, Nathaniel H. Givens went to live with an uncle, with whom he remained until twenty-two years of age. In 1868 he came to Afton township and worked by the month for five years as a farm hand, but

desiring that his labors should more directly benefit himself, he rented land which he cultivated for three years. In that work he prospered and invested his earnings in one hundred acres and later eighty acres more on sections 6 and 7, Afton township. This property he still owns and has brought his fields under a high state of cultivation, using the latest improved machinery to carry on his farm work. His methods are at once practical and progressive and he has raised the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, annually gathering rich harvests.

On March 14, 1876, Mr. Givens was married to Miss Fannie Ward, daughter of J. W. Ward, a retired farmer of Elva, Illinois, who is mentioned on another page of this work. Mrs. Givens was born in Afton township, April 14, 1856, and by her marriage she has become the mother of six children: Warner and Warren, twins, born November 29, 1876; Sanford, born January 11, 1878; Beryl, born July 19, 1882; Ira, born January 19, 1884; and Elsworth, born September 24, 1891. The children are all yet under the parental roof and the sons greatly assist their father in the farm work.

The parents are consistent and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Givens belongs to the Modern Woodman camp at De Kalb. In politics he is a republican and is now serving as drainage commissioner which position he has filled for eight years. He has also been a school director at various times. He has never had occasion to regret his removal to the west, for here he has found good business opportunities and his life proves the fact that success is the reward of earnest and persistent labor.

JOHN ALFRED PARRIS.

John Alfred Parris is one of the active and successful business men, farmers and stock-raisers of Sandwich township, whose time and energies are now devoted to the cultivation and improvement of a tract of land of one hundred and twenty acres situated about a mile from Sandwich. The neat and thrifty appearance of the

place indicates his careful supervision and practical methods. He is numbered among the old settlers of the county, dating his residence in Illinois from 1858.

His birth occurred at West Kent, thirty miles east of London, England, on the 21st of February, 1852, his parents being John and Eliza (Harris) Parris, who were also natives of England. Mr. Parris lived in that country for many years and in 1858 brought his family to the new world, making his way direct to Illinois. At first he settled on a farm in La Salle county and later owned and cultivated a tract of land there which remained his home for many years. He worked persistently and energetically to secure a good living for his wife and children and, as the years went by, prospered and eventually acquired a comfortable competence which now enables him to live retired in Sandwich, where he has made his home since 1899. In his family were ten children, seven sons and three daughters: John Alfred, Mark, Henry, William, Amos, Bert, Melvin and Ella. The others have passed away.

John Alfred Parris of this review was reared to manhood in La Salle and De Kalb counties and a common-school education was afforded him. He started out to make his own way in life when only thirteen years of age, working by the month as a farm hand for a salary of ten dollars per month. He was ambitious to engage in farming on his own account or to carry on business that would more directly benefit himself and after he had attained his majority he began cultivating land and also operating a threshing machine. He continued in the latter business for twenty-one seasons doing threshing for three counties and also operating a clover huller. Prior to his marriage he bought a small tract of land on which he erected a dwelling and cultivated and fenced the place, opening up a farm so that he had a home to which he brought his bride.

It was in Sandwich township, on the 21st of February, 1887, that Mr. Parris was married to Miss Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Charles Smith, a native of New York. He served his country as a soldier in the Civil war and for nine months was incarcerated in Libby prison. He became one of the early residents of Kendall county, Illinois, and afterward removed to De Kalb county.

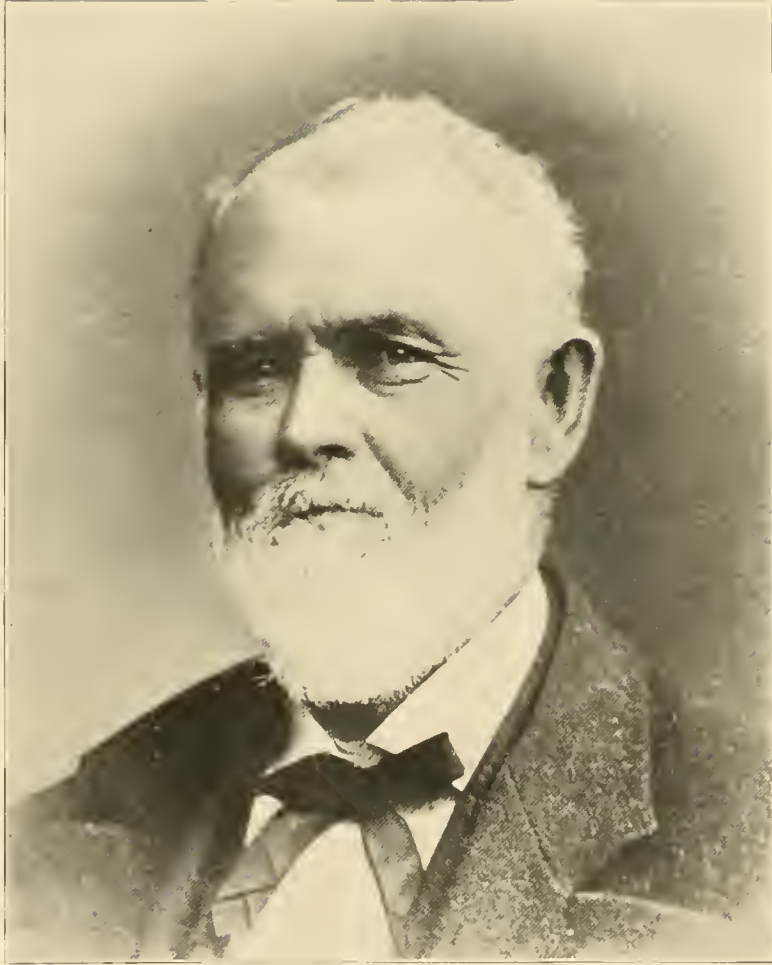
Mr. and Mrs. Parris began their domestic life upon the farm he had purchased and in addition to tilling the soil he built an ice house and began putting up ice, in which business he continued for ten years. He has been a very active and successful man and his labors have been rewarded with a competence that now numbers him among the substantial residents of the community.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Parris have been born two children: Eva Gladys, wife of Edward Pierce of Leland, by whom she has a daughter, Ruth; and John H., at home. Mrs. Parris and her son are members of the First Baptist church at Sandwich. Mr. Parris exercises his right of franchise in support of the republican party but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him as he has always preferred to give his undivided time and attention to his business affairs. His life has been quietly passed in the honorable pursuits of the farm but in his business interests he has become widely known and is generally esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished for he started out in life on his own account at the age of thirteen years and has since been dependent upon his own labors—a self-made man whose example in many respects is worthy of emulation.

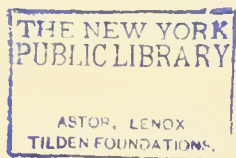
HON. EDWARD LARNARD MAYO.

Edward Larnard Mayo was born in Moretown, Washington county, Vermont, April 7, 1807, and was a son of Leonard and Thirza (Marcy) Mayo. His father dying in early life and leaving a family of five small boys, the subject of this sketch was bound out to a Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, who treated him as one of the family and offered to give him an excellent education if he would enter the ministry, but he chose the law and through his own efforts obtained a fair education. He pursued his legal studies in the office of Judge Prentiss, a very able lawyer of Montpelier, Vermont.

Judge Mayo was twice married, his first wife being a daughter of Elijah Holden, of Waitsfield, Vermont, who lived only fourteen months after their marriage. In September, 1840, the Judge



HON. E. L. MAYO.



married Emily Katherine Holden, a daughter of Josiah and Betsy (Leland) Holden, of Middlesex, Washington county, Vermont. She died at the home of her son, Dr. Mayo, in De Kalb, March 7, 1892.

In 1841 Judge Mayo settled at Sycamore, Illinois, and for many years was the acknowledged leader of the bar of De Kalb county. As a lawyer and a man he was prominently identified with its early history. In politics he was a democrat and in 1851 was the candidate of that party for congress but was defeated, the district being strongly republican. He was three times elected county judge, notwithstanding his politics and the fact that he belonged to a party casting the minority vote. He was on intimate terms of friendship with the leading men of the state, among them being Stephen A. Douglas, Judge John D. Catton and Lyman Trumbull. In 1860 he became a "war democrat" and was in full sympathy with the Union cause. His integrity and honor were never questioned. Possessed of a legal mind, it was among his professional brethren who knew him best and were best able to judge that he was most appreciated.

Judge Mayo died in De Kalb, November 16, 1877, at the age of seventy years, leaving a widow and one son, Dr. Edward L. Mayo, of De Kalb, and three daughters: Mrs. John W. Buist, of Sycamore; Mrs. Thomas E. Bagley, of Genoa; and Miss Katherine Mayo, of De Kalb. Six of his children had died in infancy. He was of French Huguenot descent and during the greater part of his life was an active worker in the cause of temperance.

JAMES V. MENNIS.

James V. Mennis, who for some years has carried on general blacksmithing in De Kalb and in which connection he is known as a worthy representative of industrial interests here, was born June 7, 1848, in St. Lawrence county, New York. His father, Samuel Mennis, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to the new world in his boyhood days, settling in the state of New York. There he married Miss Johanna Post, who was born in that state. They continued to reside in

the east until 1859, when they came westward to Clinton township, De Kalb county, Illinois, where the father secured land and engaged in farming until 1865. He then removed to Oregon, this state, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1872. His widow long survived him, passing away in De Kalb in 1895. The members of the family are as follows: William, a carpenter of Kansas City, Missouri; S. F., a teamster of Kansas City; James V., of this review; A. P., a retired farmer and postmaster at Early, Iowa; C. S., deceased; and Etta, wife of Charles Hiland, deceased.

In taking up the personal history of James V. Mennis, we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in De Kalb and this part of the county. He was educated in the district schools and worked at farm labor until he attained his majority, when he began learning the blacksmithing trade in Clinton township. There he remained until 1873, when he removed to De Kalb and began business on his own account. Four years later he entered the employ of the L. L. Ellwood Manufacturing Company, with which he continued as a blacksmith for nineteen years. He then again engaged in business for himself at No. 235 South First street, where he has since been located and is today the oldest blacksmith in years and continuous connection with the business in the city. He has prospered in his undertakings and is meeting with well deserved success.

Happily situated in his home life, Mr. Mennis was married on June 6, 1876, to Miss Rose Houghton, of De Kalb township, daughter of George and Betsy Houghton, early residents of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Mennis have one daughter, Bertha Louise who was born September 22, 1884, and is a graduate of the De Kalb high school. She is now the wife of Rev. M. E. Dutt, a minister of the Christian church, and both are now attending college at Lexington, Kentucky.

Mr. Mennis is a stalwart republican where national questions are involved, but at local elections he casts an independent ballot, regarding only the capability of the candidate. He belongs to the Modern Woodman camp at De Kalb, also the Mystic Workers, and he and his wife are devoted members of the Baptist church, of which he has been a deacon for five years. He owns a

good home at No. 512 South Third street and is now comfortably situated in life, as the result of untiring diligence and perseverance.

PROFESSOR GEORGE SILAS PECK.

Professor George Silas Peck, the founder and promotor of the George S. Peck School of Music in De Kalb, was born in Burlington, Wisconsin, December 15, 1811. His paternal grandfather, Silas Peck, removing westward from the state of New York, located at Burlington, Wisconsin, at a very early period in the development of that part of the state and in fact named the town and laid out the streets. He served as a soldier in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion and died at Burlington at an advanced age. His son, William H. Peck, father of our subject, was born in Burlington, Wisconsin, in 1838 and was a printer by trade. Having reached adult age, he married Laura Jones, who was born in Burlington in 1848. William Peck is now deceased but the mother is still living. In the family were six children.

Professor Peck, the second in order of birth, pursued his preliminary education in the public schools, passing through successive grades until he was graduated from the high school in Washington, Washington county, Kansas. He finished his course at the Concordia (Kansas) Business College. His mother being a music teacher and possessing much natural talent along musical lines, Professor Peck received excellent training from her in his art and afterward studied in the Leroy Brown College of Music at Chicago. After leaving college he took up bookkeeping, which he followed for two and a half years, when he abandoned that work in order to devote his entire time to teaching mandolin, guitar, violin and banjo music. He also is well known as a composer of music and for his arrangement of musical compositions and many of his own pieces have been used by high class orchestras, including the Forest Nymph Waltz; Sleep, My Little One, a lullaby; the Jolly Blacksmith and others.

Coming to Illinois in 1891, he located in Chicago, where he remained until 1903, when he

came to De Kalb. Here he entered into active professional work, organizing the George S. Peck School of Music, which has been very successful, having a liberal patronage from the beginning. Professor Peck is a thoroughly competent teacher, for added to his own extensive knowledge of the art he has the ability to impart readily and clearly to others the knowledge that he has acquired. Gifted by nature with musical talent, he has developed his latent powers and has made continuous advancement in his profession.

On the 6th of January, 1895, in Kenosha, Wisconsin, Mr. Peck was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Peterson, who was born in Chicago, March 26, 1875. Her father, Charles Peterson, was born in Sweden about 1845 and came to America in 1874, settling in Chicago. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Christine Adams, was likewise born in Sweden in 1845 and they were married in their native land. In the Peterson family were five children, of whom Mrs. Peck is the third. She is a member of the First Congregational church of De Kalb and is a most estimable lady who has many friends.

Professor Peck gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is a member of the Royal League, No. 133. He and his wife reside at No. 627 North Seventh street in De Kalb, where they have a pleasant home, attractive by reason of its warm-hearted hospitality and by the excellent music which is there furnished. Professor Peck is most thorough in his art and has done excellent work as an instructor as well as a performer. He is a student, giving much time to the mastery of music as set forth by the best composers, and his own compositions and skill with various instruments have placed him far beyond the mediocre among the more successful few.

WILLIAM H. BARK.

William H. Bark, who is living a retired life upon his farm on section 3, Somonauk township, was for more than forty years one of the active and progressive farmers of the county. He has lived within the borders of the county for more

than a half century, dating his residence from 1854, while in May, 1850, he took up his abode in La Salle county, Illinois. He is one of the worthy citizens that New York has furnished to this state. His birth having occurred in Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, July 25, 1831. His father, Herdman Bark, was a native of England and when about twenty years of age crossed the Atlantic, taking up his abode in Rensselaer county, New York, whence he afterward went to Onondaga county. He was a contractor and jobber. While living in the Empire state he married Luana Holcomb, a native of New York, in which state they continued to reside until 1850, their children all being born there.

William H. Bark was reared in the county of his nativity and acquired his education in the public schools but the system of public instruction then was very crude compared to the modern methods of teaching. Coming west when a young man in 1850, he settled upon a farm in La Salle county, Illinois. There he remained for four months when, in September of that year, he returned to New York. His father and the family came to Illinois in the fall of 1850 and lived upon a farm in La Salle county until 1853, when they came to De Kalb county. Here again Herdman Bark turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits, carrying on the active work of the farm until his life's labors were ended in death in 1879, when he was seventy-nine years of age. His wife survived him a number of years.

William H. Bark of this review is one of a family of three sons and three daughters who reached mature years, but he and his brother George, the latter of Sandwich, are now the only survivors. Following his parents' removal to Illinois he remained for one year in Onondaga county, New York, and in 1851 again went to La Salle county, where he spent two years, after which he came to De Kalb county. He made preparation for having a home of his own by his marriage in Somonauk township, January 1, 1857, to Miss Louisa C. Wright, a native of New York, having been born in Monroe county, where she was reared and spent her girlhood days. Her father, Levi Wright, became one of the pioneers of La Salle county.

Mr. Bark rented land for seven years after his marriage and then purchased a farm in Sandwien township, comprising eighty-nine acres. With resolute purpose he took up the task of tilling the soil and farmed the place for a number of years, after which he bought the farm upon which he now resides, comprising one hundred and seventeen acres of well improved land. He carried on both farms for a number of years and continued in the active work of tilling the soil until 1893. He also raised good stock, including cattle and hogs, and his farm in its different departments brought him good financial returns. He found a ready sale for his stock and crops and as the years went by he gained a goodly competence that now enables him to live retired.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bark were born seven children, who are still living: Lillian Louise, now the wife of William Fraser, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; Addie Mary, now the wife of Neal McInnis, of Big Rock, Kane county, Illinois; Dora A., the wife of Zac Taylor of Hineckley, Illinois; Clara, the wife of Frank B. Elliott, a business man of Chicago; William L., who follows farming on his father's land; Edmond Thomas, a farmer of Somonauk township; and Clarence Herbert, of Sandwich. They also lost one son, George Clayton, who died at the age of fourteen years. The mother of these children died May 12, 1895, and Mr. Bark was again married on the 23d of August, 1897, his second union being with Mrs. Permelia E. Austin, the widow of Giles Austin and a daughter of Edward Wright, one of the early settlers of this county.

Mr. Bark has been a member of the Odd Fellows lodge since 1855, joining the organization at Somonauk and later transferring his membership to Sandwich lodge. He cast his first presidential ballot for John C. Fremont in 1856, supported Stephen A. Douglas in 1860 and has since been a democrat where national questions are at issue but casts an independent local ballot. His farm and his business interests have claimed his time and attention to the exclusion of all desire for public office or active participation in political affairs. Fifty-seven years have come and gone since he arrived in Illinois and that many are the changes which have occurred is indicated by the fact that

land which originally sold for one dollar and a quarter an acre when he first came, is now worth one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. He has seen the establishment of Somonauk, Sandwich and Atlanta, as well as other places, and has witnessed the development of the county as it has merged from pioneer conditions, leaving behind the log cabins and unbroken prairie, and taken on the evidences of modern civilization with its fine homes, its well developed farms and its substantial commercial and industrial enterprises.

MRS. ELLEN AUGUSTA SEBREE HOWELL.

Mrs. Ellen Augusta Sebree Howell was born January 15, 1846, in Squaw Grove township, De Kalb county, and died at Hineckley in 1904. She was a daughter of John S. Sebree, the first permanent white resident of De Kalb county. Mrs. Howell's grandfather, Robert Sebree, was a native of Virginia. Robert Sebree became a pioneer resident of Kentucky, where he and his son John S. became the managers of a boat line on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Later J. S. Sebree located in Floyd county, Indiana, where he was united in marriage with Sarah Jane Bateman, who was born February 7, 1810, and died at Hineckley, Illinois, October 18, 1887. The Sebree families—Robert and wife, their sons, John S., wife and son, William Marshall and William J. and wife—were the first three permanent white settlers of Squaw Grove township.

William Johnson Sebree, son of Robert Sebree, was born October 20, 1805, and married Miss Indiavia Keerns, who was born January 17, 1813. Their daughter, Martha Jane (Sebree) Jackson, was the first white child born in De Kalb county. Her birth occurred in Squaw Grove township October 18, 1835, and she became the wife of Amos Jackson. She died at Jamestown, Minnesota, in June, 1907. Mrs. Jackson has three sisters: Hester, Ann Sebree, born August 5, 1839, and now deceased; Mary Elizabeth Sebree, who was born January 3, 1845, and is also deceased; and Etta Sebree West, first wife of Wesley West, father of the Misses Bertha and Louella West of De Kalb.

Robert Sebree's son, John S. Sebree, and Sarah Jane Sebree were the parents of five children:

William Marshall Sebree is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Matilda Jane was born May 14, 1835, and on the 6th of March, 1856, became the wife of Isaac Shackleton. James Harrison Sebree, whose birth occurred June 22, 1837, wedded Maria Bandell August 3, 1863. His death occurred July 23, 1872, and their son, John Sebree, is now a resident of Hineckley. Mary Alice, who was born December 27, 1843, was married October 7, 1863, to a Mr. Putnam. Ellen Augusta, whose name introduces this sketch, was married June 28, 1868, to Stephen Howell.

Upon the death of her parents Mrs. Howell inherited some three hundred acres of the most valuable land of Squaw Grove township. Mr. and Mrs. Howell for the first quarter of a century after their marriage occupied the first house west of the corporate limits of the village of Hineckley. Howell's Park, the popular and well known resort for picnics, is a part of their property. For years Mr. Howell has been extensively engaged in breeding and training driving horses and many of the first horses of the county came from his stables. He has also had large dairy interests and has conducted a milk route at Hineckley. They were classed among the leading citizens and have always been prominent in business, church and social affairs of the community.

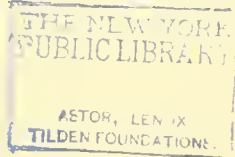
SANFORD SWANBUM.

Sanford Swanbum, one of the foremost mechanics of the middle west, having brought forth many of the most important inventions in connection with the barb wire industry and now occupying a position as foreman in the plant of the American Steel & Wire Company at De Kalb, has been connected with this factory through practically the entire period of his business career, a fact which indicates the value of his services to the company.

His life record began in Sweden on the 17th of August, 1861, his parents being Joseph and Sophia (Sandburg) Swanbum. The father was born about 1833 and was reared to farm life in his native country. About 1869 he emigrated to the United States, locating near Batavia, Illinois, where he found employment on a farm. After



MRS ELLEN HOWELL



about a year he came to De Kalb and in 1811 sent for his family. Soon after his arrival in this city he went to work in the barb wire shops in the employ of Colonel Ellwood and there remained up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1888, when he was fifty-five years of age. His wife, who was born in Sweden, about 1838, is still living and resides with her son Alben.

Sanford Swanbum was one of a family of eleven children, eight of whom are living: Charles; Amanda, the wife of Albert Johnson; Albert; Robert; Lemus; Mathilda, the wife of Thomas Condren; Alben and Sanford. With the exception of Mrs. Condren, who is in Chicago, all are residents of De Kalb.

