

VIEW LOOKING WEST from the top of the Kable plant showing the new addition to the village of Mount Morris. Through the center is the new street, Sunset Lane, and at the right is the park and a small section of the Sunset Golf Club which was built in 1937.

1920	611,825
1921	793,267
1922	849,519
1923	1,122,067
1924	1,448,512
1925	1,639,528
1926	1,994,690
1927	2,328,145
1928	2,514,197
1929	2,820,255
1930	3,274,818
1931	2,915,308
1932	2,491,413
1933	2,398,811
1934	2,435,674
1935	2,733,209
1936	2,949,612
1937	3,389,793
1938 (estimated).....	3,500,000

The company has a sales and service office in Chicago at 160 N. LaSalle St., in charge of Justin Kable. A. L. Jones is also connected with the Chicago office as salesman.

The company also has an office at 420

Lexington Ave., New York City, in charge of Wm. M. Cotton. Both sales offices are connected by teletype and the Mount Morris office has a direct private wire to Chicago.

MOUNT MORRIS PRESS

K. M. Reynolds operates a printing establishment in Mount Morris, known as the Mount Morris Press. He is the son of Charles and Mabel (Graves) Reynolds and was born Nov. 30, 1905, at Lostant, Ill. He attended the Lostant public schools and the Western Military Academy at Alton, Ill. He started in the printing business at Lostant, worked for awhile in Chicago, and located in Mount Morris in June, 1935. The plant is located in a frame building back of the Wishard Building. He is assisted by Mrs. Reynolds and they specialize in commercial printing. He is a member of the Masons and Business Men's League. Mr. Reynolds was married in 1924 to Etta Mae Defenbaugh.



Chapter 10

COMING OF THE RAILROAD

THE history of Mount Morris might properly be divided into two epochs—one reaching from the time of its founding in 1839 until the coming of the railroad in 1871, and the second from 1871 until the present time. During the period embraced in this first epoch, Mount Morris was isolated from the world, and the restlessness of her citizens knew no bounds. Merchandise of all kinds had to be transported by team from Polo and other towns and grain was hauled long distances to market. Passengers and the mails were transported by the old-time stage coach or on horseback. At last Mount Morris people began to be very impatient for a railroad and the subject became the principal topic of discussion both in the home and on the groceryman's store box. Every rumor of a possible railway project was grasped by the anxious people and every effort made to encourage any such enterprises. It was as early as 1853 when this "railroad fever" began to take hold of the people throughout this part of the county, caused no doubt by the success of the Illinois Central Railroad, built through the west part of the county in that year. Numerous lines were projected, and the people were called upon to aid in their construction by subscriptions to capital stock, donations and loans of credit, both in their individual and corporate capacities. Among those that were projected about this time was the Chicago, St. Charles & Mississippi Air Line Railroad, which was designed to cross Ogle County from east to west. The board of supervisors of the county met and voted in favor of taking \$100,000 in the capital stock of this railroad. This railroad like many others failed to materialize, however.

The next railroad project to cause

hope to rise in the breasts of the people was that of the Ogle & Carroll County Railroad Company which was incorporated in 1857 by the General Assembly of Illinois. Section two authorized the company to "locate, construct and complete, maintain and operate a railroad from the town of Lane (now Rochelle), in the county of Ogle, to the town of Oregon in same county; from thence to the town of Mount Morris; from thence on the most eligible and direct route to or near the town of Mt. Carroll, in the county of Carroll; from thence to the Mississippi River." The company was also empowered to construct said railroad east from Oregon to the city of Chicago. The capital stock was fixed at one million dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The company made but little effort to organize under the original act, and two years later the charter was amended by "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Ogle & Carroll County Railroad Company,'" approved Feb. 24, 1859. The company then organized and elected directors, among whom was Frederick G. Petrie, of Mount Morris, who was elected president.