To the public schools of his native country Sanford Swanbum is largely indebted for the educational advantages he enjoyed. He was a youth of ten when he came to the new world and as early as his twelfth year he worked on farms during the summer months. At the age of fifteen he became an employe in the Ellwood wire shops and since that time his life has been associated with the manufacture of barbed wire. He was at first given charge of the repairing of the spools and on the advent of automatic machinery he was sent to St. Paul to operate one of the barbed wire machines, which was on exhibit there for six weeks, a fact which indicates that he must have been regarded as the best workman in this line, else he would not have been chosen for the purpose. On his return he was made an adjuster of the machines and later, when the machines were increased to the number of two hundred, Mr. Swanbum was placed in charge of all the adjusters or in other words, of the machinery of the plant. He has brought forth many useful devices as the result of his inventive genius, his study and experimenting. In 1892 or 1893 he was the inventor of the four point barb wire machines, which patent was signed over to I. L. Ellwood, and in 1894 he designed and built a new field fence machine. His improvements in barb and woven wire machinery have been numerous and practically all the modern wire machinery used in the extensive shops at this place have been the product of his brain and his mechanical genius. In 1906 he made improvements in the machines for the manufacture of the Baker barb wire, which

revolutionized the manufacture of this wire. His work in inventive lines for barb wire machinery and machinery appertaining thereto has placed him among the foremost mechanics of the western country and his work has brought him prominence in business circles where such machinery is used. He is also president of the De Kalb Fuel & Mercantile Company.

Of genial, social nature, Mr. Swanbum delights in the associations of the Modern Woodmen, holding membership in the camp at De Kalb. In politics he is an earnest republican. He was married in 1884 to Miss Ida Munson, a native of De Kalb, and they have two children: Elvin L. and Beatrice. They have a pleasant home and find automobiling a delightful recreation. Mr. Swanbum running a motor car of his own manufacture.

JOHN GRAHAM COOK.

John Graham Cook, engaged in the transfer and livery business in De Kalb, receiving a patronage which makes him a successful business man, was born in Painesville, Ohio, July 30, 1813. Thoresby, in his History of Leek, says: "At Beeston, Yorkshire, England, flourished an ancient family of the Gales, yet the several branches, in different towns, are writ Gale, alias Cook—I suppose from the office of their ancestors." In support of this theory it is said that it was no uncommon thing for the name of a family to be changed into that of the office they bore; thus, the name of Walter, or Fitzwalter, was changed into Butler, on account of one Walker having been butler to King John, and the name of Milligan was changed into Synge, because one member was a priest with a good voice. In history we read of Norman the Cook and Robert the Cook. They were witnesses to a grant of land by de Percy to the church of St. Peter and Hylda, at Whitby. Robert the Cook and his son had the hereditary office of masters of the Cook of the Whitby monastery. This was about the middle of the twelfth century. John the Cook, le Cok, represented Herefordshire in parliament in the reign of Edward III., about 1350. The

family is of great antiquity and importance in Ireland; no less than twelve Cooks were mayors and bailiffs from the year 1664 to 1754. Sir Anthony Cook was the grandfather of Lord Bacon, and so distinguished for learning that he was called the "English scholar." On account of his erudition and many virtues, he was invited to preside over the education of the young King Edward VI. as his tutor. In Queen Mary's reign Sir Anthony Cook lived in exile on account of his Protestantism, but returned in Elizabeth's time. His daughters were all noted for their classical acquirements, and it was Anne who was the mother of Lord Bacon; her husband was Sir Nicholas Bacon. Lady Nicholas Bacon's sister Mildred was Lady Burleigh, and another sister was the Lady Russell, daughter-in-law of the Earl of Bedford. Pope honored Thomas Cooke, the author, with a place in the *Dunciad*, because his ire had been aroused by the farce, "Penelope," which ridiculed the poet's "Odyssey." Descendants of Francis Cooke may claim membership in the Mayflower Society, for he and his wife Hester came over in the Mayflower. Their son John was born in 1612, in Holland, where Francis Cooke is supposed to have gone from England with the other pilgrims. He was one of those who signed the memorable compact in the cabin of the Mayflower on Saturday, November 21, 1620. In February, 1621, while Cooke and Captain Myles Standish were at work in the woods, they were recalled by an alarm at the approach of Indians, who did no damage, however, except to carry off the tools left in the woods. These tools, strange to relate, were returned by the Indians a few weeks later. Francis Cooke, the great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfather of our subject, died at Plymouth, April 7, 1663. Tracing the ancestry of the family back through successive generations in America, we note that he came to this country in the Mayflower in 1620, and died April 7, 1663. Francis Cook married Esther Cook, of the Netherlands, Holland. Their son, Henry Cook, was married June 17, 1639, to Judith Burdsall, in Salem, Massachusetts, and died in 1661.

Samuel Cook, son of Henry and Judith (Burdsall) Cook, was born in 1641 and was married on the 2d of May, 1667, to Hope Parker, who died

in Wallingford, Connecticut, about 1687. He afterward married Mary Roberts and his death occurred in Wallingford, in March, 1702.

Ephraim Cook, son of Samuel Cook, was born April 19, 1699, married Lydia Doolittle in 1722 and died March 22, 1774, while his wife passed away on Christmas day of 1785. Elam Cook, son of Ephraim and Lydia Cook, was born November 10, 1735, and died February 3, 1808. His wife, Abigail Hall, was born March 30, 1740, and died in Ohio, September 26, 1816. Merimon Cook, their son and the next in the line of descent, was born November 12, 1761, and died August 25, 1858, while his wife, Sally Bradley, died April 11, 1812.

John Cook, son of Merimon Cook, was born December 27, 1782, was married in 1804 to Meroa Smith and died March 21, 1848. Josiah Smith Cook, who was the grandfather of our subject, was born May 10, 1810, and married Lucy A. Chatfield, who was born June 9, 1809, and died December 31, 1850. Their son, Corwin Merimon Cook, father of our subject, was born July 16, 1848.

It was John and Meroa (Smith) Cook who left the east and made their way westward, establishing their home in Ohio and founding the family in that state. Josiah Smith Cook, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Burton, Ohio, May 10, 1810, learned the tanner's trade there and in that place was married September 18, 1831, to Lucy A. Chatfield, whose birth occurred in Middlefield, Geauga county, Ohio, June 4, 1809. His death occurred February 20, 1876, and his wife passed away December 31, 1850. They were the parents of four children: John Marcellus, who was born July 8, 1836, and died on the 20th of January, 1863; Harriet Lola, who was born August 5, 1838, and died December 31, 1862; Corwin M., who was born July 16, 1848; and one who died in infancy. The Cook family has a creditable military record, Merimon Cook, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. John Cook, the great-grandfather, was in the war of 1812, while a brother of our subject, Marcellus S. Cook, was in the regular army as a member of Troop D, Eleventh Cavalry, and died in the service.

The father of our subject was also a native of Burton, Ohio, and having arrived at years of maturity he married Hattie Graham, who was born in Ridgeville, Ohio, July 2, 1854, and who died in Ligonier, Indiana, March 1, 1884. Unto this marriage there were born three children, of whom John Graham is the eldest. The surviving brother, George Henry, was born August 15, 1877, while another brother, Marcellus Smith, who was born January 24, 1880, died May 29, 1906. After losing his first wife Corwin M. Cook married Ida C. Slate, who was born December 2, 1857. They became the parents of two children: Alta May, born July 22, 1894; and Bernie Corwin, born September 22, 1888. The father in his active business life followed railroading, becoming telegraph operator and agent.

John Graham Cook was educated in the common schools of Ohio and Illinois and after completing his education he learned telegraphy under his father and gave his attention to that business, being thus occupied for four years in De Kalb. He then entered the employ of the American Express Company and was soon made its agent in De Kalb, continuing in that position for a year and a half. On the expiration of that period he established an express and baggage transfer business, in which he has since continued, while at a later date he has extended the field of his activities by establishing a livery barn and also doing a general teaming business. He has a liberal share of the city trade in his line and is meeting with richly merited success.

Mr. Cook belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, associated with both the subordinate lodges and the uniformed rank. He holds membership in De Kalb lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the Elks lodge, No. 765, of De Kalb, and of all of these organizations is a worthy representative. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his religious faith is indicated by his being baptized in the Episcopal church.

Mr. Cook was married in De Kalb, July 15, 1896, to Miss Nellie Irene Rolfe, who was born in Malta, Illinois, November 14, 1875. Her grandfather, George Rolfe, was born October 20, 1797, in England and came to America in 1855. He was a mason by trade and died in De Kalb.

January 19, 1887. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Frances Guntrip, was born in Brill, England, October 14, 1798, and died in Ickford, England, in August, 1854. They were married in England in 1819 and Mrs. Rolfe never came to the United States. After the death of his first wife George Rolfe crossed the Atlantic to America and was married in this country to Mrs. Ann Baker, whom he had known in England when they were young people. Raymond Rolfe, the father of Mrs. Cook, was born in Ickford, England, February 28, 1835, and came to America in 1855, settling in De Kalb county. He was a mason and contractor by trade and for some years was identified with building operations. In Earlville, Illinois, on the 23d of December, 1864, he wedded Miss Delpha Munger, who was born in Blaine, Boone county, Illinois, December 8, 1843. By this marriage there were six children, of whom Mrs. Cook is the fifth in order of birth. The others are: Henry Edwin, born October 16, 1865; Francis B., who was born September 11, 1869, and lived only three days; Salina Dora, who was born September 1, 1870, and lived only fifteen months; Frank A., who was born May 7, 1873; and George Raymond, born March 25, 1881.

Mr. Cook is a self-made man, who started out in life on his own account without financial aid and by his honesty and industry has worked his way upward until he is recognized as one of De Kalb's substantial business men. He has a large sum invested in his business and in addition to this he owns city property of value. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are pleasant, genial people, who occupy an enviable position in social circles and are esteemed by all who know them.

OSCAR W. ANDERSON.

Oscar W. Anderson is with the American Wire & Steel Company at De Kalb. Sweden has furnished to this city quite a large percentage of its substantial business men—men who are prominent in its industrial and commercial circles and who are found reliable as well as enterprising and progressive. To this class belongs Mr. Anderson,

who was born in Sweden, July 15, 1856, and is a son of Anders G. Anderson, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume in connection with the sketch of the firm of Anderson Brothers, well known merchants of De Kalb.

Oscar W. Anderson arrived in the United States in 1881, when a young man of twenty-five years, and came at once to the city in which he now resides. After working for about five months as a farm hand he entered the shops of the Haish barb wire factory, where he was employed for some years. He afterward left there and went to work for the Ellwoods, and when that plant passed into possession of the American Steel & Wire Company Mr. Anderson remained in the shop where he is now employed and where he operates one of the woven wire fence machines.

On the 31st of October, 1890, occurred the marriage of Oscar W. Anderson and Miss Amanda Erickson, a native of Sweden, who came to the United States in September, 1886. Three children were born unto them, of whom two are living: Hattie Caroline and Irene Jeannette. Mr. Anderson gives his political allegiance to the republican party but has never sought or desired office. Whatever success he has achieved is due entirely to his own labors, for he had no capital when he came to the new world and his industry and abilities have brought him all of the comforts of life that he has known.

HENRY WHITE.

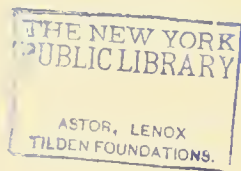
Henry White, whose life has been somewhat eventful, presenting varied experiences, but who is now living retired at a pleasant home in De Kalb, is a native of England. He was born at Berton, near Aylesbury, Buckingham, on the 10th of August, 1836. His father, Jacob White, who was born in England, August 24, 1793, spent his entire life in his native country. He was an innkeeper and cottager, who conducted a small fruit farm. His death occurred in England, August 2, 1872. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Gray, was also born in England and passed away there. In their family were eleven children.

Henry White of this review was the youngest and was educated in the public schools of his native town. When he considered his education completed he began work as a farm hand and was thus employed until twenty years of age. He came to America in 1856 on a sailing vessel, which was six weeks and five days in making the trip, and he located in De Kalb county, Illinois, being for two years employed at the depot in the city of De Kalb. On the expiration of that period he went to California, crossing the plains in company with Robert Duffy, William Taylor and Henry Arnold. They made the trip with three yoke of oxen and after traveling for five months across the plains, over the hot stretches of sand and through the mountain passes, they arrived at Carson Valley, Nevada. Mr. White then made a trip to Mono lake, requiring seven days on foot, and for three days he was without food, subsisting only on water. Subsequently he crossed the mountains to Sonora, California, where he remained until his return to De Kalb after an interval of four and a half years. Not finding gold, as he had hoped to do, he worked on a ranch and in a grocery store until he again came to the middle west, the return journey being made by water to New York city. Upon his return to Illinois he worked as switchman at the depot at Ashton and later he engaged in farming. He afterward spent fifteen years as baggageman in the employ of the Northwestern Railroad Company at De Kalb, subsequent to which time he began teaming, continuing in the business for six years. In 1883 he bought a meat market in connection with Walter White, conducting the enterprise under the firm style of W. & H. White. He continued in this until 1887, when he bought out his partner's interest, after which he carried on business alone until 1896. He then retired and has since enjoyed a well earned rest, having in former years acquired a competence sufficient to supply him with all of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life. He now owns his residence at No. 221 North Third street and likewise has a store at No. 227 East Main street, which he rents.

On the 16th of March, 1865, occurred the marriage of Henry White and Miss Phoebe L. Blount, who was born in Bulwick, Northamptonshire, England, July 14, 1844. Her parents were William and Elizabeth (Schulthorp) Blount, both of



MR. AND MRS. HENRY WHITE.



whom were natives of England, in which country they spent their entire lives. In their family were ten children, of whom Mrs. White was the youngest. Her eldest brother, William, was in the war between China and England. Unto Mr. and Mrs. White have been born two children: Rosa Emily, who was born September 28, 1867, and is now Mrs. Willis Hauser; and Clara Ann, who was born October 24, 1869, and is now Mrs. Charles Keefe. The elder daughter has four children: Woodling M., Warren C., Evelyn L. and Ruth J. Mrs. Keefe's children are: Henry, Willard, Leonard, Leonora, Robert and Rosa.

Mr. White is a Mason, belonging to De Kalb lodge, No. 144, A. F. & A. M., and he and his wife are members of Normal chapter, No. 357, O. E. S. They are also identified with the Episcopal church, and in politics Mr. White is a democrat. He has never sought or desired public office, however, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. He came to America empty-handed, but through his honesty and industry has made his way onward and upward until he is now enabled to live retired from business with an income sufficient to supply him with all of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life. He and his wife occupy a beautiful home in De Kalb and enjoy the warm regard and kindly esteem of all who know them. Mr. White has three times gone to the old country and returned and from California he made his way to New York by way of the isthmus route. Mrs. White has spent one winter in California, so that they are both somewhat familiar with the Golden State. Mr. White has undergone many somewhat unique and unusual experiences in his life in the west and elsewhere and as the years have passed by he has not only advanced to a creditable position in business circles but has also enjoyed in large measure the esteem and good will of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

JOHN JOHNSON.

The farming interests of Afton township find a worthy representative in John Johnson. He was born in Smolen, Sweden, July 20, 1827, and was the youngest child of John and Lena Johnson,

natives of Sweden. His father was a farmer by occupation and spent his entire life in his native country, where he passed away in 1831. His wife was afterward married, in 1834, to John Gustavson, and in 1857 they came to the United States. Mrs. Gustavson died in 1883.

John Johnson of this review obtained a common-school education in his native country and remained with his step-father until fourteen years of age. He afterward began to earn his own living by his work as a farm hand and was thus employed until 1853, when he came to the United States, settling in De Kalb, Illinois. He had heard favorable reports concerning the opportunities afforded in the new world and resolved to try his fortune in America. He first worked on the railroad, which was then being built in this part of the state. After four months he secured employment as a farm hand near Sycamore, where he continued until 1859, when he started west in search of gold, attracted by the discoveries which had been made on the Pacific coast. In company with thirteen others, each having a team and wagon, he made the trip, spending six months' time at Pike's Peak, Colorado, and thence proceeding to Red Bluffs, California. After a short time Mr. Johnson continued on his way to Weaverville, California, where he worked in the mines for sixty dollars a month. After four months spent in that way, he went to Siskiyou county, California, where he began to cut and haul cord wood. He was very successful in that business and there remained until the fall of 1861, when he boarded a steamer bound for New York. The vessel weighed anchor at San Francisco and reached the eastern port several months later. In October of the same year Mr. Johnson returned to Illinois, but spent the winter at Chester, Indiana. In the following spring he came to Afton township, De Kalb county, and bought eighty acres of land on section 10. Here he still makes his home but as the years have passed, he has added to his possessions as his financial resources have increased, at one time having owned six hundred and eighty acres of land. He has since sold the greater part of his land to his children but reserves one hundred and twenty acres for his own use. This tract is operated by his youngest son, Albert. He

brought his land under a high state of cultivation and developed his farm into very valuable property. Everything about the place is neat and thrifty in appearance and indicates the careful supervision of one who has long been recognized as a practical and progressive farmer of De Kalb county.

On December 20, 1862, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Anderson, who was born at Smolen, Sweden, in 1837, and came to the United States in 1857. As the years passed nine children were added to the family: Allen, a farmer in De Kalb township; Ed, who was born August 17, 1865, and follows farming in De Kalb township; Helen, who was born May 23, 1866; Tillie, born August 14, 1868; Fred, born September 27, 1871, and died October 5, 1899; Charles, a farmer in Afton township; Minnie, born April 24, 1874; Albert, born June 25, 1878, who operates his father's farm; and Victory, who was born February 24, 1882, and died in 1886.

Mr. Johnson is an ardent republican, unwavering in his support of the principles of the party, yet he has never sought nor desired public office as a reward for his party fealty. He and his wife are members of the Swedish Lutheran church and are worthy people who receive and merit high esteem. He came to the United States when a young man twenty-six years of age, anxious to better his financial condition, and as the years have passed he has worked his way steadily upward from a humble place to one of affluence. He is now ably assisted by his son, Albert, who is an enterprising and progressive young farmer.

ALLEN JOHNSON.

Allen Johnson, a resident farmer of De Kalb township, was born October 9, 1863, in Afton township, this county, the eldest son of John Johnson. At the usual age he entered the common schools, pursuing his education in Afton township, and when not busy with his text-books he assisted his father on the farm until twenty-two years of age. He then started out in life on his own account and was employed in the vicinity

of De Kalb until 1891. In the meantime he had carefully saved his earnings and when his capital was sufficient he invested in one hundred and ten acres of land on section 33, De Kalb township. This he has improved until it is one of the most productive farms in his part of the county, the fields bringing forth rich harvests annually, while modern improvements were added as opportunity offered, the place being transformed into a splendid property. Mr. Johnson continued to operate the farm until 1899, his sister acting as his housekeeper, when he went to California, where he remained for three years, traveling all over the state. He made the trip largely for pleasure and greatly enjoyed his sojourn in the golden west. While on this trip he carried a camera and was much interested in amateur photography, taking many excellent pictures.

In 1901, while in Santa Cruz, California, Mr. Johnson met and married Miss Daisy Bowman, a resident of that place. He remained upon the Pacific coast until 1903, when he returned to De Kalb township and resumed farming upon his own place, which he has since successfully operated. He is also interested in the dairy business at the present time and this is bringing to him a goodly competence. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson now have a little daughter, Mildred Iantha, born March 8, 1907.

Mr. Johnson exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party. He has served his township as clerk and his school district as director. He and his wife are much esteemed in the community where they reside, while the hospitality of their home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

JOSEPH WILLIAM SWANSON.

Joseph William Swanson, the leading contractor and builder of Shabbona, has developed a business of large proportions, executing important contracts and greatly improving the city by the excellence of his handiwork and his attractive ideas which are presented artistically. A native of Chicago, Mr. Swanson was born March 11, 1861.

His father, John Swanson, was born in Sweden and the year 1854 witnessed his arrival in the United States, at which time he took up his abode in Chicago. He was a carpenter by trade and, after serving a regular apprenticeship, followed that pursuit in his native country. He also attended school there and when he put aside his text-books, his time and energies were given to the builder's art. He became a skilled workman and found ready employment in Chicago after coming to the new world. In 1862, however, he left that city and took up his abode on a farm in Shabbona township, De Kalb county, two miles west of the village of Shabbona. He rented land for some years and then purchased one hundred and sixty acres about a mile west of the village, where he remained for eight years, bringing the fields under a high state of cultivation. On the expiration of that period, he sold his farm and removed to Shabbona, where he again took up work at his trade. He assisted in building the Baptist and Congregational churches and many other important structures of that place. He contributed in no small degree to its early improvement and development and was a member of the Congregational church, in which he served as one of its officers and took an active and helpful part in its work. His early political support was given the republican party, but in later life he allied himself with the prohibition party, being a warm friend of the cause of temperance. He was for some time a member of the village board and did all in his power to further progressive public measures and aid in the work of general improvement in Shabbona. In early manhood John P. Swanson married Miss Anna Sophia Johnson, who was born at Sweden and was married in that country. She holds membership in the Congregational church and is a lady whose many good qualities have gained her a large circle of warm friends. Mr. Swanson died in 1903 at the age of seventy-one years, but his widow still survives him and is now seventy-eight years of age. In their family were twelve children: Christine, the wife of John Erickson of Shabbona township; John, who operates a threshing machine and corn sheller in Waterman; Charles, a carpenter of Earlville, Illinois; Joseph, of this review; Theodora,

a carpenter at Whittemore, Iowa; Andrew, who is in the Alaskan gold fields; Ida, the wife of William Hemple, who formerly followed mining and is now living in Iowa; Amanda and Clara, both now deceased; Amelia, the wife of H. B. Baker, who is on a ranch in California; Emma, a trained nurse in Chicago; and Anna, who died at the age of twelve years.

Joseph W. Swanson lived upon the home farm until seventeen years of age and during that time pursued his education in the district schools and in the public schools of Shabbona. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father and worked with him for some time. Since 1886 he has been engaged in contracting and building and has erected practically all the principal residences in Shabbona. He has contracts for the year 1907 in De Kalb and Sycamore. He is the principal contractor and builder in Shabbona and his business has reached extensive proportions so that he is now meeting with very gratifying success in his work. His own home is a beautiful residence which was built by him after designs which he made.