After this railroad company was actually organized in 1859, still there were apparently no better prospects of a railroad through Oregon and Mount Morris than before. Notwithstanding the fact that Oregon and other towns had repeatedly voted aid, the company had accomplished nothing toward the construction of the road as late as 1867. The nearest railroad point to Oregon, was at Franklin Grove, Lee County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, twelve miles away. Finally, however, the right man became interested in the railroad scheme and there began to be evidence of the railroad becoming a

reality. Concerning this, *Kett's History of Ogle County* says:

"In the spring of 1867, shortly after the last vote of the town of Oregon (a vote to donate \$50,000 to the company, under certain specified conditions and restrictions), the contract to build a new wagon bridge across Rock River at Oregon was awarded to Messrs. Canda & Hinckley, of Chicago. Mr. Francis E. Hinckley had the supervision of the work. While here Mr. Hinckley became aware of the existence of the charter of the Ogle & Carroll County Railroad Company and the condition of its affairs. He became interested, investigated the matter and determined that the road should be built. He waited upon the officers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, who expressed a willingness to carry out the terms of the contract with the old G. & C. U. Company, and agreed to furnish the iron and ties as soon as the work of grading was completed, and the preliminaries relating to use of cars, drawbacks, etc., should be arranged. The firm of Canda & Hinckley dissolved and Mr. Hinckley assumed sole control 'having,' it is authoritatively stated, 'possessed himself of a contract for the rights and franchises of the Ogle & Carroll County Railroad Company.'"

It seems, however, that this old company became disorganized and many of the old members, together with Mr. Hinckley as the moving spirit, applied to the General Assembly for the incorporation of the company under a new name, the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company. The Assembly passed the act of incorporation March 3, 1869. This act provided that "all such persons as may become stockholders in the corporation" should be a body politic and corporate, etc. This company was authorized to locate, construct, complete, maintain and operate a railroad from Chicago to a crossing of Rock River at or near the town of Oregon, thence through Ogle and Carroll Counties to the Mississippi River at Savanna; thence up said river to Galena and the northern boundary of the state. The capital stock was fixed at one million dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each, and might be increased by the directors to any sum not exceeding five millions.

The act provided that the several towns, villages and cities along or near the route of the railroad, in their corporate capacity, might subscribe to the stock of the company or make donations thereto, or lend their credit to the company to aid in constructing or equipping the road, provided, that no such subscription, donation or loan should be made until the same should be voted for by the people of the respective towns, cities or villages.

The Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company was organized soon after its incorporation, by the election of Francis E. Hinckley, James V. Gale, Frederick G. Petrie, Elias S. Potter and David B. Stiles, directors; and the board organized by the election of Francis E. Hinckley, president, and James V. Gale, vice-president. Thenceforward the work was prosecuted by this company, entirely superseding the Ogle & Carroll County Railroad Company. In fact, the corporation act authorized the construction of this railroad over substantially the same route as the proposed Ogle & Carroll County Railroad. The promoters of the scheme proceeded immediately to solicit aid of the various towns and cities along the route, as provided by the corporation act. Oregon was the first to respond and voted to donate \$50,000 to the enterprise, by a vote of 152 to 1.

During the summer and autumn of 1869, the engineers of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company surveyed and located the road from Rochelle to Oregon, the work of grading was commenced and nearly completed. When it had nearly been finished, Henry Keep, of New York, had been elected president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and when Mr. Hinckley applied for the iron, which had been promised by that company, he was told that it could not be furnished him. Mr. Hinckley, accompanied by Mr. Petrie, immediately went to New York, but Mr. Keep could be induced to give no reason for violating the agreement, further than that it was not to be the policy of his company to foster or encourage any more branches. This failure, or refusal, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company to furnish the iron and ties for the road delayed its completion, but Mr.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Hinckley and his associates at length succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Joy, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, for a connection with that road at Aurora. An appeal was then made to the cities and towns along the proposed line of the road for aid. Aurora voted one hundred thousand dollars, Flagg fifty thousand, Mount Morris and Forreston each seventy-five thousand, Alto, Lee County, thirty-three thousand, and several of the towns between Alto and Aurora twenty-five thousand dollars each, Pine Rock ten thousand dollars, Nashua five thousand dollars. After all these appropriations had been made Mr. Hinckley and his friends had no trouble in interesting New York capitalists to the extent of advancing a million dollars on a first mortgage, and late in the fall of 1870 grading commenced in Aurora, and on the thirty-first of December, 1870, the construction train reached Rochelle.

Concerning the appropriation of \$75,000 by the township of Mount Morris toward the building of this railroad, the township clerk's record book says: "At a special town meeting held in the town of Mount Morris in the county of Ogle and state of Illinois, at the shop of A. W. Little, on the 30th day of June, A.D. 1870, to vote for or against a donation to the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company. The meeting was called to order by Frederick B. Brayton, town clerk. M. T. Rohrer was, on motion of Wm. H. Atchison, duly chosen as moderator, who being duly sworn by F. B. Brayton, town clerk of said town, entered upon the duties of his office. The polls for the election for or against donation were opened, proclamation thereof being first made by the clerk." Following this is the poll list of 269 voters who participated, and the result of the election, as follows: For donation, one hundred and sixty-three votes; against donation, one hundred and six votes.

Here a word regarding these many donations will be in order. It was an exceedingly peculiar or rather remarkable piece of scheming and financiering on the part of Mr. Hinckley, who was really the principal owner of the road, how he managed, with little or no capi-

tal of his own to start with, to build and equip this railroad, by actual out-and-out donations, and came out in the end with a fortune. In fact it might literally be said that the people of Illinois deliberately handed him over a sufficient sum of money to build himself a railroad. Although the statement seems somewhat hyperbolic, it is not far from the truth. The fact of the case is, the people were placed in a rather queer position with a difficult question to decide upon. Men came along and made propositions that if aid would be voted the railroad could be built and many well knew that the coming of the railroad would surely be worth to the community the amount of money to be paid,—\$25,000, \$50,000, or \$75,000, as the case might be, but on the other hand there was that objection to the thought of deliberately handing over money to a man or company of men and creating for them fortunes, merely because they were in a position to ask it. This latter way of looking at the matter and other objections to these donations were evident to many people and there was a strong minority in opposition, and bitter animosities sprang up, which unfortunately are not allayed even yet in some places. The strong opposition by the minority in many towns caused quarrels, and much litigation was entailed upon the people in consequence. The majority of the people, however, believed the flattering tales which the railroad projectors told them, and willingly voted the aid requested, as mentioned before. They were led to believe that every man's farm would be a fortune if they would but aid liberally in the construction of railroads. After a time their dearly-bought experience led them to discover the folly of such a course, and in the latter part of 1870 they amended their constitution to prohibit such corporate action in an amendment to the organic law of the state providing that "no county, city, town, township or other municipality shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donation to, or loan its credit in aid of such corporation."

The minority, which had opposed the original voting of donations, took every

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

opportunity to prevent the issuing of the bonds and also the payment after they had been issued, which action was the cause of the trouble afterward encountered by Mount Morris and, in fact, all points along the line. Many towns refused to issue the bonds voted, and some actually avoided the payment by taking advantage of certain technical errors in regard to the legality of the elections when the donations were voted, or some trifling breach of the agreement on the part of the railroad company; others compromised, but many were compelled to pay the full amount, besides a great deal more to cover expenses incurred during litigation. Concerning Mount Morris's well-known unsuccessful attempt to avoid the payment, more is said farther on, in the chronological order of events.

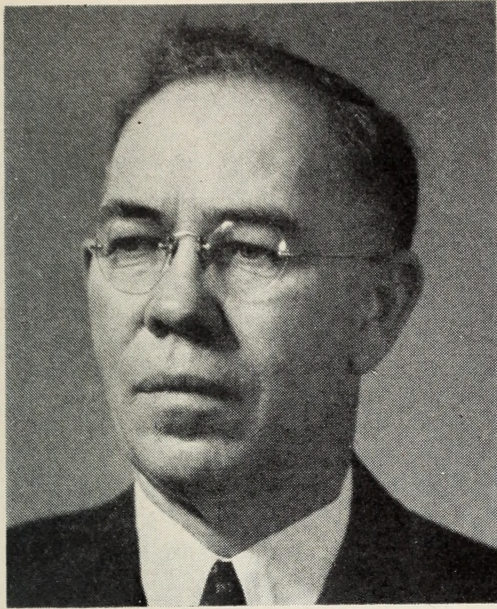
As stated before, the Chicago & Iowa Railroad was completed as far as Rochelle in December, 1870. It was farther completed from Rochelle to a point on the east bank of Rock River, opposite Oregon, April 1, 1871, and regular trains for passengers and freight put on. The bridge across Rock River was completed and the cars crossed it for the first time, Oct. 20, 1871. During the summer of 1871 work progressed on the grading of the road between Oregon and Mount Morris, which was watched with great interest by the people of the township, delighted as they were at the thought of having a railroad. The first passenger train was run to Mount Morris Nov. 12, 1871, and the people celebrated the event in grand style. An elegant public supper was given in honor of the railroad officials.