Mrs. Swanson, who presides with gracious hospitality, over her home, bore the maiden name of Anna Gustavus Strem and was born in Sweden in 1861. Her parents were Peter and Johanna Strem, who came to the United States in 1868, locating on a farm in Clinton township, De Kalb county, Illinois, after living for a year in the city of De Kalb. The father died in 1903, and the mother now makes her home with a daughter in Clinton township. Mr. and Mrs. Swanson have four children: Frank, who is a carpenter in business with his father; Lillie, who died at the age of four years; Raymond and Lois.

The parents are members of the Congregational church in which Mr. Swanson is serving as trustee. They contribute liberally to the support of the church and are active and earnest in this work. Mr. Swanson formerly voted with the republican party, but his views upon the temperance question led him to give his allegiance to the prohibition party. He has been a member of the village board and has been a school director for many years. In his business life he has made steady progress. Having thoroughly mastered the trade

in his youth, as the years have passed by he has become an expert workman, thoroughly acquainted with the business. His skill and handiwork are evidenced in the fine structures of the city, and his patronage has grown to extensive proportions. He is now one of the substantial residents of Shabbona and, moreover, is respected by all with whom he comes in contact.

WILLIAM B. WARD.

William B. Ward, now living on a farm in Ophir township, La Salle county, is a native of Desplaines, Illinois, where his birth occurred February 2, 1872. He is a son of Henry A. and Mary M. (Root) Ward, who are mentioned on another page of this work. He pursued his education in the schools of Desplaines, Norwood Park and Sycamore, and throughout his entire life he has followed farming and the hotel business. He now resides on a farm in Ophir township, La Salle county, just outside of Sycamore, and he is well known in De Kalb county. In his farming operations he is energetic and active and has cultivated his fields in most capable manner, making his farm very productive.

Mr. Ward was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Westgate, a native of La Salle county, born October 31, 1878, and a daughter of David W. Westgate. Her father was born in La Salle county, August 10, 1839, and lives on section 18, Ophir township. His parents were Abner D. and Calrina (Waterman) Westgate, who were married at Marietta, Ohio, May 20, 1830. They came to Illinois in 1833 and in 1834 settled in La Salle county, taking up government land in Ophir township. The family thus became closely associated with pioneer life and with the early development and progress of the county. David W. Westgate, one of a family of eleven children, spent his boyhood days upon the home farm amid pioneer scenes and environments and acquired his education in one of the old time log school houses. At the age of twenty-three years he was married, on the 22d of June, 1862, to Miss Martha Ann Gibbs, who was born in Quincy, Illinois, May

29, 1842, a daughter of Henry and Abbie Ann (Green) Gibbs. Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Westgate lived on a farm given to them by his father. A few years later he purchased the farm on which he now lives on section 18, Ophir township. It was partially improved but the house was not finished and the buildings were poor, but with characteristic energy he took up the task of developing the land and adding modern equipments and he now owns five hundred and thirty acres, of which three hundred and thirty-five acres was a part of his father's old homestead. He has prospered in his farming operations and has dealt extensively in cattle, buying, selling and feeding for many years. The business has brought him a good financial return and he is well known as an enterprising and successful farmer and stockman. In more recent years, when his success has not made it imperative for him to give undivided attention to his business, he has visited many parts of the country, traveling quite extensively in company with his wife. He is one of the most respected and valued residents of La Salle county, and one of its most honored pioneer citizens, having for almost seventy years resided within its borders.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ward have been born two children: Zaida Pauline, whose birth occurred June 26, 1900; and Leroy Westgate, born December 13, 1904. Mr. Ward is independent in politics, voting for men and measures rather than for party. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, his membership being in the lodge and chapter at Sycamore, and he is a worthy exemplar of the craft. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ward are highly esteemed people, representing old Illinois families, and are well worthy of mention in this volume.

L. O. JOHNSON.

One of the enterprising young business men of Sycamore is L. O. Johnson, proprietor of the Sycamore Steam Laundry. His life record began in Norway, on the 2d of October, 1876, and when eighteen months old he was brought to America by his parents, who settled on a farm in Chippewa



L. O. JOHNSON.

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county, Minnesota. Later they removed to North Dakota, where the subject of this review spent his boyhood days. The father, Ole Johnson, is still living and is a farmer of Minnesota, but the mother died when her son L. O. was but seven years of age. In the family were four children.

L. O. Johnson, the only one in Illinois, was a public-school student until twelve years of age, when he began earning his own living as chore boy in a hotel. He has since been dependent upon his own resources and whatever success he has achieved has resulted entirely from his own labors. He is an experienced laundryman, having worked at the business from the age of twenty years, and he understands every phase of the work from boiler room to office. He ran the boiler and engine in a De Kalb laundry for four years, and in October, 1905, he leased the Sycamore Laundry, conducting now the only business of the kind in the city. His plant is situated on Maple street, east of State street, in a two-story brick building. The plant is heated by steam furnished from an electric light plant, and electricity is used for motive power, for heating rollers and smoothing irons. Already he has secured a liberal patronage and his business is steadily growing, for he makes earnest effort to please his customers and turns out first class work.

In 1901 Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Margaret Mulligan, who was born in Janesville, Wisconsin. She is a member of the Catholic church and Mr. Johnson attends its services. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and has rapidly won a place in public favor during his residence in Sycamore.

WILLIAM J. PASLEY.

William J. Pasley is the owner of a small but well improved and valuable farm of forty acres just outside of the city limits of De Kalb, and upon this place he has resided for almost a half century. He was born in Fountain county, Indiana, August 24, 1833. His father, James Pasley, a native of Kentucky, came to Illinois in 1835 and as one of the pioneer settlers in this part of the state bore a share in the work of development and improvement. He died in the year 1851. His

wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Carney, was born in Ohio in the year 1806, and they were married in Hamilton county, that state. As the years passed six children were added to their household, but William J. Pasley is the only one now living.

When less than two years of age William J. Pasley was brought to Illinois by his parents so that for more than the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten, he has witnessed the growth of this part of the state. He was reared amid the usual scenes and environments of pioneer life and shared in the hardships, trials and privations which usually fall to the lot of those who settle on the frontier. His memory goes back to the time when many of the homes were log cabins and when one could ride miles over the prairie without coming to a fence or habitation to impede his progress. Few roads had been laid out; streams were unbridged and the land uncultivated. Most of the farm work was done by hand, the sickle and hand-plow being important features in the work of tilling the fields. The cooking was usually done over fireplaces and candles were used in lighting the house. Many changes have since occurred and Mr. Pasley has watched with interest the transformation that has marked the development and upbuilding of the county.

On the 11th of February, 1858, he was married to Miss Phebe Elizabeth Schoonover, who was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1838. Her father was born in Tioga county, New York, November 23, 1808, and her mother's birth occurred in Dutchess county, New York, November 4, 1813. Mrs. Schoonover went to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, when eighteen years of age and was married there. The family continued to reside in that locality until 1855, when they came to De Kalb county, Illinois, where the father died February 16, 1880. His wife survived him for about sixteen years and passed away August 23, 1896.

At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Pasley took up their abode on the farm which has since been their home. He has always carried on general agricultural pursuits, but his labors were interrupted by one year's service in the

Civil war in defense of the Union cause. He then returned home and resumed the cultivation of his farm, which business has claimed his time and attention to the present. He owns forty acres of land just outside of the city limits of De Kalb, which is worth two hundred dollars per acre.

Unto Mrs. and Mr. Pasley have been born six children: Florence, born October 18, 1858; James, born January 12, 1860; Albert, born January 4, 1862; Perry, born January 11, 1867; Ellie, born August 29, 1871; and John, who was born August 2, 1873, and died in 1880.

Mr. Pasley cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas and has always supported the democratic party. He and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church. Their youngest daughter is a graduate of a school in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and for two years acted as book-keeper in that city. No history of De Kalb county would be complete without mention of the life of Mr. Pasley, and few indeed are the settlers who have so long resided within the county borders. His mind bears the impress of many early events which are now found on the pages of these annals and he relates in interesting manner many reminiscences of pioneer times when the work of progress and upbuilding had scarcely been begun in this part of the state. He has always borne his share in the work of general improvement, especially along agricultural lines, and he is justly accounted one of the venerable citizens of this section of Illinois.

WILLIAM CONNELL.

The farming interests of Victor township find a worthy representative in William Connell, who is living on section 28. He carries on general farming and stock raising and feeding, owning a place of one hundred and sixty acres, which constitutes one of the attractive features of the landscape because of its well kept appearance. A native son of De Kalb county, he was born in Paw Paw township, June 10, 1848. His father, Dennis Connell, was one of the pioneers of the county, coming here when a young man and casting in

his lot with the early settlers, who promoted the work of reclamation whereby the county was transformed from a wild and uninhabited district into one of rich fertility with a large and prosperous population. He married Miss Mary Tanner, a daughter of one of the early settlers. Dennis Connell opened up a farm of two hundred and eighty-one acres in Paw Paw township, performing the arduous task of transforming raw land into richly productive fields. Upon this farm he reared his family and spent his remaining days, his death occurring on the 17th of August, 1889. His wife died in May, 1896.

William Connell of this review is one of a family of two sons and two daughters still living. Those deceased are Irene, Lewis, Birdie, Delbert, George and Frank. Of those living Charles owns and operates the old homestead farm and lives there with his sisters, Elmira and Mary. William Connell was reared to manhood upon his father's farm and assisted him in the work of cultivating the place until after he had attained his majority. His education was afforded by the district schools of the neighborhood and when not busy with his text-books he was usually occupied with the work of the fields.

On the 14th of October, 1880, he married Miss Mary Stern of Paw Paw township, a native of Pennsylvania, who when a little maiden of six years came to Illinois with her father, John Stern, who removed from the Keystone state and settled in Victor township in 1865 but in 1886 removed to Paw Paw township. Prior to his marriage Mr. Connell had purchased the farm on section 28, Victor township, on which he now resides, and to this place he brought his bride. He has always lived here and in the meantime he has greatly improved the property through the erection of a good two-story frame residence, a substantial barn, corn cribs and other buildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He has also put in a wind pump, has planted shade and ornamental trees and has a good orchard. In fact everything about the place is kept in excellent condition and indicates the progressive spirit of the owner, who in connection with the tilling of the soil raises high grades of horses, Durham cattle and good hogs. He feeds quite a large amount of stock annually

and this branch of his business is to him an important source of revenue.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Connell has been born a daughter, Gertie, now the wife of George W. Rompf, living with our subject. Both Mr. and Mrs. Connell are widely and favorably known in the county where they have so long resided. Politically he is a democrat but casts an independent local ballot. He has never desired office, preferring to give his undivided time and attention to his business interests, in which he has met with signal success. His father was one of the old stage drivers between Chicago and Dixon and the family has been known in this part of the state from an early period in its pioneer development. Mr. Connell has lived in the county for almost sixty years and the events which have shaped its history are therefore largely familiar to him.

ROBERT ST. JOHN LECKY.

Robert St. John Lecky, who for a number of years has been engaged in business as a painting contractor in Sycamore, was born in Brooklyn, New York, August 22, 1876, and comes of Irish ancestry. His father, Joseph Lecky, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1836, and in 1858, when a young man of twenty-two years, came to America, after having acquired his education in Belfast, Ireland. He was connected with the boards of trade in New York and Chicago, removing to the latter city in 1872. He was twice married, his first union being with Grace Beasley, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1843. She died in 1878, at which time Robert St. John Lecky was only a year and a half old. He was the youngest child and the only son in the family of ten children. The father afterward married Georgiana Houghton, who was to our subject a most devoted and faithful mother. She was born in England in 1836, was married to Mr. Lecky in New York and is now living at Pacific Beach, California. Mr. Lecky departed this life in 1897.

Robert St. John Lecky began his education in the schools of Brooklyn and continued his studies in the public schools of Chicago, being graduated

from the high school of that city in the class of 1895. After putting aside his text-books he learned the painter's trade and entered actively upon that work, which he has since followed. He came to Sycamore in May, 1903, and began business here as a painter and contractor, in which line he has since continued. He is an excellent workman and has received a very liberal patronage because of his faithfulness to the terms of a contract and his reliability. He always uses the best materials and gives entire satisfaction by the capable manner in which he attends to the work entrusted to his care. He can be relied upon in every way and this insures him a continuance of a liberal patronage and of the public confidence. He has also become the owner of some good property in Sycamore.

Mr. Lecky served for three years in the state militia of Illinois and then received an honorable discharge. His father was a colonel in the English army and was a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. Mr. Lecky of this review, however, is connected with no secret order. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he attends the services of the Congregational church, as it is more nearly allied to his views on religious questions than any other. He has indeed made a creditable record in business life and since coming to Sycamore has made for himself an enviable place in public regard. A genial manner and unfailing courtesy, combined with deference for the opinions of others, have made him popular and he is prominent in social circles of the city.

SAMUEL P. BRADSHAW.

Samuel P. Bradshaw, who has successfully controlled important business interests, displaying an ability that has gained him classification with men of enterprise who are pushing forward the wheels of commercial and industrial progress, is now living in De Kalb. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, November 14, 1847. His father, Hamilton V. Bradshaw, was a native of Saratoga county, New York, born in October, 1817, and was a lawyer by profession, becoming an able member of the

New York bar. He married Caroline A. Peck, whose birth occurred in Dutchess county, New York, in 1818.

Samuel P. Bradshaw supplemented his early educational privileges by study in South Brooklyn Academy. After leaving school he entered the office of an importing house and there his trustworthiness and ability won him recognition in rapid promotion until he became cashier and creditman of the institution. In 1878 he removed to the west, taking up his abode in De Kalb, where he has since resided. Here he engaged in the manufacture of soap and later was for four years a cashier of the Barb City Bank. He is directly interested in the manufacture of rubber with a New York house, being secretary and treasurer of the company. In 1895 he was chosen justice of the peace of De Kalb and still fills that position. He has largely closed out his business interests here, however, but is yet recognized as one of the leading citizens of De Kalb, having the individual force and keen discernment which would make him a leader of public thought and action in any community. He owns considerable city property here, having made judicious investment in real estate.

On the 15th of December, 1875, Mr. Bradshaw was married at Ausable Forks, Essex county, New York, to Miss Juliette G. Burt, who was there born March 4, 1852. Her father, George M. Burt, was born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1800, and married Charlotte Gross, a native of Elizabethtown, New York, born in 1818. The father was twice married and had four children, three by the first marriage, all of whom are now deceased, and Mrs. Bradshaw by the second marriage, who is still living. The father was an iron manufacturer. Mrs. Bradshaw was educated in Keeseville Academy, in Clinton county, New York, and by her marriage has become the mother of three sons and a daughter: George B., Hamilton, William H. and Isabel. All have been provided with college educations and the eldest son is a mechanical engineer, while Hamilton is a chemist, William H. is now a student in the Massachusetts School of Technology, and Isabel is completing her education in Wellesley College near Boston.

Mr. Bradshaw has given his allegiance to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, but the honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. He has, however, kept well informed concerning political questions and indeed is a man of scholarly attainments, who has read broadly, thinks deeply and assimilates what he reads. He is an interesting conversationalist, many friends finding in him a congenial companion, and wherever he goes he wins the warm regard of those with whom he is brought in contact. He resides at No. 615 South Third street, where he and his family are pleasantly located. His advancement in life has come in recognition of ability and has enabled him to leave the ranks of the many and gain a place among the successful few. He early realized that there is no royal road to wealth but that the rewards of earnest, persistent labor, guided by sound judgment are sure, and in his business career he has gained gratifying and honorable success.

ELI B. GILBERT.

Eli B. Gilbert, once an attorney, notary public and justice of the peace at DeKalb, Illinois, was born in Laurens, Otsego county, New York, April 12, 1822, and died in DeKalb in 1895. His parents were Abner and Betsey (Balcom) Gilbert, natives of Massachusetts and of New York, respectively. Their family numbered four children including Eli B. Gilbert, who was eight years of age when his parents removed to Norwich, New York. There he resided until his arrival in DeKalb county in 1847. He attended the common schools until sixteen years of age, when he entered Norwich Academy, where he continued his studies for two years. He then engaged in teaching school for six years, spending three years of that time in Sycamore, Illinois, where he located on coming to this state. Having learned the trade of carpentering in 1850, he began to follow the builder's art and continued in carpenter work until 1856. In the meantime he took up the study of law and in the year mentioned began preparation for the bar. Two years later he was admitted to practice and remained a member of the bar of DeKalb county until his



ELI B. GILBERT.

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death. In April, 1856, he removed from Sycamore to DeKalb and in 1856 was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he served up to the time of his death. In 1866 he was elected president of the village board and became ex-officio supervisor of DeKalb township. In politics he was a republican and it was upon that ticket that he was called to the office. In the summer and fall of 1860 he was editor of the *DeKalb Leader* and advocated the election of President Lincoln.

On Christmas day of 1851 Mr. Gilbert was married to Miss Lois A. Needham, a daughter of Benjamin C. Needham and a native of Vermont, in which state her parents were also born. Of the three children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert one daughter survives—Mrs. Josephine L. Orr, the wife of John S. Orr, a prominent resident of DeKalb.

Mr. Gilbert was a man of kindly disposition, a quality which was manifested not only in his private life but in his public service as well. As justice of the peace he was all that that name implied. He sought peace rather than litigation and was noted for the number of cases which he kept out of court, advising a settlement without recourse to law. He took a prominent part in politics, being recognized as one of the local leaders of the republican party and at all times keeping well informed on questions and issues of the day. He was a man whom everybody respected and admired, because his life was upright, his actions honorable and his purposes commendable.

ED WRIGHT.

Ed Wright lives upon a farm on section 34, Somonauk township and has charge of his father's estate, comprising three hundred and fifty-four acres and constituting a rich and productive tract. In the care of this property he shows thorough acquaintance with modern agricultural methods. One of De Kalb county's native sons, he was born November 11, 1864. His father, T. J. Wright, was a native of Genesee county, New York, born in 1830, while the grandfather was also a native of the Empire state. He removed westward in 1844, being one of the first settlers of De

Kalb county. He pre-empted land from the government, securing one hundred and eighty-four acres, after which he opened up and made a farm, spending his last days upon the old home property, which through his labors had been transformed from a raw tract into one of rich fertility. He aided in laying broad and deep the foundation for the present development and prosperity of the county and at all times bore his part in the work of substantial progress, being an active factor in those movements which worked for the development of the community.

T. J. Wright, the father of our subject, was a youth of fourteen years when he came with his parents to Illinois, spending his youth amid frontier scenes and environments. He aided in the arduous task of cultivating the land, following the breaking plow and planting the first seeds in many a furrow. Having attained his majority he married Lois M. Gage, a native of New York, and daughter of Alvaris Gage, who settled here in 1843. Mr. Wright was a farmer who owned and operated three farms, which are, however, now joined into one farm with two sets of buildings upon it. He stood for progress and improvement in agricultural lines and his capable management and keen business discernment brought him success and made him one of the prominent men of the community. After some years he established the Somonauk Bank and took up his abode in the village of Somonauk, where he was closely connected with financial interests until his death on the 6th of January, 1907. His name was an honored one on commercial paper and wherever known he won respect because of his business activity and probity. His wife survives him and now lives in Somonauk.

Ed Wright of this review was reared upon the old home farm to the age of eight years and then took up his abode with his parents in the village of Somonauk, where he acquired a good English education. He took charge of the farm and business in 1887 and has since brought the fields under a high state of cultivation. He has tilled the land, divided the farm into fields of convenient size by well kept fences and has put up ample shelter for the grain and stock in his barns and outbuildings. In addition to the general work of

the farm he is engaged in raising pure blooded Holstein cattle and is engaged in the dairy business. He also raises and feeds hogs and ships two or three carloads of fat hogs annually. Many horses of high grade are found upon his place and he is accounted a successful farmer and stock-raiser.

On the 19th of May, 1887, Mr. Wright was married in Somonauk to Miss Anna R. Hunt, who was there born and reared, a daughter of D. J. Hunt, one of the early settlers, who came from Pennsylvania to Illinois. They now have two children: Raymond and Aileen.

Politically Mr. Wright was formerly a democrat, but he now casts an independent local ballot, supporting men and measures rather than party. He and his family attend and support the Congregational church of Somonauk, of which his wife and son are members. Mr. Wright belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp at Somonauk and is well known in the community where he has always lived. He is a man of social, genial nature and readily wins friends and, moreover, has the happy faculty of retaining them. In his business affairs he is straightforward and reliable and his classification with the representative agriculturists of the community receives the endorsement of public opinion.

WILLIAM HARTSON ALDRICH.

William Hartson Aldrich, connected with the *True Republican* office at Sycamore for the past four years, was born on a farm three miles southwest of Spencer in Clay county, Iowa, August 13, 1888. His father was Avery Judson Aldrich and his mother in her maidenhood was Mary Elizabeth Dennis.

Mr. Aldrich of this review acquired his early education in the district schools of Clay county and afterward attended the public school at Mason City, Iowa, and Breck College at Windom, Jackson county, Minnesota, being graduated on the completion of the academic course in the year 1902. In January, 1889, he had become a resident of Sycamore, Illinois, but in the spring of that year removed to Paw Paw, Illinois, and in

October, 1890, located at Spencer, Iowa. Anxious to improve his education, he entered Breck College and following the completion of the academic course there in 1902 he again came to Sycamore. On the 5th of January, 1903, he entered the office of the *True Republican*, where he has since remained. He has a bright future before him in the publishing line, being associated with one of the leading newspapers of the county. Among his sterling and salient characteristics are numbered energy, integrity and determination and these prove an excellent foundation upon which to build the superstructure of advancement and success.

ARTHUR A. LUDWIG.

Arthur A. Ludwig, who is engaged in the drug and grocery business in Sycamore, was born in Huddersfield, England, January 26, 1865, his parents being Louis and Christine (Watt) Ludwig, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Edinburgh, Scotland. The father, who was a jeweler by trade, came to America with his family in 1870 but both he and his wife are now deceased. Their children were three in number: Mrs. Jessie E. Doidge, born February 28, 1860; James L., born October 26, 1862, now deceased; and Arthur A.