As soon as the road was completed to Forreston, a connection was made with the Illinois Central Railroad, which opened a route from Chicago to Sioux City, Iowa. A contract was made between the two roads by which the cars of the Illinois Central reached Chicago over the Chicago & Iowa Railroad. New depots were erected along the line in 1872; through trains between Chicago and Dubuque were put on, and the road entered upon a period of good management and general prosperity. The Illinois Central continued to run trains over this road to Chicago until about

1888, when their own road was completed through Freeport and Rockford to that city.

The first station agent in Mount Morris was Mr. A. W. Brayton, later a prosperous druggist and book-seller in the village. His night operator was H. D. Judson, a young man who had made his home with the family of F. B. Brayton. Mr. Judson advanced rapidly in favor with the railroad company and later became superintendent of the road. He acted as night operator under A. W. Brayton and later succeeded Mr. Brayton as agent, with Samuel Rohrer and later "Bob" Lillie as night operators. The succession of agents and operators since that time cannot be definitely ascertained, but the following is probably nearly correct, the agent being mentioned first and the night operator second: C. E. Holbrook and Lyle Newcomer, Ed. L. Mooney and George Shank, Thomas Webb and F. F. Knodle, F. F. Knodle and J. D. Miller, and since 1888, after the Illinois Central trains ceased running, and the night operator was dispensed with,—F. F. Knodle, Reuben Godfrey (three years), S. G. Brown (three years), and F. C. Remmer. Following Remmer, came Elmer Cutts who remained for a number of years, then J. O. Pahaly for a short period. C. O. Jern, the present agent, has been in charge since 1913.

The record of the big fight carried on by Mount Morris for so many years in an attempt to avoid the payment of the money voted to be donated to the railroad is in some respects a rather peculiar piece of history. The complications arising in the case render the task of tracing it one of great delicacy. As to the propriety of voting the donation of \$75,000 in the first place, there is of course a diversity of opinion, and also upon the right and wrong of attempting to evade the payment of the same, but it is not the purpose of this book to render any verdicts, one way or another, but merely to give the facts in the case. Undoubtedly the township has derived \$75,000 worth of actual benefit from the presence of the railroad and would not part with it for that amount of money, or even for the larger amount which was paid in consequence of the addition of



C. O. JERN, who has been agent for the Burlington Railroad in Mount Morris since 1913, was born Jan. 17, 1881, at Vaderstad, Sweden, and came to the United States in 1890. He studied telegraphy at Oquawka, Ill., and has worked as agent and telegrapher for the Burlington Railroad at Viola, Bradford, Chapin, Arenzville and Eola, coming to Mount Morris in April, 1913. He has been a member of the grade school board and a charter member of the Kiwanis Club. He married Marguerite Hill and they have one daughter, Rosalie (Mrs. Franklyn Balluff).

.....
 interest during the period of litigation.