The last named was five years of age when brought across the Atlantic by his parents, who settled in Chicago, where he pursued his education in the public schools. He afterward prepared for the line of life which he had chosen by becoming a student in the Illinois College of Pharmacy. There he completed the regular course and after leaving college he entered a drug store in the capacity of clerk. In 1901 he came to Sycamore, where he accepted a clerkship in the drug store of Sivwright, Irish & Company, with whom he continued until June, 1904, when he purchased the interests of Mr. Irish and became a partner in the enterprise. He owns a third interest in the store. This is the oldest store of the kind in the city, having been the property successively of J. E. Ellwood & Brother, Ellwood & Sivwright, Sivwright, Irish & Palmer, Sivwright,

Irish & Company, Sivwright, Johnson & Company, and at present Johnson, Ludwig & Nelson.

On the 8th of June, 1902, occurred the marriage of Arthur A. Ludwig and Miss Alice M. Brown, who was born in Oswega, New York, January 15, 1871, and who departed this life on the 22d of August, 1903. Mr. Ludwig was again married May 15, 1907, his second union being with Miss Lillian Ohlmacher, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chris J. Ohlmacher, an old time resident of Sycamore in the plumbing business. Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig make their home at 111 East Sycamore street.

Mr. Ludwig belongs to Sycamore lodge, No. 134, A. F. & A. M.; Sycamore lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F.; Auburn Park council, No. 133, Royal League; and the Sycamore Commercial Club; while in his political allegiance he is a stalwart republican, keeping well informed on the issues of the day, yet never seeking or desiring office. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Episcopal church.

WILLIAM J. RUMNEY.

The Evergreen Park farm is an excellent property on section 28, Somonauk township, owned by William J. Rumney, a prosperous and progressive agriculturist. The place comprises one hundred and twenty-two acres about one and a half miles from the village of Somonauk and two miles from Sandwich. It takes merely a glance at the farm to recognize the fact that the owner is most practical in his methods. He was born in Adams township, La Salle county, Illinois, April 1, 1866.

His father, Robert Rumney, was a native of England and when a young man came to the new world, spending four years in New York. In 1854 he arrived in Illinois, settling in La Salle county, where he was married to Miss Anna Skinner, also a native of England. Following that important event in his life Mr. Rumney bought a farm in La Salle county and made his home thereon until 1895, carefully cultivating the land as the years passed by and thereby adding to its pro-

ductiveness and value. He lost his first wife in 1876 and afterward married again, subsequent to which time he removed to Somonauk, where he now lives retired.

William J. Rumney grew to manhood in the county of his nativity as a member of a household to which belonged three sons and three daughters, all of whom are yet living. He obtained a common school education and in his boyhood and youth worked in the fields and meadows, remaining with his father up to the time of his marriage. On the 19th of December, 1889, in Adams township, he wedded Miss Mary Etta Stoutenburg, who was born in that township, a daughter of Evert Stoutenburg, a native of Dutchess county, New York, of German parentage. Mr. Stoutenburg was reared in the county of his nativity and was there married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Uhl, who was likewise born in that neighborhood. He was an old settler of Illinois, locating in La Salle county in 1851. He lived there before the railroads were built and opened up a farm upon the wild prairie, transforming it into productive fields, which he carefully cultivated, thus adding to its value.

Mr. and Mrs. Rumney began their domestic life upon the Stoutenburg farm, which Mr. Rumney cultivated for two years and then removed to Northville township, where he also followed farming for three years. Subsequently he spent six years upon the Rumney homestead and in 1901 purchased the Evergreen Park farm of one hundred and twenty-two acres on section 28, Somonauk township. He keeps everything in good condition, has repaired and remodeled the house, has built a large barn, fenced the land, set out fruits and in fact has added all the improvements and accessories of a model farm of the twentieth century. Stock-raising constitutes a branch of his business. He has made a specialty of raising and feeding hogs, shipping about a carload per year and also a large quantity of cattle. He works energetically and his diligence and perseverance have been important factors in his success. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rumney have been born two children: Verma, now a student in the high school of Somonauk; and Lloyd H., also a student in the village.

Mr. Rumney exercises his right of franchise in support of the republican party and is also deeply interested in the cause of education, having served for a number of years on the school board. He belongs to the Modern Woodman camp at Somonank, is a man of genuine worth, progressive in citizenship, straightforward in business and the Evergreen Park farm is a visible evidence of his life of thrift and diligence.

HARRY WARD McEWEN.

Harry Ward McEwen, although one of the younger members of the De Kalb county bar, has gained recognition as one of its able representatives and the large clientage accorded him is proof of his ability and the trust reposed in him by the general public. He was born in the city of De Kalb, January 17, 1875, and is a son of Lewis M. and Elizabeth (Ward) McEwen, who are represented on another page of this volume.

Mr. McEwen was reared at home and attended successively the different grades of the grammar and high schools of De Kalb, being graduated from the latter in the class of 1892. In the following year he went to Chicago and entered upon the study of law in the office of Pease & McEwen, and in the fall of 1893 became a student in the Chicago College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1896. Soon afterward he was admitted to the bar and entering the office of his former preceptors, he remained with them until the appointment of W. M. McEwen to the office of attorney of the sanitary district of Chicago, at which time the firm was dissolved. Harry W. McEwen then engaged in the private practice of law. In 1901 his brother Willard M. and Joseph Weisenbach formed a partnership, and entering their office Mr. McEwen of this review remained with them until his brother's election to the bench in 1903, when that partnership was dissolved and H. W. McEwen once more took up private practice with offices in the Stock Exchange Building, where he is still located. After his father's death in 1905 he found it expedient to remove to De Kalb to look after the estate and in July established his family in a pleasant home in his native town, at the same time opening an office here. He still

retains his Chicago office, however, but is not reaching out after new business there, merely caring for the interests of his old clients. He is recognized as one of the able attorneys of De Kalb county, having inherited many of the strong characteristics and points of ability of his father. He is careful in the preparation of his cases, logical in argument and strong in his reasoning and has won an honorable place as an able practitioner of the De Kalb county bar.

In politics Mr. McEwen is an earnest republican. He belongs to the Baptist church, of which he is a trustee, and his interests in community affairs is manifest in tangible co-operation for the public good.

Mr. McEwen married Miss Mary H. Goodrich, a daughter of Erastus and Phoebe (Dodge) Goodrich, who were pioneer residents of De Kalb county, coming hither from the state of New York. Mr. and Mrs. McEwen have two sons, Willard Lewis and George Milton. They are well known socially in the city, enjoying the favorable regard of the large majority of those with whom they have been brought in contact and in the city of his nativity Mr. McEwen has attained an enviable position as an able lawyer, his life record therefore standing in contradistinction to the old adage that a "prophet is never without honor save in his own country."

WILLIAM SHUEY.

William Shuey, who departed this life on the 1st of January, 1902, was for many years an enterprising agriculturist of De Kalb county, continuing actively in business up to the time of his demise. He was respected wherever known and most of all where best known—a fact which indicated the many good qualities which he displayed.

A native of Carroll county, Maryland, Mr. Shuey was born in Warfieldsburg, October 26, 1848, a son of Henry and Lucretia (Carr) Shuey. Reared and educated in Maryland, he came to Illinois in 1870, settling in De Kalb county after working for a few months in Chicago. He then removed to the vicinity of Sycamore, taking up his



WILLIAM SHUEY.

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abode on a farm, and throughout the remainder of his business career his time and energies were devoted to general agricultural pursuits, with the result that his close application and careful management brought him a gratifying measure of prosperity. At the time of his death he owned two hundred and eighty-seven acres of valuable land.

In 1873 Mr. Shuey sought and won a companion for life's journey in his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Helson, who was born about six miles from Sycamore on the line between Kane and De Kalb counties. She is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Jane) Helson, natives of England, of whom extended mention is made on another page of this volume. In 1848 her parents came to this country and three years later took up their residence in De Kalb county, where they continued to make their home until death. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Shuey was born a daughter, Minnie, who is now the wife of Rev. E. S. Nicholas, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Politically Mr. Shuey was a democrat, but never desired office. He was a member of the United Brethren church, while Mrs. Shuey holds membership with the Congregational church. He was a man of fine physique, strong and robust up to his last days. He was honest and frugal, careful in expenditures and in the management of his business interests and this enabled him to leave his family in comfortable financial circumstances. He was widely known as a good neighbor and friend and a most devoted husband and father and he never hesitated to help a fellow being, even at the cost of personal sacrifice. Mrs. Shuey resides at No. 113 High street, Sycamore, where she purchased a beautiful home. She also owns a farm near the city which she rents. She is a most estimable lady and the circle of her friends is an extensive one.

HENRY J. TURNER.

Henry J. Turner, who for many years has been engaged in the creamery business in Sycamore, is a native of Elgin, Illinois, born July 26, 1862. His father, John H. Turner, who came to this state at an early day from his native country, Germany, is now residing at South Elgin, at the

age of eighty years, but the mother died December 7, 1904.

Henry J. Turner spent his boyhood youth in his parents' home and acquired his education in the public schools. Since coming to De Kalb county he has engaged in the creamery business, with which he has since been connected. He is now in the employ of a Chicago firm and controls a large trade.

Mr. Turner was married to Miss Nettie A. Dennis of Mayfield township, De Kalb county, who was born January 22, 1859, and is a daughter of Gurdon H. Dennis, who lives near Sycamore. Her father, who was born in Eagle township, Allegany county, New York, December 31, 1831, is a son of George W. and Phebe (Partridge) Dennis, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Connecticut. The Dennis family comes of English ancestry, while the Partridge family is of French lineage. George W. Dennis was a carpenter by trade and an excellent workman. Removing westward with his family of ten children, in July, 1844, he settled in Mayfield township, De Kalb county, Illinois, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres, on which a primitive log cabin had been erected, and about twenty acres of land was under cultivation. He improved his farm, adding to it another tract of sixty acres. For some years after his removal to the west, however, he devoted the greater portion of his time to his trade, but as he grew older he gave his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits. He was a man of considerable ability along various lines and possessed native intellectual force, and in his younger years engaged in teaching school. Religiously he was of the Universalist faith and he lived to pass the seventy-sixth milestone on life's journey, while his wife died about 1861, at the age of fifty-six years.

Gurdon H. Dennis was the fifth in order of birth in a family of ten children, and was twelve years old when he arrived in Mayfield township. He was a youth of fourteen when he left the parental roof and began to make his own way in the world, and after being employed as a farm hand by the month for three years, he purchased a farm of eighty acres of wild prairie land, which he at once began to cultivate. He was then but seventeen years of age, but he displayed the native force and strength of his character and his

unfaltering enterprise by paying for his land within two years. He worked on his farm and also for other persons at different intervals until he reached his twenty-third year, when he was married and devoted his entire energies to the establishment of a home of his own.

On the 29th of August, 1855, he wedded Miss Louise Osterhout, who was born in Mayfield township, December 7, 1838, a daughter of Albert and Polly Osterhout, who came here from Pennsylvania in 1836. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dennis were born six children: Fremont A., whose birth occurred May 6, 1857, and who is now living in Sycamore; Nettie A., now Mrs. Turner: Mrs. Mary E. Smith, a widow, who was born April 6, 1861, and now makes her home at No. 509 Washington place, Sycamore; Carrie B., Mina L. and Amos H., all deceased. The mother is still living in Sycamore at the age of sixty-eight years. The parents are most highly respected citizens of De Kalb county.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner have but one living child, Harry, born March 24, 1894, and they have lost two. In his political allegiance Mr. Turner is a stalwart republican. His wife is a member of the Christian church. They own and occupy a pleasant home at No. 118 Cross street, and have gained the favorable regard of those with whom they have come in contact during the long years of their residence in Sycamore. Mr. Turner bears the reputation of being a reliable business man, and whatever success he has achieved has come to him as the reward of his own labor.

JABES H. WRIGHT.

Jabes H. Wright, an employe of the Superior factory at De Kalb, was born April 14, 1844, in New York. He was only a baby at the time of his father's death and in 1854, when a youth ten years of age, was brought to this county. Trained to the work of the home farm, he followed agricultural pursuits in De Kalb township until 1877, when he went to Sacramento, California, where he engaged in farming for ten years. On the expiration of that period he returned to this county, where he has since lived and for the past fifteen years has been employed in the Superior factory,

his long connection with the business indicating his trustworthiness, fidelity and capability.

On the 3d of February, 1885, Mr. Wright was married to Mrs. Lydia (Holderness) Cheney, the widow of Nelson Cheney, by whom she had two children, Dudley and Elizabeth, both of whom are located in De Kalb. Mr. Wright is a supporter of the republican party, is interested in its growth and does all in his power to secure its success. He has served as tax collector for one term, but has not been a politician in the sense of office seeking. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church of De Kalb and have the warm regard of many friends in this city. Mr. Wright owns his residence at No. 335 Hersch avenue in De Kalb and this property is the visible evidence of his life of thrift and industry, for he started empty-handed, and whatever success he has achieved has come to him entirely as the reward of his earnest and persistent labor, his economy and perseverance.

J. N. KITTLE.

J. N. Kittle, a veteran of the Civil war now filling the position of village marshal in Shabbona, in which position he has served for five years, was born in Rensselaer county, New York, February 24, 1846. His parents were natives of the state of New York and came to Illinois at an early day. The mother died in this state and the father afterward went to Kansas, where his last days were spent. In their family were five children, of whom J. N. Kittle is the oldest, the others being: Margaret N., Cornelia, C. P. and Hannah.

J. N. Kittle accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois and was reared in the usual manner of farm lads of the period. He was only eighteen years of age when he responded to the country's call for troops and enlisted in 1864 as one of the boys in blue, becoming a member of Company C, Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry. With this command he served until the close of the war and participated in the battles of Nashville and Fort Blakelev. Though he was frequently in hotly contested engagements and skirmishes, he came

out of the service without a wound and was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

When the country no longer needed his aid Mr. Kittle returned to Illinois and for several years was engaged in farming in this county. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Sylvia Morris, whose parents were natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Kittle were married in 1867 and lived happily together for thirty-seven years when, in 1904, they were separated by the death of the wife. Four children were born of this marriage: Frank, Widy, Maud and Mary. Of these two are deceased, while the other two reside in De Kalb county.

In politics Mr. Kittle has always been a republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. Though not a politician in the sense of office seeking, he has served as tax collector of Shabbona township for four years and for five years has acceptably served as marshal of the village. He proves a competent officer and in the discharge of all the duties of citizenship manifests the same loyalty which he displayed when he followed the old flag on southern battle-fields.

JOHN C. DAVID, M. D.

Dr. John C. David, for thirty-one years an active member of the medical fraternity at Sandwich, his ability being demonstrated in the excellent results which have followed his professional efforts, is now accorded a position of prominence in his chosen field of labor, the consensus of public opinion being altogether favorable. As the years have passed he has kept in touch with the trend of modern thought regarding medicine and surgery, thus increasing his usefulness and efficiency.

Dr. David is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Carbondale, Luzerne county, on the 5th of December, 1848. His father, James B. David, was also born in the Keystone state and was a mechanic. For some years he engaged in the tannery business and then turned his attention to the manufacture of carriages. In man-

ner he was quiet and unpretentious but possessed the genuine personal worth that gained him warm friends and kindly regard and led to his selection for various political positions of honor and trust, including that of sheriff of his county. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church. While in the east he married Caroline Snider, a native of New York, and in November, 1854, he removed with his family to Newark, Kendall county, Illinois, where he remained for a brief period. He then located on a farm and later took up his abode in Sandwich, Illinois, where his death occurred about 1868, when he was sixty-three years of age. His wife survived him for many years, dying at the age of eighty-six. Her interests centered in her home and she was a devoted wife and mother, a kind neighbor and a faithful friend, exerting a sweet spirited influence that left its impress upon all with whom she came in contact. This worthy couple were the parents of a large family, of whom Emily died at the age of four months, and James Bradford died in Fulton, Illinois, about two years ago. The others are all yet living. Dr. V. R. is engaged in the practice of dentistry at Sandwich, Illinois. Eudora is the widow of Norman Griswold, of Sandwich. Oliver is a mechanic residing in Oliphant, Pennsylvania. Almira is the widow of George Robinson and resides in California. Harriet is the widow of John Rice and resides in Buchanan, Michigan. Caroline is the wife of James Flood and resides in Michigan City, Indiana. Emma is the wife of Mr. Elson, and resides in Berrien Springs, Michigan. John C., our subject, completes the family.

Dr. John C. David is entirely a self-made man. He has been dependent upon his own resources from the age of eight years. Because of his father's invalid condition he performed the work of the farm until sixteen years of age and then came to Sandwich. He at once sought employment and accepted a position in a store in order to obtain his board and the privilege of attending school. His tendency was toward a professional career, however, and to this end he began reading medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. Clark, of Sandwich, while subsequently he attended Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago

and was graduated in the class of 1876. When twenty years of age he began practicing under his preceptor, who was in ill health and needed his assistance. Following his graduation he engaged in practice alone for a time and was afterward a partner of Dr. Culver for four years under the firm style of David & Culver. The year 1898 witnessed the dissolution of this partnership and Dr. David has since been alone in practice. Reading, research and investigation have promoted his knowledge and augmented his efficiency and his success is indicated by the liberal patronage which is accorded him. He is the loved family physician in many a household, where his professional skill, his kindly sympathy and his earnest encouragement have been the means of restoring health.

In 1892 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. David and Miss Mae Stone of Chicago, who came to the middle west from Syracuse, New York, and was of English parentage. Dr. and Mrs. David hold membership in the Congregational church and are prominent socially, while their own home is justly celebrated for its warm hearted and cordial hospitality. Dr. David is an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the degrees of the lodge, chapter and commandery, and he also belongs to the Mystic Shrine at Chicago. His political support is given the republican party. In all of his life he has been actuated by a sense of duty, combined with high ideals. He has prospered as the years have gone by and his success has been well merited, for it has come entirely as the reward of his persistency of purpose and devotion to the task at hand.

EDGAR O. WRIGHT.

Edgar O. Wright, located on sections 27 and 28 Somonauk township, where he is successfully carrying on a farm, was born in the old Stephen D. Wright homestead where he yet resides, on the 7th of September, 1856. He was an only child and was reared upon the farm, while in the common schools he acquired his early education which was supplemented by study in the Sandwich high

school. Throughout the periods of vacation he worked in field and meadow and early gained that practical experience which has been of much value to him in his later life.

On the 15th of August, 1883, Mr. Wright was married in Sandwich to Miss Alice E. Mitten, who was born and reared in Somonauk township, daughter of Samuel Mitten, one of the early settlers of the county, who died August 16, 1904.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Wright has been blessed with one daughter, Maguerite E., who is a student in the Sandwich high school.

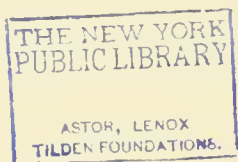
Politically Mr. Wright is independent, supporting the candidates he considers best qualified for office. His last presidential vote was cast for Theodore Roosevelt. His wife is a member of the Congregational church at Sandwich and Mr. Wright is a worthy exemplar of several fraternal lodges, including the Knights of Pythias lodge at Sandwich, the Modern Woodmen camp and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he served as secretary for two years. More than half a century has passed since his birth occurred upon the farm which is yet his home and the place is endeared to him through the association of his boyhood and youth as well as later manhood. His long connection with the county makes him authority upon many matters connected with its history for his memory goes back to the early days and, as the years have gone by, he has witnessed occurrences which have left their impress upon the county's growth and development.

W. M. McALLISTER.

W. M. McAllister has attained a position of distinction in connection with mercantile interests in Illinois, and in his business life has shown powers of organization and an aptitude for successful management that has developed a small enterprise to one of large proportions, with many ramifying branches, his trade interests now reaching out to fourteen different cities in this state and Wisconsin. The cause of his success is no "secret." It is evident to all acquainted in any degree with his life history. It is found in energy, ready adaptability and enterprising qualities which any



W. M. McALLISTER.



individual may cultivate and which in due time come to fruition.

Mr. McAllister is a native of Belfast, Ireland, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Greer) McAllister, who have spent their entire lives in that country. The father, who is a farmer by occupation, is now eighty-four years of age, while the mother has reached the age of seventy-five years. All of their nine children are still living, namely: Mary, Elizabeth, James, Jennie, W. M., Maggie, Thomas H., John and Joseph. Thomas is a partner of our subject in the ownership of many of the stores, including the one at De Kalb, of which he is now manager. W. M. McAllister was married on the 25th of April, 1895, to Miss Nellie L. Copeland, of Wausau, Wisconsin, who was born in Canada, and they now have a little daughter, Donna, aged nine years.

In 1896 that Mr. McAllister began business in Sycamore, in a room twenty-two by seventy feet, and the growth of his business is indicated by the fact that he now has almost ten thousand square feet of floor space in the Daniel Pierce building, where he carries large lines of millinery, dry goods, cloaks, suits, draperies and carpets. He has enlarged his quarters and increased his stock to meet the growing demands of the trade, has developed the business through the establishment of different departments and has extended the scope of his labors by establishing other houses in different cities in this state and Wisconsin until the firm of McAllister & Company now owns and controls fourteen stores. The volume of business transacted annually has made the firm a foremost factor in commercial circles and the immense trade is the tangible evidence of the careful planning, the keen sagacity and unfaltering diligence of him who stands at the head.

RICHARD McCORMACH.

Prominent among the self-made men of De Kalb county is Richard McCormach, who owns and operates a valuable farm pleasantly situated within a mile and a half of Genoa. He dates his residence here from the 13th of July, 1854, and during the years which have since come and gone

he has been actively identified with the agricultural development of the county. His early home was across the water for he was born in County Westmeath, Ireland, November 11, 1836, and in that country he was reared and educated, receiving common-school advantages.

At the age of eighteen years Mr. McCormach came to the new world and at once took up his residence in De Kalb county, Illinois, where for a year he worked by the month on the farm of George Ellwood in Kingston township. For several years thereafter he engaged in operating rented land but after his marriage he purchased the Wager farm in Genoa township and at once turned his attention to its further improvement and cultivation, tiling the land and erecting thereon good and substantial buildings. He subsequently bought another farm of one hundred and sixty acres on the dividing line between McHenry and De Kalb counties and has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, meeting with remarkable success in his undertakings. He has given considerable attention to the buying and selling of real estate to some extent, owning both business and residence property in Genoa at the present time.

On the 20th of September, 1862, in Genoa, Mr. McCormach married Miss Frances Wager, a native of this place and a daughter of Frederick and Catherine (Bartholomew) Wager, who were born, reared and married in Pennsylvania and were of German lineage. In September, 1844, her parents came to De Kalb county, Illinois, and Mr. Wager pre-empted land and eventually became the owner of a fine farm of two hundred acres, on which he died in 1854. His wife survived him many years, passing away in Nebraska, in 1894, at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McCormach were born four children. Owen R., their only son, is now a mail clerk on the route between Chicago and Minneapolis, having been in the service for twelve years and connected with the Chicago office a part of that time. He is married and resides in Minneapolis. Margaret is the wife of a Mr. Rowe and lives in Lewistown, Montana. Lizzie is the wife of T. J. Hoover, a business man of Genoa. Anna married a Mr. Robinson, of Genoa, and died in 1894, leaving a daughter, Hazel F. Robinson, who is now a young lady living in Elgin.

Mr. McCormach cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln but now supports the men and measures of the democratic party. He has been a delegate to state and county conventions of his party but has never sought office, though he has served as a member of the school board and president of the district, taking an active interest in educational affairs. He was reared in the Catholic faith, while his wife holds membership in the Methodist church. She has been to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey and he attributes much of his success to her encouragement and aid. Although he came to the new world empty-handed, he has through his own industry and perseverance, together with the assistance of his estimable wife, gained a handsome competence—the reward of well directed labors. Mr. McCormach has traveled to a considerable extent, visiting New Orleans and Havana, Cuba, besides cities of the east.

HENRY CHALLAND.

Henry Challand, who owns three hundred and sixty acres lying partly on section 1, Shabbona township, and partly on section 6, Clinton township, has for many years been a valued and worthy resident of De Kalb. He also owns a handsome home on North Fourth street in the city of De Kalb. He was born in Nottinghamshire, England, February 3, 1823, and was a son of Charles and Ann (Freeman) Challand, who were farming people of the same shire and never came to the United States. The father died in the year 1833, while the mother passed away in 1855.

At the usual age Henry Challand began his education in the common schools, but when eleven years of age he was thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father, who left the family in straightened financial circumstances. From that time forward he earned his own living, working for a time on a truck farm and later becoming connected with general farming. He has spent his entire life as an agriculturist and his enterprise and labor have proved strong elements in winning a success which is gratifying and makes him one of the substantial residents of the county.

Mr. Challand was married in England, in August, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Green and unto this marriage were born two children, Fred and Emma, both now deceased. Mr. Challand remained in his native country until the early part of 1847, when he decided to try his fortunes in Canada. His wife, who possessed a delicate constitution, died while en route to their new home, her death occurring at Kingston, Canada, in June, 1847, of what was then called emigrant's fever. It was really due, however, to the exposure which besets the path of the early settlers in any frontier region.

Henry Challand remained a resident of Canada until 1854, when he came to Shabbona, De Kalb county, remaining in the village for about a year. He then bought eighty acres of land in Afton township, which he sold in 1861 and bought the farm he now owns. As his labors brought him increased capital he invested more and more largely in real estate until he became one of the prosperous landholders of the county. In the operation of his fields he displayed unfaltering energy and determination, utilized his advantages in the best possible way and as the years passed acquired a most gratifying measure of success.

In 1848 Mr. Challand was again married, in Prince Edward district, Canada, his second union being with Julia Bilney, who was also born in England. By this marriage were the following children: Elizabeth Anne, who was born September 1, 1849, and is now deceased; Freeman, who was born September 15, 1854, and has passed away; Mary L., who was born June 10, 1857, and is the wife of Samuel Stratton, a resident of Sandwich; Julia, who was born December 23, 1858, and is now living at Aurora, Illinois; Sarah, who was born July 4, 1861, and is located at Plain Oak, Illinois; Marguerite Jane, who was born April 3, 1864, and resides at Aurora, this state; Walter, who was born September 7, 1865, and is a farmer of Storm Lake, Iowa; Esther R., who was born April 21, 1867, and is living at Aurora; Rose Ella, who died in infancy; and Eliza, who was born June 20, 1873, and is located at Chana, Illinois. For twenty-four years Mrs. Challand was a devoted helpmate and companion to her husband on the journey of life, at the end of which time they were separated by the death of Mrs. Challand on the 23d of July, 1872.

On the 25th of January, 1873, Mr. Challand was again married, at which time he wedded Emma Hardimant, also a native of England, the wedding, however, being celebrated in De Kalb county. By this marriage there are three children: Frank W., who was born August 20, 1874, and who operates his father's farm; Grace Anna, who was born August 20, 1874, and is the wife of Adolph Woolenweber, a mill owner at Waterman, Illinois; and Charles, who was born April 13, 1880, and is associated with his brother in the operation of the home farm.

In politics Mr. Challand is independent, voting for men and measures rather than for party. He served as pathmaster when that office existed but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, although he has kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day. His life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits and he is indeed a self-made man who, thrown upon his own resources at an early age, has made good use of his opportunities, steadily working his way upward. He has overcome difficulties and obstacles in his path and has made for himself an honored name as one who in all life's relations has been upright and honorable, winning the good will and confidence of his fellowmen by his integrity and commanding their respect by his diligence and carefully directed business affairs.

PROFESSOR W. W. WOODBURY.

Professor W. W. Woodbury, who since 1888 has been connected with the public schools of Sandwich, acting as superintendent since 1894, has gained a creditable reputation in educational circles and is numbered among those who have established and upheld a high standard in connection with the work of public instruction in Illinois. The schools of Sandwich have made marked advance under his direction and the city acknowledges its indebtedness to him for the effective work he has done.

Professor Woodbury is a native of La Salle county, Illinois, born September 19, 1858. His parents were John H. and Laura A. (Smith) Woodbury, the former a native of New York and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father was a

youth of ten years when in 1844 he made his way to the middle west, becoming a resident of Wisconsin, where he remained until eighteen years of age. He then established his home in La Salle county, Illinois, his parents having died while in Wisconsin. From La Salle John H. Woodbury removed to Shabbona township, De Kalb county, where he has since resided. He is widely known both in La Salle and De Kalb counties as a man of marked strength of character and ability. He has been recognized as a stalwart champion of republican principles since the organization of the party, his first presidential vote being cast for General John C. Fremont. His wife, who was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, died in 1890 at the age of fifty-seven. Their family numbered four children, of whom Professor Woodbury is the eldest. The others are E. O., a resident of northwestern Iowa; A. J., who is operating the home farm; and Minnie, living in Shabbona.

The boyhood days of W. W. Woodbury were spent upon the home farm, where he early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He assisted in the task of plowing, planting and harvesting and in the winter months was a student in the public schools, but desirous of obtaining a more advanced education he afterward pursued a course in the Teachers' Institute and Classical Seminary at Paw Paw, Illinois. He also received special training in various lines of study in Chicago University and the Wisconsin State University and was thus well equipped for a profession in which he has gained a position of considerable prominence.

In 1879 he became a factor in the work of public instruction in Illinois as a teacher in the common schools and in 1888 was made principal of the grammar schools of Sandwich, acting in that capacity until 1894, when he was elected superintendent of the city schools. He has since served in that capacity, covering a period of thirteen years. The schools under his guidance have had a substantial growth and he now has fifteen teachers under his direction. The work is well graded, system has been introduced into every department and the high school work has been planned as a four years' course. The excellence of the

work done in the schools is indicated by the fact that graduates of the high school are now permitted without further examination to enter the state universities of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, the Northwestern University, Oberlin College and nearly all of the colleges of the middle west.

In 1895 occurred the marriage of Professor Woodbury and Miss Nellie G. Forsythe, a daughter of William and Frances (Coleman) Forsythe. For about seven years Mrs. Woodbury was a teacher in the Sandwich schools, having the ability to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge that she had acquired. Three children have been born of this marriage, one, Frances, dying in infancy. The others are Kenneth Forsythe, born May 24, 1901; and Gordon Coleman, born July 20, 1903. The parents hold membership in the Presbyterian church, in which Professor Woodbury is serving as elder, and both are active in Sunday school work. In fact they take a helpful part in all departments of the church work and have done much to promote its growth and extend its influence. Fraternally Mr. Woodbury is a member of the Modern Woodmen camp. Their home is the center of a cultured society circle and their interests are along those lines which advance intellectual and esthetic culture, ministering to the refinement and nobler aspirations. Moreover, Professor Woodbury is entirely practical in his methods while working toward high ideals, recognizing the value of the means at hand while never for a moment lowering the standard toward which he aims.

ISRAEL S. CLARK.

Israel S. Clark is living on section 28, Somonauk township, his place being known as Evergreen Home. It constitutes one of the attractive features of the landscape and his farm is carefully cultivated and managed. The owner is numbered among the veterans of the Civil war, having been a soldier of the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Infantry, belonging to Company H. He is, moreover, entitled to mention in this volume as an old settler of De Kalb county for he took up

his abode within its borders on the 7th of September, 1842, when the district showed forth all the evidences of pioneer life.

Mr. Clark was born in the town of Hadden, Middlesex county, Connecticut, December 8, 1819. He is the son of George Clark who was born in the same state and was of English ancestry, the family having been founded in Connecticut at an early period in the colonization of the new world. George Clark married Emily Smith, a native of Connecticut, and their son Israel was reared in the same state. He came west when a young man, making his way to Illinois in 1842. In De Kalb county he was joined by his parents, who removed to this part of the state in 1843. He began work as a farm hand and later he and his brother John purchased two squatter's claims, for which they paid one dollar a quarter per acre, the family becoming owners of five hundred acres. A log cabin had been built upon the land and a few acres broken. The parents lived upon this land for a number of years. In fact the mother of our subject died there, while the father later removed to Somonauk, where his death occurred. Their family numbered five sons and five daughters, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, while two sons and three daughters are yet living.

Israel S. Clark assisted his father in carrying on the work of the old homestead and for a number of years had the management of the place. He became thoroughly familiar with the arduous task of developing new land and placing the unbroken prairie under the plow and converting an undeveloped tract into fields of rich fertility. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Cornelia Potter a native of New York, who came west in early girlhood, and gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Clark on Christmas day, 1849. In later years the estate was divided and Israel S. Clark inherited about one hundred and sixty acres of land which he continued to cultivate for many years, or until 1881, when sold out.

At the time of the Civil war, on the 22d of August, 1862, Mr. Clark enlisted for service as a private and, going south, was under fire at the battle of Resaca, Georgia. He also took part in the Atlanta campaign, being in active fighting for one hundred days and after the fight at At-



CLARK

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lanta he went with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea and participated in the North Carolina campaign, including the battle of Averysboro. Subsequently he marched to Raleigh and later to Richmond and then on to Washington, where he participated in the grand review held in that city, the most celebrated military pageant ever seen. After the close of the war he was ill at a hospital at Gallatin, Tennessee, for a short time and was then mustered out in Washington, receiving an honorable discharge on the 7th of June, 1865.

Returning to his family Mr. Clark resumed farming, remaining on the property he had inherited until 1881, when he sold that place and removed to the farm upon which he now resides on section 28, Somonauk township, called Evergreen Home. Upon this farm his wife died in May, 1901. There are two children still living: Naomi, wife of James Martin, who is mentioned on another page of this volume; and Emma, wife of Emory Thorp of Stewart, Lee county, Illinois, by whom she has six children. Mr. and Mrs. Clark also lost five children: Georgiana, who married Herman Alger and removed to South Dakota. She afterward returned to this county, however, and here died in March, 1886, leaving two children. Nellie became the wife of Alfred Harmon and died at her home in Iowa, leaving two sons. Anna died in infancy. Ella died at the age of nine years, and another daughter, Fanny, has also passed away. Mr. Clark now has two great-grandchildren.

In his political views Mr. Clark was originally a democrat and cast his first presidential ballot for James K. Polk. However, he supported Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and has voted for each candidate at the head of the national republican ticket since that time. He was elected and served as first tax collector in Somonauk township and has since filled that position for two terms. He was assessor for one year, town clerk for two or three years, has been a school director and has been a delegate to the county conventions. He belongs to the Grand Army post at Somonauk and has served as an officer of the lodge. He is one of the few remaining old settlers of the county, having resided here for sixty-five years. He has aided in reclaiming the virgin soil for the uses of civilization, performing the arduous task of breaking

the prairie with ox teams. He has witnessed the building of railroads and the establishment of the towns of Somonauk and Sandwich. He is now the oldest settler of the township, being in his eighty-eighth year, and receives the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded one who has traveled thus far on life's journey and who has at all times been an honorable man. He has made a good record in business, was a loyal defender of the old flag on southern battle-fields and in civic office has ever been true to the duties that have devolved upon him.

CLAUS P. COLLIN.

Claus P. Collin, contractor and builder of De Kalb, is one of Sweden's native sons, but a most loyal adopted son of America, with deep and firm devotion to the stars and stripes. He was born in Sweden, January 6, 1874, his parents being Frans W. and Caroline (Dahlen) Collin. The father served in the Swedish army for thirty-three years and about three years ago came to the United States, since which time he has made his home with his son Claus. His family numbered eight children, all of whom are living: Frans A., a wire drawer with the American Steel & Wire Company at De Kalb; Emma C., the wife of August Lindburg, a mason and contractor of De Kalb; Augusta, the widow of Erland Windahl, of De Kalb; Claus P.; Anna O.; Oscar K., a stone and brick mason; Sophia, wife of Axel Sunberg; and Emelia E. All are residents of De Kalb.

While spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, Claus P. Collin acquired his education as a public school student. At the age of eighteen years he came to the new world, arriving in De Kalb on the 27th of February, 1892. After one summer spent at farm labor he apprenticed himself to the mason's trade, which he learned quickly, being naturally handy with tools. He afterward worked as a journeyman until the 1st of January, 1898, when he began contracting and building on his own account and has since been identified with building operations here. In the intervening years he has built up a good business. His judgment and skill as a mechanic have

been the salient features in his advancement and he is now accorded a liberal patronage.

Mr. Collin has pleasant fraternal relations: Is a member of De Kalb Lodge, No. 215, K. P.; Balder Lodge, No. 12, I. O. V.; also the Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias. He likewise belongs to the Swedish Benevolent Association and to the Swedish Lutheran church—associations which indicate much of his character and the motive power which guides his actions in his honorable relations with his fellowmen. His political allegiance is given the republican party. He was married on the 29th of January, 1902, to Miss Hanny Felt, a native of Sweden, who came to the United States in 1893. They have many friends in De Kalb. and Mr. Collin has made a most creditable business record here in the last fifteen years.

BYRON HOWLAND.

Byron Howland, who is engaged in blacksmithing in De Kalb, was born September 17, 1860, at Prenville, New York. His parents were Oliver and Rebecca (Beran) Howland, both descended from old Puritan ancestry. The father was a gunsmith by trade and spent his active life in the state of New York, where he died when his son Byron was about seven years of age. The mother long survived him and passed away in 1888. There was another son in the family, Henry H., who is now deceased.

Byron Howland was a student in the public schools of Freeville in his boyhood days and started in business life as a salesman in a grocery store, where he remained for six months. He then took up farm work and later began learning the blacksmith trade at Rochelle, Illinois, when he was twenty-one years of age. He came west in 1880, passed three years in Illinois, then went to South Dakota, settling near Wessington, where he entered a homestead claim but did not remain long enough to prove his property. The year 1885 witnessed his arrival in De Kalb, where he secured employment with P. W. Vaughan, a general blacksmith, with whom he remained until his employer died.

Mr. Howland then engaged in business on his own account in partnership with James B. Menis. This connection was soon discontinued, however, and Mr. Howland opened a shop at the corner of Second and Lucas streets, where he has since been located. He is a good workman and his ability in this line well qualifies him for the large trade which is given him. He is thoroughly honest in all his dealings and has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of a fellowman in his business transactions.

On the 20th of February, 1891, Mr. Howland was married to Miss Rosa E. Swartz, a resident of Nashua, Illinois. They have become the parents of six children: Alta, Bessie, Byron, Rosa, Bert and Ora, all still at home with the exception of Byron, who is deceased.

The parents attend and support the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Howland is a republican in politics and has various fraternal associations. He belongs to the De Kalb lodge, No. 144, A. F. & A. M., in which he has been junior warden; De Kalb chapter No. 52, R. A. M.; the Knights of Pythias and the Mystic Workers. He and his wife are both members of the Rathbone Sisters of De Kalb and Mrs. Howland is a member of the Eastern Star lodge. They own and occupy a handsome residence at No. 555 South Fifth street and this attractive home is a visible evidence of the life of thrift and industry which Mr. Howland has led. It is also noted for its warm-hearted hospitality which is greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

CHARLES F. CAMP.

Charles F. Camp, who is engaged in teaming in the city of De Kalb, was born January 7, 1853, in Mayfield township, this county. He possesses much of the enterprise and determination which have been the dominant factors in the upbuilding of the middle west. His parents were Franklin and Elizabeth B. (Dow) Camp, farming people of New Hampshire, who came to De Kalb county in the early '50s and settled in Mayfield township. Both of them are now deceased.

In the local schools Charles F. Camp acquired his education. He was early trained to the work

of field and meadow and after his school days were ended he operated his father's farm until about fourteen years ago, when he removed to the city of De Kalb, where he built a handsome residence at 135 Harrison street. There he now resides and is comfortably situated in life. During his residence in De Kalb he has engaged in the teaming or transfer business and has been very successful in this work.

On the 16th of December, 1874, Mr. Camp was united in marriage to Miss Florence Amelia Lott, daughter of William and Amelia (Stark) Lott, who were pioneer residents of De Kalb county, coming originally from Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Camp have two children: Roy Lee, who was born March 31, 1879, and resides at 145 Harrison street, De Kalb, being a mail carrier of the city, who married Miss Frances Hoyt, and they have one daughter, Ethel; and Raymond Earl, born December 16, 1881, who married Miss Lucille Hayes, of Joliet, Illinois, where he is identified with the American Steel & Wire Company as foreman of one of the departments.

Mr. Camp votes with the republican party, which he has supported since attaining his majority. He is now serving on the board of aldermen of the city and has likewise been a school director of Mayfield township for six years. He is banker of the Modern Woodmen camp of De Kalb and is accounted a worthy representative of that order. In his business life he has been straightforward and reliable and counts among his many friends all those who acknowledge and appreciate genuine personal worth.

ALVIN WARREN.

Alvin Warren, who finds no disparity between practical and scientific farming but on the contrary proves that they are harmonious and productive of the best results, makes his home on section 22, Victor township. He is one of the most prominent and active agriculturists and stock-raisers of the county. The Warren stock farm comprises four hundred and eighty acres and is a splendid property, in which none of the equipments of model farming are lacking.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Warren has been a resident of De Kalb county, his birthplace being the old homestead on which he yet resides.

His natal day was May 5, 1869, and he is a representative of an early New England family. His father, T. J. Warren, was born in Marshfield, Vermont, November 6, 1838, and came to Illinois on the 22d of May, 1853, in company with his father, John R. Warren, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts. The latter was a soldier of the war of 1812 and took part in the battle of Lundy's Lane. He was descended from English ancestry who established homes in America during the early period of colonization in the new world. On reaching De Kalb county, Illinois, John R. Warren took up a part of the land which now constitutes the old family homestead with a soldier's land warrant granted him in recognition of his previous military service. He secured one hundred and sixty acres which was entirely raw and uncultivated but with characteristic energy he began to break the sod and cultivate the fields.

It was upon this farm that T. J. Warren was reared from the age of thirteen years and he assisted in the arduous task of developing and cultivating the new land. Having arrived at years of maturity he married Sophia T. Able, a native of Connecticut, born at East Haddam. Her father, Jabez L. Able, was also one of the pioneer residents of De Kalb county and figured prominently in public life here at an early day. His father was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and his brother, William Able, was a soldier of the war of 1812. The latter was captured by the British and compelled to work in the trenches with a chain and ball weighing eighteen pounds attached to his leg. His brother, Ameil Able, built and operated the first bell foundry in the United States.

After his marriage T. J. Warren continued to engage in general agricultural pursuits on the old homestead, erected good buildings, made many substantial and modern improvements and in connection with the tilling of the soil engaged in the raising and feeding of stock. He is now a hale and hearty man of sixty-nine years who has retired from the active work of the farm, leaving such duties to others, while he enjoys a rest which he has truly earned and richly merits. He served on the county board of supervisors and is one of

the well known residents of the county, respected and esteemed by all who know him. In his family were four sons, of whom three are yet living. Alvin being the eldest. The others are John J. and Frank L. Warren, while one son, Charles W., died in infancy. There are also four daughters: Sophia E., Mary D.; Ida and Etta.

Alvin Warren spent the days of his boyhood and youth on the old homestead farm and under his father's direction early acquainted himself with the work of tilling the fields and caring for the stock. His preliminary education was acquired in the district schools and he afterward attended Jennings Seminary at Aurora, Illinois. For thirteen years he was a teacher and proved an able educator, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. He taught for four years in the home district and for seven years was teacher of one school in La Salle county. He has always been a friend of the cause of education and has put forth effective and earnest efforts in behalf of the Schools.