By the terms upon which the donation of \$75,000 was voted by Mount Morris, the company was required to complete the road through the town before the bonds should be issued. While the work was progressing the people apparently regretted their liberality and the minority, who had strongly opposed the measure at the election, decided to do all in their power to prevent the issuing of the bonds. Consequently an injunction, signed by Daniel J. Pinckney, John W. Hitt, Jacob H. Mumma, John E. McCoy, Milton E. Getzendaner and John Sprecher, was drawn up and filed in the circuit court of Ogle County, praying that the township of Mount Morris be restrained from the issuing of bonds for the payment of the seventy-five thousand dollars, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon, or any part thereof; also to restrain the township

from causing any tax to be levied for the payment of the same. In the writ, an alleged illegality of the election, when the donation was voted, was claimed as the pretext for filing the injunction. The injunction was temporarily granted and the case brought up in the circuit court. But while the slow processes of law were at work on the matter, negotiations were in progress between Mr. Hinckley and Supervisor J. W. Hitt for an amicable settlement of the matter, and an agreement was finally reached to compromise the bond issue at \$50,000. This arrangement was decided upon by the people at a special town meeting held March 19, 1875. Regarding this meeting and its action the old village record book has the following:

Special town meeting met at the shop of A. W. Little in pursuance of call. On motion A. Newcomer, Esq., was chosen moderator and O. H. Swingley, secretary. On motion, the meeting adjourned to Seibert Hall. The hour of two o'clock, P.M., having arrived, the meeting proceeded to business. On motion the supervisor (J. W. Hitt) of the town of Mount Morris was requested to make a full statement to the meeting of all correspondence and negotiations that had taken place between himself and Mr. Hinckley with regard to the settlement of the claim of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company against the town, whereupon the supervisor made a full statement of all that had taken place between himself and Mr. Hinckley, including Mr. Hinckley's proposition for a final settlement of the question at issue, *viz.*,

That the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company would accept bond to the amount of \$50,000 dated March 1, 1875, running not to exceed ten years, at ten per cent annual interest, or in lieu thereof \$45,000 in cash in full liquidation of said claim. After full and free discussion the following resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

RESOLVED, that after a full consideration of the terms of the proposition made by Mr. F. E. Hinckley, president of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company through our supervisor to settle the claim of said company against the town, now in litigation, we regard said proposition as alike fair and honorable on the part of Mr. Hinckley, and are of the opinion that the same ought to be accepted in the same spirit in which it is offered.

RESOLVED, That fully recognizing the services rendered the town by the parties who, with honest and consistent purpose, have so persistently contested the issue of the bonds of the town to the amount of \$75,000 we are partly in favor of so arranging the settlement with Mr. Hinckley that they shall receive, at the expense of

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
 URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the town, the sum of \$1,600, being the amount they have expended in lawyers' fees, traveling expenses and court charges.

RESOLVED, That the parties in the suit and the town authorities be and are hereby requested to conclude the settlement without unnecessary delay.

On motion of A. Q. Allen, the following was offered and unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That we are largely indebted to our supervisor, J. W. Hitt, Esq., for the faithful, efficient and successful manner in which he has conducted these negotiations and guarded the interests of the town, and that a vote of thanks be and is hereby tendered him.

A. NEWCOMER, Moderator.

O. H. SWINGLEY, Secretary.

In compliance with the above, bonds to the amount of \$50,000 were issued to the railroad company and sold, the German Insurance Company of Freeport purchasing most of them. According to the above agreement the bonds and interest were to be paid in ten years and the matter rested quietly for seven years. Then again in 1882, seven years after the bonds had been issued, plans were again laid by the minority who opposed the payment, to restrain the officials from levying any tax at the expiration of the ten years with which to pay the bonds. Accordingly a second injunction was filed in the circuit court in that year by John Harmon, Samuel Domer, Daniel Fager and Reuben S. Marshall. The case came up in the circuit court shortly after and was finally decided against the town. It was then appealed to the supreme court of the state of Illinois and in the year 1888, was finally also settled there, the verdict again going against the town, and the injunction was dissolved, after a continuous term of lawing extending over a period of about six years.