Mr. Warren was married in La Salle county, on the 25th of June, 1902, to Miss Anna M. Davis, who was there born and reared, a daughter of T. J. Davis, who was a native of Wales and in his boyhood days came to the United States. He was reared in this state and for some time carried on farming but is now living retired in La Salle county. Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Warren began their domestic life on the farm which is yet their home, Mr. Warren taking charge of the place which he has since cultivated. He is a very industrious, energetic man and in carrying on agricultural pursuits has made a specialty of the feeding, raising, buying and shipping of stock, sending about ten carloads of fat cattle and hogs to the city markets annually. Mrs. Warren is the owner of a herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle, which are handled and managed by Mr. Warren. He also makes exhibits at local fairs, where he has won many premiums, and he also raises a large number of hogs and also breeds Percheron horses, having some fine animals. He is a partner with one of his tenants in the ownership of a herd of Holstein cattle and also in a large number of Duroc Jersey hogs. In February, 1907, they shipped a carload of Duroc Jersey hogs to Chicago that were a little less than ten months old and weighed on an average of three hundred

pounds and sold for seven dollars seventeen and one-seventh cents—the extreme top price of the market for that day. Mr. Warren has his three farms practically enclosed with woven wire and “hog tight” fences. His fields usually contain forty acres and in his farming operations he follows the system of rotating crops. His methods are practical and successful, as is indicated by the excellent results which attend his efforts. He reads broadly along agricultural lines and keeps in touch with scientific farming, and in his work has introduced the latest methods which his judgment approves as of practical value. Aside from his farming and stock-raising interests he is well known in financial circles and is a stockholder and director of the Farmers Elevator at Leland. His name is an honored one on commercial paper, for his business integrity is above question.

In politics Mr. Warren is an earnest and unfaltering republican, having given inflexible support to the party since casting his first presidential ballot for Benjamin Harrison. He has been elected and re-elected to the office of supervisor of Victor township and at the present time is serving on the committee on claims other than paupers. He has frequently been a delegate to county conventions and his opinion carry weight in the councils of his party. He is not, however, a politician in the sense of office seeking, preferring to give his undivided time and energies to his business affairs, in which he is meeting with excellent success.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren have one son, Davis Thomas Warren. They attend and contribute to the support of the Suydam Methodist Episcopal church, which is located on their farm, and Mrs. Warren is a member of the Eastern Star lodge at Troy Grove. No history of the county would be complete without mention of Alvin Warren, who is a representative of one of the old pioneer families but who is, moreover, entitled to mention in this volume because of his own personal worth. He is a very active, energetic man, possessed of good business ability, of practical judgment and keen discernment, and wherever known he is esteemed because of his reliability. The extent and importance of his business interests have made him well known in De Kalb and adjoining counties and wherever known he wins

friends, gaining that popularity which arises from geniality, kindness, deference for the opinions of others and a social disposition.

HARRY H. HANWAY.

Harry H. Hanway, alderman from the first ward of De Kalb and a popular citizen who occupies a position of leadership in political circles, was born in Lisbon, Iowa, on the 19th of September, 1873. His father, George Hanway, was a native of Columbus, Ohio, born August 23, 1849. When a small boy he was left fatherless and went to Lisbon, Iowa, to live with a maternal uncle, Thomas Mason, with whom he remained until he attained his majority. He learned the trade of a carpenter and builder and followed that pursuit in early life but subsequently engaged in farming for some years. During the past twelve years he has been buying stock for Lisbon bankers, and he is regarded in his locality as a representative and reliable business man. In politics he is an earnest republican and is serving his second term as alderman of Lisbon. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows societies. He married Miss Matilda Moses, who was born in Pennsylvania on the 17th of April, 1852, and is a daughter of Michael and Catherine (Riddle) Moses, who on removing to the west during its pioneer epoch settled at Marengo, Illinois. Subsequently they removed to Lisbon, Iowa, where Mrs. Moses, the grandmother of our subject, is still living. Her husband, however, passed away on the 4th of August, 1906, at the venerable age of eighty-three years. Their daughter, Mrs. Hanway, is still with her husband in Lisbon, Iowa. There were four children of that marriage: Austia, now the wife of Frank Turner, of Kansas City, Kansas; Georgia, the wife of Jean McClelland, of Lisbon, Iowa; Faye, at home; and Harry H.

The last named was reared under the parental roof and, like most boys of the period, was a public school student. He apprenticed himself to the trade of a carpenter and builder in early manhood and in the fall of 1895 came to De Kalb, Illinois, where he was connected with building operations. He has since devoted his attention

to work of this character, being a member of the firm of Hanway, Rice & Boardman, his partners being Frank Rice and Willard B. Boardman. These gentlemen constitute one of the best known contracting and building firms in De Kalb. They have a liberal and growing patronage and that they have taken some of the most important contracts is seen in the excellent character of their work, which finds exemplification in some of the best buildings of the city. Mr. Hanway is a member of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, No. 965, and served for one term as its president. Fraternally he is connected with De Kalb lodge, No. 215, K. P., of which he is a past chancellor, and he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp.

In politics Mr. Hanway is an earnest and unfaltering republican where national issues are involved but at local elections casts an independent ballot, supporting the man and not the party. In the spring of 1905 he was nominated on the citizens' ticket for the office of alderman and was elected, although all of his running mates on the ticket were democrats. He is opposed to anything like misrule in municipal affairs and stands for good, clean government, being characterized in all of his official duties by a public-spirited devotion to the general good.

On the 1st of December, 1899, Mr. Hanway was married to Miss Emma Anderson, a daughter of Andrew and Carolina (Johnson) Anderson, who came to De Kalb from Sweden about 1880. Three children were born of this marriage, of whom two are living, while Helen Frances has passed away. Those who still survive are Dorothy Catherine and George Harlan Hanway.

CHARLES DAVID CARTER, M. D.

In professional circles in De Kalb Dr. Charles David Carter has gained an enviable position and, moreover, attractive social qualities have won him many warm friends, so that he is regarded as a representative citizen of the county. His birth occurred in De Kalb township on the 19th of November, 1858. His father, Orlando Carter, was born in Chenango county, New York, in 1823 and died on the 20th of August, 1895. For some years prior to his death he lived retired but in

early manhood had engaged in farming and subsequently gave his attention to the livery business. He was a resident of De Kalb county for more than a half century, having located here in pioneer times, and as the years passed he bore his full share in the work of general development and progress. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Huldah Hannah White, was born at French Creek, Chautauqua county, New York, February 5, 1837, and is still living. Her sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

Dr. Carter completed his more specifically literary education in the high school of De Kalb and in February, 1883, he concluded preparation for his profession by graduation from Rush Medical College of Chicago. He then located for practice in De Kalb as a physician and surgeon and has remained here continuously since, covering a period of almost a quarter of a century. He has kept in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress in the line of his practice, which has grown to large proportions. He is very careful in the diagnosis of a case, is cool and collected at all times and with great accuracy he applies the principles of the medical science to the case that claims his attention, and his efforts have been followed with most excellent results both for the patient and for himself. He owns a beautiful residence in the city in connection with a well equipped office and other property.

Dr. Carter was married in De Kalb, October 25, 1883, to Miss Ida M. Thompson, who was born in De Kalb township, April 15, 1861. Her father, William R. Thompson, who was born in Vermont and was a veterinary surgeon, is now deceased. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Ann Parker, was born in the state of New York, November 22, 1827, and died April 23, 1897. There were eleven children born of this union, of whom Mrs. Carter was the tenth in order of birth. Three of the number died in infancy. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Carter have been born a daughter and son: Nora A., on the 22d of May, 1885; and Charles T., on the 23d of October, 1889.

Dr. Carter belongs to the Odd Fellows society and the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and is in thorough sympathy with those organizations. In politics he is a democrat, but without aspiration for office. He is a member of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter

Day Saints, and in the line of his profession he is connected with the State Medical Society. He ranks among the leading physicians and surgeons of northern Illinois and his comprehensive knowledge, his care and precision in the exercise of his duties are the strong and salient elements of his present success.

DREW C. SWIFT.

A farm of one hundred and sixty acres of choice land on section 11, Clinton township, pays tribute to the enterprise and business ability of Drew C. Swift. He is a native son of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Kendall county, on the 9th of March, 1847. His parents are natives of the state of New York and came to the middle west in 1844, casting in their lot with the early settlers of Kendall county. They have a family of seven children of whom Drew C. Swift is the oldest. The others are: Emma M., E. M., R. K., Ernest, Libbie and Ellsworth. The parents are still living, now residing in Waterman, and both the father and mother are eighty-six years of age.

Upon the old homestead farm Drew C. Swift was reared and in his boyhood acquired a common-school education. For four years he carried the mail from Prairie Pond to Shabbona Grove and was employed as a sewing machine agent from twenty-two to thirty-two years of age. Having arrived at years of maturity he sought a companion and helpmate for life's journey and was married on the 18th of January, 1885, the lady of his choice being Miss Ellen Scott, whose birth occurred in De Kalb county, on the 4th of November, 1862. Her parents were natives of the state of New York and came west in 1836, making an overland journey with teams for it was prior to the era of railroad development. In 1849 they drove overland to California. The father died in 1895, while his wife survived until 1900, when she, too, passed away. Their family included one son and three daughters: Ellen, Lavenia, William and Rose.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Swift have been born five children: Mabel R., born January 10, 1886, who has for two years been engaged in school teaching; Ross H., born December 17, 1888, who assists in



MR. AND MRS. D. C. SWIFT.

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operating the home farm; Martin Earl, born September 2, 1891, who is a high school student in Waterman; Viola P., born May 17, 1895, who is also in school; and Ethel Ione, born August 6, 1899, completes the family. Mrs. Swift at one time was also a school teacher, having taught for four years in the district schools.

Both our subject and his wife are members of the Baptist church at Waterman and he is a republican in politics. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend, and he has done effective service in its behalf by acting as school director for six years. His time and attention are naturally most largely given to his business interests and he has followed the occupation to which he was reared for many years. He is practical and progressive in all his methods of farming and has a well improved property of one hundred and sixty acres, from which he annually gathers rich harvests.

REV. FREDERICK W. MILLAR.

Rev. Frederick W. Millar, pastor of the Universalist church of Sycamore, was born in Montreal, Canada, of English and Scotch parentage, in September, 1866. In his boyhood days he attended the public schools of his native city and later the College of the Holy Cross. Before entering the ministry he attended the Baptist College, at Grand Lignie, Quebec. He was ordained a minister at twenty-one and took his first charge. He remained a minister of the Baptist denomination until twenty-seven years of age, when he became affiliated with the Universalist church, with which he has been connected to the present time.

Before coming to the parish at Sycamore, Mr. Millar was pastor of the Ryder Memorial church, Chicago, where he became connected with charitable work, notably the Forward Movement and the Society for the Care of Crippled Children. So that more of his time could be given to the lines of charitable work he came to a smaller parish and at present devotes more than half of his time to benevolent work. He assumed charge of the Sycamore Hospital and has from the beginning made it a success.

Mr. Millar is a pulpit orator of power and eloquence and his efforts on the platform in many lines of thought prove him a capable public speaker. He is a broad-minded and liberal man, who joins heart and hand with all shades of belief if the ultimate aim is to relieve the distressed and add a gleam of sunshine to the lives of the unfortunate.

C. J. PASLEY.

C. J. Pasley, a painter and decorator living at 428 College avenue, De Kalb, was born on the Sycamore road in De Kalb township, this county, January 11, 1860, his parents being William J. and Phebe Elizabeth (Schoonover) Pasley, of whom mentioned is made on another page of this work. After attending the district school near his father's home in De Kalb township, C. J. Pasley, became a student in the high school in the city of De Kalb. Through the period of his boyhood and youth he remained under the parental roof and worked with his father on the homestead farm until twenty years of age, when, thinking to find other pursuits more congenial, he began learning the trade of painter and interior decorator. He has since followed that business in De Kalb and is today regarded as one of the experts in this line in the city. He has a liberal patronage because of his excellent and artistic work, his time being constantly employed in such labor. In 1901 he erected a fine residence on College avenue, where he and his family reside.

On the 6th of March, 1895, Mr. Pasley was united in marriage to Miss Deilia May Phillips, who was born in Earlville, La Salle county, Illinois, a daughter of Albert and Roseltha (Brown) Phillips, early pioneers of La Salle county. Mr. and Mrs. Pasley have three children: De Eston, born in September, 1896; Ada, born in July 1898; and Ruth, born March 25, 1906.

Mrs. Pasley holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church of De Kalb. Mr. Pasley is identified with the Knights of Pythias fraternity and both he and his wife are members of the Mystic Workers lodge, No. 31. In politics he is a demo-

erat, but while keeping well informed on questions of the day and the political situation of the country, he does not seek or desire public office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs, in which he is meeting with excellent success.

JAMES BRAMEN.

There is no resident of Sycamore who is more uniformly spoken of in terms of good will and genuine regard than is James Bramen, who is a well known merchant, having for many years carried on business in this place. He has been active, too, in political circles, representing his district in the legislature, while in community affairs he has been the champion of all those movements and measures which work for good citizenship, for public progress and for substantial reform and improvement.

Mr. Bramen was born in Ireland, January 1, 1818, and the same year was brought to America by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bramen, who settled in Oneida county, New York, where the father followed the occupation of farming throughout his remaining days. On the old family homestead James Bramen spent his boyhood and youth and while working in the fields through the summer months he attended the public schools in the winter seasons. In December, 1869, when twenty-one years of age, he made his way westward to Sycamore, attracted by the favorable reports which he received concerning business conditions in this part of the country and the opportunity for advancement. For some time he engaged in the grocery trade and also followed other lines of business. He is now proprietor of a well appointed grocery store in Sycamore, located opposite the courthouse on West State street. Neatness and attractive arrangement characterize the business and constitute an element in its success, while in all of his dealings Mr. Bramen has been thoroughly reliable and trustworthy, having the entire confidence of the trading community.

His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to public office. He was elected to the state legislature and has served for five different terms in the house from this

district, his last term ending on the 1st of January, 1907. He also served during three special sessions. His legislative acts are a matter of history. He was known as the champion of many movements which have been directly beneficial to the county and the state at large, and it was well known that neither persuasion, bribery, threats nor coercion could swerve him from a course that he believed to be right. He has also filled public offices in Sycamore, acting as mayor of the city from 1901 until 1903 and then retiring from office with a most creditable record, having done his full duty in every particular. He is a stalwart champion of republican principles, yet is never bitterly aggressive.

Mr. Bramen was married to Miss Sarah J. Hapton, of Kane county, Illinois, and unto them have been born three sons and two daughters: Mary, George, Bessie, James and Charles. The elder daughter is a graduate of Notre Dame University, at Notre Dame, Indiana. The parents hold membership in the Catholic church and Mr. Bramen is a member of the United Order of Foresters. He resides at No. 320 Somonauk street in a beautiful home which he owns. While he has made a creditable name in business and political circles it is his personal traits of character which have endeared him to those who know him. He is kindly in spirit, generous in disposition, and most liberal in his benefactions to the poor and needy or to public enterprises. He holds friendship inviolable and a public office as a public trust. Over the record of his private life and official career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

LOUIS STRACK.

Louis Strack, who is engaged in conducting a dairy farm about two miles south of Sycamore, was born April 3, 1858. His father, Michael Strack, was born in Germany, May 23, 1824, and arrived in this county in 1856, having determined to try his fortune in the new world, of whose business advantages he had received most favorable reports. He was a stone-mason by trade, but after coming to Illinois followed the occupation of farming. He remained a respected and worthy resident of this county until his death,

which occurred November 28, 1882. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Julia Yagle, was born in Germany, July 25, 1826, and died July 25, 1892. Louis Strack had one brother and one sister, but the former is deceased. The sister is the wife of Henry Buck, a retired farmer living at Sycamore.

In the common schools Louis Strack acquired his education and was trained to farm work on his father's place, early becoming familiar with the labors of plowing, planting and harvesting. He has always continued in this line of business and is now operating a dairy farm. He owns sixty acres of good land about two miles south of Sycamore, and upon the place has a number of good cows, the milk supplying him with a good income. He is diligent in business and neatness and thrift characterizes his place.

Mr. Strack was united in marriage to Miss Mary Lute, who was born at Willow Creek, Lee county, Illinois, July 23, 1864. Her father, John L. Lute, was a native of Germany, born May 1, 1838, and in his family were six daughters and four sons. On coming to the new world he located in New Jersey, where he lived for twenty years and then came to Lee county, where he has since followed farming. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Strack have been born ten children: Leonard, born September 25, 1884; Julia, January 17, 1886; Fay and May, September 12, 1887; Amillia, October 23, 1889; Lester, October 6, 1891; Hannah, December 16, 1893; Hazel, March 28, 1895; Helen, March 17, 1898; and Clarence, December 26, 1901.

Mr. Strack was a charter member of Cortland Camp, M. W. A., and is an exemplary representative of the beneficent spirit which underlies the order. His political views accord with democratic principles but he never seeks office, being essentially a business man.

a city is a fact of which the individual has every reason to be proud. It is at once an indication of a public-spirited citizenship, of recognized devotion to the general good and the possession of qualities of manhood which awaken the admiration and regard of one's fellowmen.

We are led to this train of reflection in considering the life record of Hon. Varnum A. Glidden, who at this writing, in 1907, is mayor of De Kalb. He was born in Clarendon, Orleans county, New York, November 29, 1847, a son of James B. and Juliet (Beard) Glidden, in whose family of five children only three are now living, the sister and brother of our subject being: Mrs. Frances E. Gowery, the wife of George W. Gowery, of De Kalb; and Chase E., also of De Kalb.

The father was born in Vermont about 1820 and was a representative of an old and well known family of the Green Mountain state, representatives of the name having there resided for many generations. The father was but a boy when his parents removed to Orleans county, New York, making the journey with ox teams. They passed through Rochester, which at that time was a small village, and upon the frontier James B. Glidden was reared. For many years he was a teacher, following the profession in the winter months, while in the summer seasons he engaged in farming. He did not have the privilege of attending school himself until fourteen years of age but was ever a diligent student and apt scholar and at the age of seventeen years was teaching his first school. His educational work extended over a period of thirty years or more and he was recognized as one of the able representatives of public instruction in his locality. In 1852 he removed from Orleans county, New York, to Paw Paw, Michigan, where he resided until 1860, when he came to De Kalb county, locating on a farm. He lived in Afton township, about five miles south of De Kalb, for a quarter of a century and in 1885 retired from active life and took up his abode in the city, where he passed away November 9, 1900. He voted with the republican party but never sought or desired office for himself, preferring to give undivided attention to his business interests. His wife was born in the state of New York in 1821 and is still living, a well preserved lady, making her home with her daughter in De Kalb.

HON. VARNUM A. GLIDDEN.

Outside of the great cities of the land, where politics and the elections are formed and ruled by "machines," an election to office is pre-eminently an honor. It comes as the expression of the confidence and support of the public and that one is called to be the chief executive officer of

Varnum A. Glidden of this review was reared at home, acquiring his education in the public schools of Afton township and in the city schools of De Kalb. He early became familiar with the duties and labors of field and meadow, rendering valuable assistance to his father through his youth, and after he had attained his majority he began farming on his own account, being thus engaged for seven years. Thinking, however, to find a more profitable field of labor in other lines, on the 1st of August, 1875, he came to De Kalb and for eleven years was employed in the old grocery house of Roberts & Tyler. On the 7th of March, 1887, he purchased the business from his employers and for the past twenty years has conducted the leading grocery business of De Kalb.

Mr. Glidden is equally prominent in political circles and is a leading standard bearer of the republican party in the county. He has served as supervisor of De Kalb since 1890 and is the present chairman of the county board, having served as such for four consecutive terms. In 1905 he was nominated and elected to the office of mayor and is now serving in that capacity with honor and credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He has brought to his official duties the same qualities which have characterized his business life. He is energetic, methodical and prompt in the execution of any duty that devolves upon him, and his administration has been directly beneficial to the city.

Mr. Glidden is a member of De Kalb lodge, No. 765, B. P. O. E. Although not identified with any church, he contributes generously to the support of all and is equally free in his gifts to charitable and benevolent purposes. In 1869 he was married to Miss Emma Noble, of Afton township, and they became the parents of two children, of whom one is living, William C., who is now in the store with his father. In May, 1875, the wife and mother died and in 1880 Mr. Glidden was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Mary Foster, formerly a Miss Collier. She died in 1882 and in 1884 Mr. Glidden wedded Miss Susie E. Stewart, of Bellevue, Iowa. There are the following children of this marriage: Alpha, the wife of Henry Johnson of Sycamore, Illinois; Nora, Bessie, Mary, Joseph, James, Clinton and Vergene, all at home.

Coming to De Kalb county at the age of thirteen years, Mr. Glidden has since resided within

its borders, so that his history is largely familiar to his fellow townsmen. Investigation into his life record shows many commendable elements. There has been nothing sensational in his career. On the contrary it is the life of a business man who in the work-a-day world has been untiring and energetic but who has not made the acquisition of wealth his sole aim and object in life, for he has found opportunity to devote to public good and his efforts have been an element in municipal advancement and progress.

G. SHERIDAN CULVER, M. D.

Dr. G. Sheridan Culver, a practitioner of medicine in Sandwich since 1894, entering upon the work equipped by thorough experience that came to him as house surgeon in the Hahnemann Medical Hospital, is now accorded a position of distinction as a representative of the medical fraternity of De Kalb county. He was born in Lysander, Onondaga county, New York, March 27, 1868, his parents being Andrew R. and Mary J. (Taggart) Culver. His father was a native of Washington county, New York. He became a traveling salesman and was also influential in the ranks of the republican party in Onondaga county, New York, where at one time he served as deputy sheriff. He died at the venerable age of eighty years and is still survived by his wife.

Dr. Culver spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his parents' home and during that period mastered the branches of learning taught in the public schools. His professional training was received at Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated in the class of 1892. The following year he acted as house surgeon in Hahnemann Hospital, thus putting his theoretical knowledge to the practical test in a wide and thorough experience, which splendidly equipped him for the responsible duties of an independent professional career. On leaving the hospital he removed to Sandwich, where he has since engaged in general practice, but he has never ceased to be a student of the profession and aside from his private reading and study he has pursued a post-graduate course in the Poly-Clinic College in Chicago in 1903.