The decision in 1888 by the supreme court dissolving the injunction did not yet bring the town to its last extremity and the payment was further staved off several years by electing town clerks and immediately sending them away, and paying them to stay away. It being necessary to have the signature of the clerk on the paper making the levy, this very effectually preventing the necessary levy and the owners of the bonds were still compelled to carry the indebtedness. Finally, however, as many people anticipated, the town was compelled

to give up and the injudicious fight was discontinued. N. A. Watts became clerk of the town and not being willing to "skip" as his predecessors had done, the payment of the vast sum of money, then more than doubled by the accumulation of the ten per cent interest, became no longer avoidable and the levy was made for the first payment,—the sum of \$47,000,—which was collected by D. B. Keedy, in the spring of 1894. This large payment, more than three times as large as the usual tax, was met with considerable difficulty by many taxpayers, but with a year's notice to prepare for it, few people were actually crippled financially, and all were glad that the attempt was made after it had been paid. The heavy debt hanging over the town was a great menace to its prosperity, and it was certainly a wise measure to no longer delay its obliteration. Not only did the former condition of affairs drive people away who might have settled in the township, but the credit of the township was kept worthless. By this one stroke, the payment of the \$47,000, Mount Morris was again put upon a solid financial basis and the best of credit restored.

The remaining \$50,000 of the debt was disposed of by the issuing of new bonds to be paid off in yearly installments. A special town meeting was held to make this arrangement and the result of this election was 250 votes in favor of issuing the bonds and 61 against. It seems, however, that these bonds were not accepted and new arrangements were necessary. A special election was called by posting notices in ten of the most public places in said town, also by notice being published in the *Mount Morris Index*. The question of the issuing of new bonds, substantially as quoted in the above petition, was voted upon on the 26th day of May, 1894, the date set for the election, and the following result obtained: For issuing the bonds, 248 votes; against issuing the bonds, 43 votes. These bonds were then issued and accepted by the creditors of the town. And thus the matter was finally amicably settled. The payment of the remaining portion of the debt continued each year and the last payment was made in the year 1909.

Chapter 11

TORNADOES

IN the history of Mount Morris is recorded the occurrence of three tornadoes, one passing directly over the village on the morning of June 8, 1874, the second devastating a path of destruction across the southeast corner of the township on the evening of May 18, 1898. The third occurred on May 9, 1918, and came dangerously near to the town. Fortunately no lives were lost in any of the three tornadoes, although considerable property was destroyed on all three occasions.

TORNADO OF JUNE 8, 1874

This "twister" passed as nearly through the exact center of the village as would be possible from the fact that the college campus lay immediately in its path, the roof of the large stone dormitory being partly carried away. Concerning this tornado the following newspaper writeup was sent to the *Ogle County Grange* for publication by some resident of Mount Morris, and appeared in that paper. It gives a good idea of the storm:

"About five o'clock this morning two great black clouds, one from the east and one from the west, were seen approaching. Over the northwest portion of Mount Morris they met and spread devastation far and wide. For about ten minutes there was a terrible roaring of wind and crashing of trees and houses. Then followed the calm. Citizens hurried together from all quarters. S. Mumma's stables were completely wrecked. The pieces were scattered in every direction, some even passing through the siding and plastering of the houses of adjoining residents. The horses and a yard full of stock escaped unhurt. The harnesses were carried across the garden and rolled in the mud. One new buggy was torn in pieces and much fruit destroyed. Sidney Redfield's house was staved in and carried clear off its foundation. His wife was severely injured but the baby was dragged unhurt from under a pile of debris. Peter Glasgow's house was completely riddled by flying

fence-boards and other missiles; stove broken into bits, barn destroyed, the garden deprived of its fence, and many fruit trees blown down. Mr. James Withers lost one entire part of his house. Close by was the residence of Widow Weakle, the windows of which were broken, sash and glass. The raging storm next seized the residence of Elder Walker, now occupied by F. Black, and tore up his trees, demolished the barn and out-houses; ripped up the fence and sidewalk, sending one large timber through a window across a bed containing two men, and smashed into the partition on the other side. The occupants were some injured by the flying glass. One rocking-chair took a flying leap into the Seminary yard. Mrs. M. A. McKean lost half the roof of her house. The adjoining residence of Mrs. E. Crofts received but little damage, but the fruit trees were laid in all directions. Two large cherry trees standing close to the house were completely twisted off. Thence the storm swept over the Seminary tearing off the west half of the roof and scattering the debris over the principal street. It injured Seibert some, smashing in half the front of his billiard hall. The east end of D. Rine's agricultural house was lifted and moved around upon the foundation of Sprecher & Clevidence's new storehouse. In the southeast part of town the gable end of the brick residence of Widow McCoy was tumbled in upon nice furniture and fine carpets. The barn and out-buildings were severely racked. Both gable ends of the brick residence of E. Lott were thrown in upon the nicely-furnished rooms. One hundred apple trees and a barn were destroyed for A. Cunningham. The town residence of A. Q. Allen lost part of its roofing. The barn and fence of George Fouke were blown down. Such was the destruction wrought here in so short a time that no one had time to become frightened or be aware of the extent of the danger before it was all over. Then they found this part of the town to have been subjected to a terrible calamity. No lives were lost and none seriously hurt."

TORNADO OF MAY 18, 1898

The tornado of 1874 was a wonderful exhibition of the marvelous power which the winds are able to exercise, but compared with that terrible devas-

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN



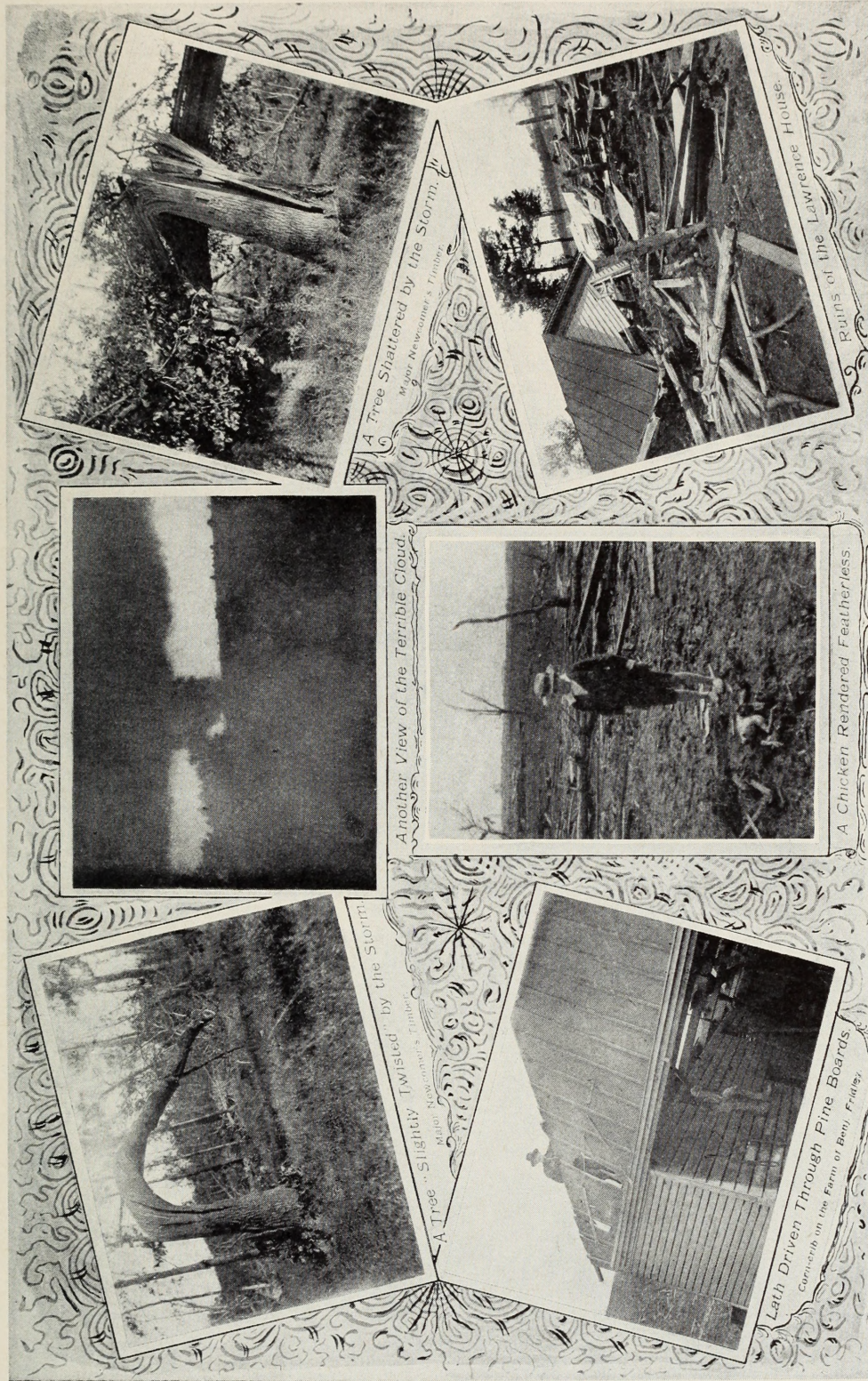
SNAPSHOT OF THE TERRIBLE TORNADO which passed south of Mount Morris on May 18, 1898. Prof. W. L. Eikenberry had the presence of mind to catch this remarkable snapshot.