In 1897 Dr. Culver was married to Miss Louise Lockwood, who was born in Howden, Yorkshire, England, July 6, 1870, and came to America in 1893. She graduated as a nurse in 1895 and after her marriage entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, from which she was graduated in 1901. Since that time she has been engaged in general practice and is a member of the De Kalb County Medical Society, the North Central Illinois Medical Society, the State Medical Society and also the American Medical Association. Both Dr. Culver and his wife are widely informed concerning the great scientific principles which underlie their work and in their adaptation to the needs of their patrons, displaying skill and ability, winning thereby a liberal patronage.

of the credit for his advancement is due to inspiration received from association with such teachers as Jackson G. Lucas and later years with John W. Cook. After finishing his work at Normal his reputation for true worth was so well established that he was made principal of the grammar school at the Illinois State Normal University. After two years' of work in this responsible position he sought to widen his scope of usefulness by entering a business career. For three years he successfully managed the large manufacturing establishment of Shipman, Bradt & Company. The educational instinct could not be kept out of his mind and in 1897 he became principal for a year of the DeKalb high school. After a year's work in the University of Chicago, he accepted the chair at the head of the department of mathematics of the State Normal, at DeKalb and for eight years has filled this position with credit to himself and the state.

PROFESOR SWEN FRANKLIN PARSON.

Professor Swen Franklin Parson, of the chair of mathematics of the Northern Illinois State Normal School, of DeKalb, Illinois, was born January 27, 1861, in Blekinge, Sweden. He is the son of Pär and Inga Swenson, natives of Sweden, who came to America in 1875. The son received his primary education in the public schools of Sweden until he was fourteen years of age. His studies were Lutheran catechism, Bible stories, penmanship, arithmetic, a little oral geography and Swedish history. In 1877 he commenced school at Cary Station, Illinois, and attended for three years, except one term at Kirkland, DeKalb county, Illinois. For six years he taught county and village schools in DeKalb county. He entered the Normal School at Normal in 1886. On account of sickness he was out of school one year and then taught two years in the DeKalb high school, returning to Normal in 1889. He graduated from Normal in the class of 1892.

The life of Professor Parson gives a remarkable illustration of the possibilities open to energetic and deserving young men in this county. His boyhood days were passed in simple life in Sweden, coming to America at fourteen years of age, just in time to catch the spirit of progression. His fondness for books and his determination to make the best of his opportunities has won for him a place among the educational leaders of the state. Much

Professor Parson is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Independent Order of Foresters. Politically he has always affiliated with the republican party and he belongs to the Presbyterian church. It is somewhat strange that this mind trained in mental effort and dry mathematical calculation should by way of variety be endowed with great musical abilities. His skill in musical leadership and talent as a vocalist has greatly added to his usefulness in the community.

On January 31, 1895, Professor Parson was united in marriage to Laura Luella Bradt, a sister of Charles E. and Samuel E. Bradt of DeKalb. 280 CLARK—3843 6-20 SAUTTER

They are the parents of three children: Leonard Bradt Parson, born May 13, 1896; Eleanor Parson, born March 2, 1899; and Charles Elliott Parson, born March 18, 1903. A few years ago they built a comfortable home on College avenue, where surrounded by his books, his music, his family and in near touch with congenial friends, they enjoy an ideal life.

FREMONT NATHAN ROWAN, D. V. S.

Dr. Fremont Nathan Rowan, who since 1891 has been employed in his professional capacity to look after the livestock holdings of W. L. Ellwood at De Kalb, was born in Franklin township, De

Kalb county, his parents being Stephen G. and Emeline (Baker) Rowan. The family numbered six children, of whom five are living. The father was born in Batavia, Genesee county, New York, September 24, 1820, and was a son of William H. and Betsy (Gorham) Rowan. In the paternal line he was descended from ancestry who came either from Scotland or the north of Ireland, locating in the state of New York, where the family was represented for several generations.

In early life Stephen G. Rowan learned the blacksmith's trade. He became a resident of De Kalb county in 1843. He was one of the founders of the town of Kirkland and one of the early pioneer settlers of the county, coming to the west with his parents, brothers and sister. He was one of nine children, his brothers being Boyd D., Warren C. and James, all deceased; Theron, who is living in Kirkland; John, a resident of Bowlder, Colorado; Gurden, who resides in Genoa, Illinois; and Perry, who was killed in the battle of Stone River in the Civil war. One sister, Mary A., is the widow of H. P. Grant, of De Kalb. The grandfather of our subject was twice married, his second wife being Mrs. Maria Caswell, nee Gaba, by whom he had two children: William H., a resident of Belvidere; and Samuel P., a farmer of Franklin township, De Kalb county. The removal of the family to the middle west was made after the primitive manner of travel at that time.

Stephen G. Rowan was one of those sturdy pioneers who withstood the many hardships incident to frontier life and he performed an active and important service in the development of the new country. He was always active in affairs of his town and served as road commissioner, as supervisor, as assessor for twenty-six years and as postmaster, being the first postmaster of Kirkland. He was also enrolling officer during the war. He married Emeline B. Baker on the 11th of July, 1847, and for thirty-six years they traveled life's journey together, when they were separated by her death on the 11th of June, 1883. Mr. Rowan on the 14th day of May, 1887, married Mrs. Lucy Norman. A part of his life was devoted to farming and he was accounted one of the representative pioneer agriculturists. The surviving members of the family are: Frank S., a real-estate dealer of Belvidere, Illinois; Fred B.,

who is engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery at Belvidere; Fremont N., of this review, Harley B., a druggist and merchant at Kirkland, Illinois; and Emma R., the wife of S. D. Wing, of Pasadena, California.

In the fall of 1885 Dr. Rowan entered the Toronto (Canada) Veterinary College, which he attended for one term and in the fall of 1886 entered the Chicago Veterinary College, from which he was graduated on the 31st of March, 1887. Following his graduation he located in Kirkland, where he practiced his profession until March, 1891. In that year he came to De Kalb to accept a position with W. L. Ellwood to look after his live-stock interests in a professional capacity, and in this position he has remained continuously since. In the same year he was appointed assistant state veterinarian and has also acted in that capacity for sixteen years.

On the 26th of September, 1888, Dr. Rowan was married to Miss Nettie Smith, a daughter of Vincent and Mary (Kenny) Smith, of Hampshire, Kane county, Illinois. By this marriage there has been born one child, Helen Elise. Mrs. Rowan's father was a native of Baden, Germany, born in 1837, and when fourteen years of age he came to the United States, locating at Milan, Ohio, whence he made his way to Batavia, Illinois, removing afterward to Akron, Ohio, where his daughter Nettie was born. From Akron he went to Marengo, Illinois, thence to Wayne, Illinois, where he lived for eight years, after which he spent his last days in Hampshire, this state. His widow is still living at Hampshire. Mrs. Rowan was the eldest of their eleven children, seven of whom are still living. Her father was a veteran of the Civil war, serving for three years with Battery B, Taylor's Light Artillery. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and to the Grand Army of the Republic.

ROBERT EDWARD BLOOM.

The business interests of De Kalb find an active representative in Robert Edward Bloom, dealer in clothing. His life record began in Iowa City, Iowa, on the 12th of March, 1882, his father being Moses Bloom, who for thirty-five years was one of the prominent merchants of Iowa City and



R. E. BLOOM.

also exerted widely felt influence in political interests there. In fact he was honored by election to the state senate, wherein he served for several years, and upon the legislation of that period he left the impress of his individuality for good.

Robert E. Bloom, reared in his native city, entered the public schools at the usual age and passed through successive grades until, leaving the high school, he continued his studies in the University Business College of Iowa City. Later he was a student in Culver Military Academy at Culver, Indiana, and in the State University of Iowa. From his boyhood days he was trained to mercantile pursuits through the assistance which he rendered his father, a man of excellent business capacity, keen discrimination and unfaltering enterprise. After he had completed his education he was employed by the firm that succeeded his father in business—Bloom & Mayer. In August, 1905, he resigned his position and came to De Kalb to engage in business on his own account, establishing a modern mercantile enterprise here. "Blooms, The Good Clothes Store," has become a household word in De Kalb and for miles throughout the surrounding country. He carries a carefully selected line of goods, anticipating the wants of his patrons, and his trade is steadily growing.

Mr. Bloom is a member of De Kalb lodge, No. 765, B. P. O. E., and also belongs to De Kalb lodge of the Happy Order of Goats. In politics he is independent, voting for men and measures rather than for party. He stands as a worthy representative of the spirit of the times, being wide-awake, alert and determined, and although connected with business interests of De Kalb for only a brief period he has already become widely and favorably known in this connection.

CAPTAIN ALBERT S. KINSLOE.

Albert S. Kinsloe, who for four terms has filled the office of county clerk and one term as county treasurer, retiring from the position as he entered it—with the confidence and good will of all concerned—has been a resident of DeKalb county for more than a half century and throughout this

period has been an interested witness of its growth and development, while his public-spirited citizenship has been manifest in tangible co-operation in many movements for the general good.

His life record began in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in December, 1840, his parents being Dr. Lemuel and Isabella (Thompson) Kinsloe. The family comes of Scotch ancestry and was founded in America by James Kinsloe, the grandfather of our subject, who was a native of Scotland. Dr. Kinsloe was born in Pennsylvania, in 1808, and became a practicing physician. He removed from Huntingdon county to Juniata county, Pennsylvania, about 1845, and in 1854 came with his family to DeKalb county, Illinois, settling at Ross Grove in the spring of that year. Here he practiced his profession continuously and successfully until 1859, when he removed to Earlville, Illinois, where he died in 1870. His political support was given to the republican party and he held membership in the Associate Reformed church. He was a man of medium height, of mild disposition, firm in character and strict in his religious views. His wife, a native of Spruce Creek, Pennsylvania, was of Irish lineage and she, too, was a member of the Presbyterian church, in the faith of which she passed away in 1872. The family numbered four children, of whom Albert S. is the eldest, the others being Allen G. and Clara T., both now deceased, and Harris E., residing in Corsicana, Texas.

Albert S. Kinsloe spent his early boyhood in Huntingdon and Juniata counties, Pennsylvania, and was a youth of about fourteen years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois. He continued his education in the public schools of DeKalb county and in the academy at East Paw Paw, Illinois. He afterward engaged in clerking at Earlville, this state, being thus employed at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. He was deeply interested in the study of the political situation of the county and the questions involved because of the attitude of the south regarding slavery, and when war was inaugurated he offered his services as a defender of the Union, enlisting on the 26th of April, 1861, as a member of Company D, Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered into the service at Chicago and in June went with his regiment to Quincy, Illinois, thence to Jefferson Barracks near

St. Louis and afterward to Jefferson City, Missouri. From that point the regiment proceeded to Lexington, Missouri, and was captured by the forces under General Price, but being ill at that time Mr. Kinsloe was not taken prisoner. The regiment was released on parole and was sent to Benton Barracks, Missouri, where it was discharged by order of General Fremont, October 8, 1861.

Mr. Kinsloe then returned to Earlville and on the 26th of November, 1861, again joined the army as a member of Company D, Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, the regiment being recruited at Ottawa, where he was elected and commissioned second lieutenant. After leaving camp at Ottawa, Illinois, the Fifty-third proceeded to Camp Douglas near Chicago and in the spring of 1862 was sent to Cairo and thence to Savannah, Tennessee. From that point they moved to Pittsburg Landing, arriving on the second day of the battle. They afterward marched to Corinth and on to Memphis where for some time they were engaged in various maneuvers and in scout duty. Proceeding by way of Grand Junction, Holly Springs, LaGrange, Moscow and Germantown, the regiment arrived at Memphis in July, 1862, and on the 6th of September marched from that place to Bolivar. On the 5th of October, 1862, they encountered the enemy under Price between Bolivar and Corinth and were later with Grant on his march through Mississippi to Oxford, that state, and after the surrender at Holly Springs they fell back with Grant's army and went to Memphis. Later they went down the river to Young's Point, opposite Vicksburg, then up the Yazoo to Snyder's Bluff, from which they marched to a position on the left of the lines in rear of Vicksburg, and were there engaged until the surrender, July 4, 1863. Our subject next took part in following General Johnston, and participated in the fight at Jackson, Mississippi, July 12, 1863. After this, his command returned to Vicksburg and from there went to Natchez, but again returned to Vicksburg when it entered on and took part in the Meridian campaign.

Subsequently returning to Vicksburg, the regiment veteranized, and the men were granted furloughs to visit their homes. At the expiration of the furlough the regiment re-united at St. Louis and there took transports for Clifton, Tennessee,

from there they marched across the country by way of Huntsville, Alabama, striking the Georgia Central Railroad at Kingston. Their next march was south to Allatoona, where they halted until the army moving on Atlanta crossed the Chattahoochee river. Lieutenant Kinsloe took part in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged until the fall of Atlanta. His regiment was on the left where the brave McPherson fell.

After the fall of Atlanta, Lieutenant Kinsloe was detailed on the staff of General Potts, as acting assistant adjutant-general, First Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, in which capacity he served until he was mustered out March 31, 1865. Enlisting as a private, he was promoted to second lieutenant, to take rank from August 6, 1863, and to captain, January 31, 1865.

When the war was over Captain Kinsloe resumed the pursuits of civil life, being engaged for a time in the grocery business at Earlville and later at Neponset, Bureau county, Illinois. In the fall of 1868 he removed to Malta, Illinois, residing there until he became a resident of Sycamore in 1892. At Malta he was engaged in the produce business and was also agent for the American Express Company. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster of the town and acted in that capacity for thirteen years. He was also a member of the school board for twelve years and acted as its president a part of that time. In 1886 he was elected county treasurer, serving for a term of four years and in 1890-94-98 and 1902 was elected county clerk, in which capacity he served for four successive terms, sixteen years, proving a most capable official. He received the nomination by acclamation for 1894 and again in 1898, thus receiving stalwart endorsement from his party. He is now living in Sycamore.

On the 29th of December, 1865, occurred the marriage of Captain Kinsloe and Miss Caroline W. Cook, a daughter of Nelson and Lucretia (Ives) Cook, both of whom were natives of Connecticut, where Mrs. Kinsloe was also born. Their children were George H., now deceased, Lola, Lucretia, Delos, Caroline W., Friend N., Artie, Eliza, Adelbert and Lyman, ten of whom are yet living. Captain and Mrs. Kinsloe have a daughter, Nora B., now the wife of C. P. Underwood of Beatrice, Nebraska, who is a wholesale cigar dealer. They have seven living children.

Captain Kinsloe is a valued representative of various fraternal organizations. He takes delight in meeting at the Grand Army post the comrades with whom he shared the hardships and trials meted out to the soldier and for several terms he has been honored with the position of commander of the post. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic lodges. He has ever been a stalwart republican and has frequently been chosen as a delegate to the conventions of his party, where his opinions carry weight. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and both are warmly esteemed in the community where they have now long resided. Mr. Kinsloe is as true and faithful to his country and her interests as when he followed the old flag upon southern battlefields. No man is better known and has more true and loyal friends than Captain Kinsloe. He truly represents the best of that patriotic element that were tried by fire from 1861 to 1865.

IRVIN J. HECKMAN, M. D.

Dr. Irvin J. Heckman, who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Hinckley, was born in Kingston, September 16, 1861, and has spent most of his life in northern Illinois. His parents, Philip and Sarah A. Heckman, were natives of Morgan county, Ohio, their early home being near McConnellsville and on leaving that state they came to De Kalb county, Illinois, in 1842 and took up their residence near Kingston. In their family were nine children, five sons and four daughters. Three of the doctor's brothers are lawyers and the other is a civil engineer.

Dr. Heckman acquired his early education in the public schools of Genoa and Belvidere, spending two years at Hillsdale College in Michigan. He then took up the study of pharmacy and for two years was a druggist in the Northern Illinois Insane Hospital at Elgin. Later he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, receiving his degree of M. D. from that school in 1895. Immediately after graduation he located at Belvidere, Illinois, where he remained three years. On leaving that place he came to Hinckley in 1898

and as his skill and ability became recognized he built up an excellent practice, so that he now ranks with the leading physicians of the county.

In 1891 Dr. Heckman was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Hewitt, who was born in Winnebago county, Illinois. They have a pleasant home in Hinckley and are quite prominent socially.

FRANZ G. LUNDBERG.

Franz G. Lundberg, who occupies a commanding position in Sycamore as secretary of the H. B. Gurler Company, also as a factor in the ownership and management of the De Kalb Dairy Company, was born in Malta, Illinois, April 2, 1870. His parents, John A. and Louise Ulrica Lundberg, were both natives of Sweden. At the usual age their son entered the public schools and passed through the successive grades until he was graduated from the De Kalb high school with the class of 1887. Immediately after he became a factor in official duties of the city, acting as deputy postmaster from 1887 until 1889, in which year he became connected with the I. L. Ellwood Manufacturing Company, now the American Steel & Wire Company. His association therewith was maintained until 1895, when he became a representative of the H. B. Gurler Company, of which he is now secretary. In this connection he displays good business ability and marked enterprise, having thoroughly acquainted himself with the business and thus renders his services of value. While with the American Steel & Wire Company he was first shipping clerk and afterward assistant bookkeeper. Every change he has made in his business life has given him a wider outlook and broader scope for the exercise of his energy, ambition and industry, his dominant powers.

On the 25th of April, 1893, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Lundberg and Stella Gurler, daughter of H. B. and Salena (Rolfe) Gurler, the former a native of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and the latter of Buckingham, England. The father is extensively engaged in the dairy business, being at the head of the H. B. Gurler Company. In his family are three daughters, of whom Mrs. Lundberg is the oldest. By her marriage she has become the mother of two children: Bruce Gurler, born October 4, 1895; and Henry B., born February 23, 1896.

Mr. Lundberg exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. He belongs to that class of representative young men who rapidly discern opportunities of improvement and who are rapidly forging to the front. Brooking no obstacles that can be overcome by honorable and determined effort, he is working his way upward and is already favorably known in business circles because of his capability and laudable ambition.

EDWARD C. LOTT.

In these days of great things, when fortunes are amassed in a few years, there are remarkable opportunities for deserving men. Every great achievement calls for the development of some grand character. That a working man may deserve fame, as well as his employers, is demonstrated in the life record of Edward C. Lott, who for thirty years was a wage earner connected with the De Kalb wire mills. Commencing with a salary of forty dollars per month, he improved his time, and not only did the work expected, but mastered all the intricate details of wire manufacture. As the business developed, Mr. Lott grew in usefulness. Without ever asking a raise in salary from his employers he was advanced in wages and work until he became manager, commanding a salary equal to that of a cabinet minister of the government. During his administration the output of the shops was gradually increased from two hundred thousand dollars to three million dollars per annum. For twenty-three years he was actively at the head of the De Kalb office and the value of the manufactured product amounted to more than thirty million dollars.

Edward C. Lott was born June 29, 1846, in Lehman township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He was the son of Denison and Eunice (Camp) Lott. The father was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and was the son of Stephen and Betsy (Ellis) Lott. Denison Lott was a sturdy farmer, but had considerable mechanical skill and for many years was the county blacksmith of the

community. The maternal grandfather of our subject was Joseph Camp, who served as an officer in the war of 1812. He was a man of affairs in the city in which he lived, was a captain on a sailing vessel and for years was engaged in ship building. Denison Lott, the father of our subject, had three brothers and four sisters, and unto him and his wife were born the following named: Edwin, who died in childhood; Joseph, who passed away when about sixteen years of age; Edward C., the subject of this review; Morris, of San Francisco, California; William L., of Topeka, Kansas; Bruce H., whose death was occasioned by a falling tree when he was about twenty-one years old; James D., who passed away when about sixteen years old; Virginia, who died as a child; and Mary, whose death occurred when she was twenty-four years of age.

Mr. Lott, like many self-made men, received his education in the active school of life. A few terms in the country district school gave him the start and he absorbed the rest by reading and coming in contact with cultured people in social and business ways. He worked on the farm and at the forge and when fifteen years of age left home to battle with life's realities. He became a railroad brakeman and served in that capacity until he joined the Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania militia. Later he enlisted in the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry as a private and was promoted to the position of sergeant.

At the close of the war he came west and settled in De Kalb county in 1866. He worked in the hardware store of R. E. Tucker & Company of Sycamore for a year. In 1867 he went overland in a prairie schooner to Helena, Montana, where he worked as a blacksmith on a ranch and also followed mining for eight years. He was employed one year in the Black Hills. He won quite a reputation as a prospector and owned several mining properties that afterward became very valuable, and had he remained in the west he might have won fame in the mining world.

In 1876 he came to De Kalb, Illinois, and entered the employ of I. L. Ellwood & Company, manufacturers of barbed wire, the factory being located along the railroad track between Second and Third streets. When the enlarged shops were located between Fourth and Sixth streets he assumed the general management. In 1889 the busi-

ness was purchased by Washburn, Moen & Company, and Mr. Lott was retained as manager. So great was the confidence in him that although they were doing a business of over a million dollars a year, the owners at Worcester, Massachusetts, never came to De Kalb to check up the affairs of the factory. After two and a half years Mr. Ellwood bought back the property and Mr. Lott maintained the active management until it was sold to the American Steel & Wire Company in 1899. He entered the employ of the new owners, opened an office in Chicago and became the general sales agent. When the company was chartered under the laws of New Jersey in 1900 he became manager of the western district and one of the directors, in which capacity he served until April 1, 1905. The De Kalb factory made a very favorable showing and was one of the most profitable industries on its investment of the American Steel & Wire Company. It was the policy of the company to fill orders from the plant where the freight rate and cost of production would show the greatest profit. The De Kalb factories were so skillfully managed and the cost of production kept so low that it has been of a decided advantage to De Kalb. In the past five years the output of De Kalb has been doubled.

Having materially assisted in earning millions for his employers in thirty years of faithful service, Mr. Lott branched out for himself in 1905. His strenuous experience had developed great capabilities for handling large business and he was elected president of the Great Lakes & St. Lawrence Transportation Company, a corporation that owns ten modern iron steamships on the Great Lakes. The gross earnings of the business amount to six hundred thousand dollars per year. In addition to this Mr. Lott is one of the executive officers of the Dominion Lumber Company of the province of Quebec. This corporation owns five hundred and seventeen square miles of valuable timber land in Canada and cuts between forty and fifty millions of feet of lumber per year. He is vice president of the Railway Exchange building of Chicago, in which he has his Chicago offices.

In 1873 Mr. Lott was united in marriage to Mrs. Nancy A. Knapp, at Baileyville, Illinois. She is the daughter of Adam and Priscilla Wilson and was born at Ottawa, Illinois. They com-

menced keeping house on the corner of Second and Pine streets in De Kalb, where they resided until 1894, when they completed their spacious home opposite the residence of I. L. Ellwood. They have no children, but Mrs. Lott's niece, Miss Cora Fiscus, made her home with them for about twenty years. In 1903 she was married to E. B. Fraser, manager of the Scientific American of New York.

Mr. Lott is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masonic blue lodge, commandery and Mystic Shrine. Politically he has always affiliated with the republican party and his counsel and influence have been sought in local, county and state political matters. He has always taken great pride in the growth and development of De Kalb and largely through his efforts new industries have been located in his home city. He has never sought political honors, but in 1895, when De Kalb needed the advantage of business administration, Mr. Lott was elected mayor. As the result of his persistent energy many improvements were inaugurated. The uniform cement walks and water works, that have added so much to the appearance and comfort of De Kalb, were largely the results of his efforts.

Mr. Lott's life is an example of the highest type of self-made men. For thirty years he belonged to the working class, and kept steadily advancing, each year demonstrating that he was of greater service to his various employers. As a gentleman of commanding presence, self-educated, suave and companionable, quick to catch an idea, strenuous in activity, a lover of the horse and out-of-door sports, with no pull except true worth, he became a man among men, with capabilities along his chosen line second to none in this great county.

CHARLES ENG.

Charles Eng, now foreman of the wire drawing department for the American Wire & Steel Company at De Kalb, came to the United States in 1887, prior to his eighteenth birthday, and is today recognized as one of the leading Swedish-American residents of this county. He was born in Sweden, March 22, 1869, and is a son of John and Louise Erickson, of whose family of eight

children three are now in this country, the brothers of our subject being August and Frank, who are wire drawers with the American Wire & Steel Company.

In his native land Charles Eng was reared and the public schools of Sweden afforded him his educational privileges. The favorable reports which he heard concerning America and her opportunities led him to seek a home in the new world, and in 1887, prior to his eighteenth year, he emigrated to the United States. For several months he worked in a wire mill in New York city and then went to Riddlesburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where for about a year he was employed in a blast furnace. He next went to Braddock, Pennsylvania, and was employed there in the wire mills of Braddock & Rankin for five years. In 1893 he came to De Kalb and secured a position in the wire drawing department of the mills owned by Colonel I. L. Ellwood. Two years later he was made night foreman of the department and served in that capacity for seven years, while in 1902 he was promoted to the position of day foreman of the shops, in which capacity he is now serving, proving most competent and capable in this position. He has worked his way gradually upward by successive steps and has thoroughly mastered every branch of the business that has come under his supervision.

Mr. Eng is a republican who gives unfaltering allegiance to the principles of the party, and in 1903 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen of De Kalb, serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents for two years. Mr. Eng is a member of the Order of Vikings, belonging to Balder lodge, No. 12. He has a wide acquaintance among the Swedish-American citizens of De Kalb and exercises considerable influence among his fellow countrymen. He possesses a deep and strong attachment for the land of his adoption and no native born sons of America are more loyal to its interests and institutions.

RYAN BROTHERS.

This well known livery firm of Sycamore is composed of J. H. and John Ryan, sons of John and Elizabeth (Dalbridge) Ryan. The father was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, and in that coun-

try was reared, being a young man of eighteen years when he emigrated to America and settled in St. Louis, Missouri. While residing there he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Dalbridge, who was also born on the other side of the Atlantic, being a native of Berlin, Germany. Mr. Ryan engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi, holding the position of first mate for ten years, and for five years he was similarly employed on the Great Lakes, but finally turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, buying eighty acres of government land in Mayfield township, De Kalb county, which is now owned by his sons.

J. H. Ryan studied veterinary surgery and attended a course of lectures in Chicago, being graduated from the Chicago Veterinary College in the class of 1891. He is now successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, with office in Sycamore, and while he gives his attention principally to that business his brother John conducts the livery stable and they now enjoy a large and liberal patronage which is constantly increasing. They have a well equipped barn and well merit the success that has come to them.

J. H. Ryan was united in marriage to Miss Mary Rutledge, and they have two children. John Ryan wedded Miss Mary Hart, a daughter of Edwin Hart, and they have become the parents of five children. Both families are widely and favorably known and the brothers stand high in business circles.

C. B. BROWN, M. D.

Dr. C. B. Brown was born early on the Christmas morning of 1847, at Drummondville, Welland county, Canada West, near Niagara Falls. There were in his family two brothers and five sisters. His eldest brother was a surgeon in the Civil war, who died a few years after his discharge. The other brother died a few years ago and one sister is also deceased. The father and mother have also gone the way of all the earth.

Dr. Brown attended school in his native village until he was fifteen. At the age of sixteen he left home for Buffalo, New York, where he studied dentistry and medicine for a period of ten years and was graduated from the medical department

of the University of Buffalo, February 23, 1876. The degree of M. D. S. was also granted him under the dental laws of New York at that time. After practicing medicine for two years in western New York, he came to Sycamore, Illinois, in September, 1878, at the solicitation of his old time friend, the late Dr. G. W. Nesbitt, and was associated with him for one year. Since that time he has resided in Sycamore (nearly thirty years). There are but two other physicians who have practiced medicine as long as Dr. Brown in DeKalb county. He has been for many years surgeon of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad and for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and has been pension examiner for about fifteen years.

If there is any one thing of which the Doctor feels more proud than another it is the esteem in which he is held by his fellow practitioners. He is a member of the De Kalb Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. A very enthusiastic Mason, he has been a master of Sycamore lodge, No. 134, A. F. & A. M. He has twice been eminent commander of Sycamore commandery, No. 15, K. T., and has for quite a number of years and is now its prelate.

Dr. Brown married Miss Annette A. Bacon, of Rochester, New York, in June, 1877. Five children have been born to them, three of whom gently sleep in beautiful "Elmwood" of this city. Two daughters, Marguerite, who is a professional nurse and has charge of Sycamore Hospital, and Gertrude, who is attending school at the Normal in DeKalb, still live with the Doctor and his wife.

Dr. Brown takes just pride in speaking of his obstetrical record and of his surgical work. He is a man of culture and sense, generous to friend or foe, and his life of industry has brought a rich reward in the high estimate his acquaintances place upon him as a physician and a man.

WILLIAM V. HENRIE.

William V. Henrie, born January 9, 1853, in Kaneville township, Kane county, Illinois, is the son of Joseph and Mary (Van Dine) Henrie. His father was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in 1809 and died in 1899. His mother was born

in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and still lives in her home in Benton, Kansas. Mr. Henrie's paternal ancestors were from Aberdeen, Scotland, and removed to Wales, where the family name was spelled Henrie to distinguish it from the Henrys, who were numerous. W. V. Henrie's great-great-grandfather was a brother of the famous Patrick Henry of Virginia. He had a great-uncle in the war for the liberation of Texas, who lost his life at Alamo. He also had eighteen relatives, one of whom was a brother, in the Civil war.

Like all the boys of this state, Mr. Henrie attended public school. He worked on the farm and at twenty-five years of age engaged in business. For ten years he was in the hotel and livery business and made a success. He then disposed of his business, spent one year on the Pacific coast and then came to Sycamore and purchased the livery property opposite the court house, where he remained fifteen years. On account of poor health he retired and spent much of his time in traveling. He was ever active in the building up of his city and has been instrumental in locating several institutions, among them the F. C. Patten Manufacturing Company; the Insulated Wire Factory; and the Turner Brass Works.

Mr. Henrie married Martha J. Smith, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Smith, of Blackberry, Kane county. Mr. Henrie is a republican in politics and is associated with the Congregational church. As a son of a pioneer, who was compelled to carry his produce to Chicago by means of ox teams and endure those privations of the pioneers, our subject has many of those sterling traits which are inherited from those heroes inured by toil and privation.

TIMOTHY F. McDERMOTT.

Timothy F. McDermott, of De Kalb, was born in Lee county, Illinois, October 5, 1860, his parents being Timothy F. and Margaret (Riley) McDermott. His father, a native of Ireland, came to the United States when about eighteen years of age and located in Poughkeepsie, New York, where he was identified with the manufacture of steel for about thirty years, having charge of furnaces in one of the large steel mills of that place. In

1859 he came to Illinois and settled upon a farm in Lee county, where he resided until about six years prior to his death, when he removed to Rochelle, where he lived retired until called to his final rest in 1893. He was a democrat in politics and a Catholic in religious faith. His wife, also a native of Ireland, was born in 1831 and when seventeen years of age came to America with a brother, James Riley. They also located in Poughkeepsie, New York, where she met and married Mr. McDermott. She is still living and is now a resident of De Kalb. By her marriage she became the mother of ten children, six of whom survive, namely: Mary, the wife of William Haley, of Rochelle, Illinois; Margaret, the wife of John P. Yetter, of Steward, Illinois; Ellen, the wife of C. H. Gage, of Chicago; Catherine, the wife of F. G. Barber, of Malta, Illinois; William, who is living in De Kalb; and Timothy F., of this review.

The last named was reared at home, acquiring his education in the public schools of Rochelle, and when twenty years of age he entered business life as a clerk in a dry-goods store of that city. There he remained for two years, after which he removed to Dixon, Illinois, where he served in the same capacity for three years. In 1887 he came to De Kalb and established a saloon, which he has now conducted for nineteen years with good success, the business proving to him a source of gratifying profit. In 1897 he opened and has since conducted a board of trade in De Kalb.

On the 10th of October, 1889, Mr. McDermott was married to Miss Margaret Kinney, of Dixon, Illinois, a daughter of John M. and Margaret Kinney, both natives of Ireland. They now have one daughter, Pauline Hazel, who is attending St. Xavier's College at Chicago. The parents are members of the Catholic church and Mr. McDermott affiliates with De Kalb lodge, No. 215, K. P.

HENRY FIELD STOUT.

Henry Field Stout, superintendent of schools of Genoa, was born at Fairview, Fulton county, Illinois, November 16, 1871. His parents were Lyman Vroom and Sarah (Joralmom) Stout. The

father has spent his entire life upon a farm in Fulton county, where he now resides. The mother, who was a school teacher prior to her marriage, was born in Newark, New Jersey.

The early educational privileges which Henry Field Stout received were extremely limited up to the time when he entered the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, Illinois, from which he was graduated in June, 1900. In the summer of 1901 he was a student in Chicago University. From early boyhood he worked at farm labor until eighteen years of age and after that spent only the midsummer seasons on the farm. He began teaching in the country schools on the 1st of December, 1890, and, ambitious for further educational advancement, he entered the Normal in the fall of 1896. Following his graduation from that institution he taught the sciences in the high school in Sycamore, Illinois, for three years and for four years has held his present position as superintendent of the public schools at Genoa, where he has given excellent satisfaction, becoming recognized as one of the able public school teachers of this section of the state. He did not find agricultural pursuits congenial but is certainly well adapted to his chosen profession by his natural qualifications as well as training.

Professor Stout was reared in the faith of the republican party and has seen no reason to depart from it since he attained his majority. On the contrary he is one of its loyal advocates. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1893 and has been connected with the Order of the Eastern Star and with the Modern Woodmen of America for about ten years. Although reared in the Dutch Reformed church he now holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 6th of August, 1903, Professor Stout was married to Miss Mary Johnston Wells of Decatur, Illinois, who was a student at Normal while he was pursuing his course there and was graduated in 1899. They now have one daughter, Genevieve Wells Stout, born June 15, 1906. Professor Stout has always been very fond of music and, as is natural, has marked literary taste. He finds his greatest source of recreation and rest in hunting and fishing, of which outdoor sports he is very fond.

COUNTY SEAT AND COURT HOUSE.

To all of the inhabitants of DeKalb county, except a few leaders, a resolution offered at the September session of the board of supervisors in 1901 by the supervisors of Clinton township, W. J. Randles, created an excitement not felt since the days of civil strife, and projected a struggle that did not terminate until the early days of 1905. The resolution stated that the old court house was wholly inadequate for the transaction of county business, that our county was out of debt and able to build a new one in line with the progress and wealth of our county, and that the proposed court house should cost not less than \$100,000.

This resolution was passed without one dissenting vote. The chairman, Hon. V. A. Glidden, appointed a building committee composed of the following named members: A. W. Fisk, chairman; Wm. Randles, J. N. Antoine, H. C. Whittemore and Joshua Siglin. "Hon. Jacob Haish and Col. I. L. Ellwood offered \$20,000 each and the citizens of DeKalb were asked to contribute an additional \$20,000 on condition that the court house be located in DeKalb." Between the December session and the special session of January 22, 1902, a compromise was attempted by both sides, in which extensive repairs upon the old building were proposed, but the supervisors soon put the stamp of their disapproval on this movement. At the special session, after inspecting other court houses in adjoining counties, the minority report was offered by two members of the building committee, H. C. Whittemore and Joshua Siglin, which was in substance that DeKalb county build the court house on the general plan of the Lee county building, to cost \$103,000. A motion to table minority report was lost by a vote of ten to twelve. Original motion prevailed by vote of thirteen to nine. A resolution was offered enlarging the building committee from five to nine members. Wm. Von Ohlen, D. B. Arbuckle, W. Montague and Thomas Jordan were added to the building committee. At the session of the building committee in February plans that had been submitted were accepted and the contract was let to Wm. McAlpine of Dixon. By this time Sycamore had raised \$70,000. F. B. Townsend of the banking house of Daniel Pierce & Co. presented a certified check of both

Sycamore banks for that amount. Mr. Fisk submitted a communication from Hon. Jacob Haish and Col. I. L. Ellwood offering \$100,000 if located in De Kalb. Legal entanglements now arose, and DeKalb through her attorney, Hon. J. P. Wilson, applied for an injunction before Judge Crabtree of the circuit court, restraining the supervisors from proceeding with the building on the ground that no provisions had been made for the security and protection of the county records during the tearing down of the old building and the erection of the new one. The injunction was granted. During the spring of 1902 DeKalb adherents served legal notice that they would circulate a petition asking that a vote be taken on the erection of the court house and that the site be located in DeKalb. This work of circulating petitions was carried on during the summer and early fall until over two-fifths of the voters, the number necessary to secure a vote on the proposition, had been obtained. The matter of hearing petitions came before County Judge W. L. Pond. Sycamore objected to a call for an election on the ground that the county court did not have proper jurisdiction on account of lack of publication of notice. The county court sustained the objections and refused the prayer of the petitioners that an election be held. When it was found that because of lack of publication to make the notice of election legal and no vote was possible, DeKalb's attorney, Judge Willard McEwen of Chicago, charged this neglect to publish notices to the county clerk. Sycamore's attorney, Judge Botsford of Elgin, claimed it was the duty of DeKalb's attorneys having the matter in charge to prepare these notices and supervise their publication. Another attempt was made in May, 1903, to bring about a settlement of the controversy. Col. I. L. Ellwood and Hon. Jacob Haish proposed that an old people's home be built in DeKalb, to cost \$150,000, Sycamore to contribute \$50,000 thereto, and the board permitted all gifts to the county for the purpose of building a court house to be withdrawn. Sycamore was then to have the court house built on the old site, and H. C. Whittemore offered a resolution carrying an appropriation of \$140,000 for a court house, which was carried by a vote of twenty to four. Provisions were then made for the care and protection of the county records during the tearing down of the old building and the erection of the

new, which rendered the injunction of Judge Crabtree ineffectual, for by the provisions of this resolution the objections made when the injunction was applied for were no longer in force. The building committee made a contract with Crowe Brothers to remove the old court house. Wm. McAlpine was again awarded the contract to erect the county building, and he was to receive therefor \$137,964. The Crowe Brothers were enjoined from removing the old building by Judge Holdom of Chicago. This injunction was, upon hearing, dissolved August 1, 1903, from which time the work progressed rapidly. The old buildings were removed, the foundation of the new one laid and the corner stone was laid by the Illinois Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, October 29, 1903, with appropriate ceremonies. Addresses were delivered by Attorney General H. J. Hamlin and Hon. Frank O. Lowden. At the special session of August preceding the supervisors released Sycamore from the pledge to pay \$50,000 to the old people's home, as the citizens of DeKalb and her supporters generally opposed the compromise offered by Messrs. Ellwood and Haish in May, 1903. Sycamore then paid \$55,000 into the county treasury for the building of the new court house. Later Hon. Jacob Haish deposited \$103,000 in the Commercial Bank of DeKalb for the construction of the court house in that city. DeKalb circulated another petition for a vote and again had the requisite two-fifths of the voters' names on their petition. Sycamore adherents then industriously began to circulate a counter petition, and secured on it 1,200 names of those who had signed the original petition circulated by DeKalb, which was in effect a withdrawing of their names from the petition asking for an election. When the matter came before the county court he held that the names could not be withdrawn, and overruled the contention of Sycamore's attorneys that the petition by the withdrawal of 1,200 names was not sufficient. Application was made before Judge George Brown of the circuit court for the issuance of a writ of certiorari transferring the case from the county to the circuit court, which was issued. The supreme court denied a writ of mandamus applied for by DeKalb to bring the case before it.

Building progressed, but rallies were held by both parties to the contest in every town and village and in many of the school districts of the

county. Both sides had excellent speakers, and quartets to furnish good music. The songs were prepared by local poets, and gave the contest a humorous side, but underneath it all there was grim determination. The speakers for DeKalb were, first and foremost, Col. I. L. Ellwood. He had been for compromise, was related to Sycamore by ties of blood, and had the friendship and esteem of every citizen, and especially of those citizens of maturer years who had known him from young manhood. Like all the Ellwoods he was forceful, energetic and an experienced campaigner.

A. J. Kennedy had been in the fight from its inception, was well acquainted in the south part of our county, was an excellent speaker, and did good service to his cause. The other DeKalb speakers were Judge Willard McEwen of Chicago, W. H. Prentice and W. L. Pond of DeKalb.

Sycamore had an able body of lawyers, who closed offices and took the stump. Judge Bishop was perhaps more conversant with every phase of the case than any one, his addresses were well directed and effectual. He was looked upon as the leader of the Sycamore forces. That he proved to be a good leader is written in the records, and not even the opposition will deny.

D. J. Carnes is not a campaigner, but went at matters in lawyer fashion. The fact of his being clear headed, a ready speaker and is known for fairness, and had not mingled in politics as a campaigner, gave his addresses telling effect.

T. M. Cliffe, than whom no readier and more eloquent speaker lives in our county, dealt telling blows to the opposition. He had been a campaigner before attaining his majority, and knew well the strategies of the platform.

H. S. Earley had been from youth a speaker, a good campaigner, a resident of both sections of the county at different times, made addresses that were dignified and effectual.

J. B. Stephens was another speaker who added to the strength of his section. He made some addresses that for humor and sarcasm were equal to any delivered on either side. A few days before election Judge J. S. Baume granted an injunction restraining the people of the county from an election. November 10, 1903, when the polls were opened, the injunction was served at every voting precinct. Sycamore adherents generally refrained from voting. At some of the precincts

sheriff and constables were ousted without ceremony when the writ of injunction was served, but nothing more than feelings were hurt, while some constables were removed out of booths rather lively. Over 4,000 votes were cast at this election. Nothing remained for either party to the contest to do but await the result of legal proceedings. At the December session Messrs. Fisk, Olmstead, Dodge and Randles resigned from the building committee and Messrs. Jordan, Hess, Ault and Sawyer were appointed to fill vacancies.

Motion to quash order of Judge Pond calling elections was argued before Circuit Judge Brown, who rendered a decision adverse to DeKalb.

January, 1905, DeKalb filed appeal bond in certiorari case. Judge Brown sustained injunction of Judge Baume in preventing an election. Bill of exceptions filed by DeKalb and case was tried in the Appellate Court, where decision of Judge Brown was sustained. The case then went to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the Appellate Court was sustained.

Early in the contest an election held in the village of Cortland for president of the village board, who became assistant supervisor by the legislative act of 1867. This election was contested and in due process of law reached the Supreme Court, where T. W. Jordan, a Sycamore adherent, won and gave Sycamore a majority of one in the board of supervisors.

In 1905 the court house was occupied by the county officials and the contest ceased, but sore spots are not all healed, but generally good feeling will return.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The winter of 1900 and 1901 was very cold, but no snow was on the ground and the earth was frozen to a depth of over four feet. Forest trees the following summer began to die by the thousands, and in the course of a year or two a

large percentage of the timber of the county had been removed.

The election of 1902 returned W. L. Pond to the county bench for a second term. Dan Hohm became county treasurer. A. S. Kinsloe returned to the county clerk's office for the fourth term. Ferd Rompf of Somonauk was elected sheriff. Lewis M. Gross for the fourth time was elected county superintendent, and J. B. Castle of Sandwich was elected representative.

Another event worthy of notice was the establishing of the Chautauqua in Sycamore in 1902. William Jennings Bryan, presidential candidate of 1896 and 1900, delivered a noble address to a large assemblage of people. These Chautauquas have been increased in interest, and Sandwich established one in 1906. This year, 1907, temperance Chautauquas are to be held in DeKalb and Waterman. Questions of social, political, religious and moral interest are discussed by men and women of national prominence, while courses of instruction in domestic science and scientific subjects along their lines are given much attention.

Aside from about one hundred and sixty-five miles of railway in our county, the electric railway has been established here, the first being built in 1902-3 from DeKalb to Sycamore; and another road using gasoline as motive power was built in 1906 from Aurora to DeKalb, which in a few months will use electric power. Rumors of new electric lines are in constant circulation, and in a short time other lines will be built, uniting the other portions of the county.

From 1896 to 1907 has been a most prosperous time in our county's history. Factories have been built employing thousands of operators, our population has increased, especially in cities, with great rapidity. Every year finds many farmers past the meridian of life entering the towns and villages to retire from active work, where their children find greater school privileges and a large social world for their instruction and entertainment.

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