tating cloud which hewed a path of destruction across Ogle County in 1898, it was a tame affair. All have a vivid remembrance of that 18th day of May. Those who had an opportunity of viewing the huge, black, revolving cloud and heard its sullen roar as it licked up every available object and whirled it into the terrible vortex above, grinding and mincing and scattering to the four winds, will never forget it.

During the afternoon of the day of the storm the appearance and maneuvers of the clouds were remarkable. At times far overhead could be seen light clouds floating lazily in one direction, while much farther beneath were blacker, heavier clouds moving in exactly the opposite direction, showing that there were two distinct layers of air. Fitful gusts of wind and short showers of rain and hail were frequent during the afternoon, but toward five o'clock the air became still and calm, and remained so for about an hour. The clouds were of inky blackness, sometimes of slightly different

hues, and presented a most ominous appearance. Not a leaf was astir; the atmosphere became oppressive and breathing difficult. Between five and six o'clock persons out of doors detected a dull rumble coming from the southwest which at first was supposed to have been thunder, but the persistency of the sound and its gradual increase in volume soon attracted attention, and persons in the country and the south and west parts of town were appalled by the appearance and rapid approach of one of those funnel-shaped clouds, the identity of which was not long in doubt in the mind of anyone. The cloud continued to approach in a path apparently headed for Mount Morris, but when within about three miles from town could be seen to shift more to the southward, which was afterward proved by an examination of its path. This change carried the cloud about a mile south of town and it very soon receded in the distance, disappearing from view beyond Rock River.

Although this storm passed over only



SNAPSHOTS taken by Prof. W. L. EIKENBERRY showing some of the pranks played by the terrible tornado which crossed Ogle County, May 18, 1898.



DESTRUCTION WROUGHT on the D. E. Price farm, south of Mount Morris, occupied by Carlton Wolf, by the tornado of May 18, 1898.

a small corner of Mount Morris Township, it will probably not be out of place to trace its terrible work through a part of Buffalo, Pine Creek and Rockvale Townships, considering the fact that it came so near the village, and traversed a territory so familiar to Mount Morris people.

After leaving the vicinity of Polo the cloud encountered the G. E. Fahrney premises, about three miles west of Stratford, and demolished the residence, barn, and all the outbuildings, his farm machinery being destroyed and considerable stock killed and injured. The family escaped death in the cellar. The barn of the farm of Mr. Fahrney's mother, a little farther east, was in the track of the tornado, and was demolished. One mile east of Mr. Fahrney's premises the lawn trees at the residence of George Garnhart were uprooted, but the house and barn escaped with but slight damage. At this place a wing of the cloud swung to the southward and swept a path through about one-half mile north of Stratford, demolishing the barn on the Charles Hayes farm. The main body of the cloud crossed the farm of William Coffman, one mile northwest of Stratford and almost completely obliterated the fine residence and farm buildings, which covered nearly an acre of ground. The next day the place presented a desolate appearance, and was viewed by hundreds of people. Men were gathering up wounded pigs, calves, etc., in the barnyard, and eighty rods northeast of the house five horses

were being buried that had been carried away with the barn. The inmates of the house had a narrow escape. They all went to the cellar except the hired man who had gone upstairs for his pocketbook, which was in his Sunday pants. While he was on the second floor the building was carried away and he was dashed to the ground with the falling timbers, receiving only a few scratches. He crawled out of the wreck and spied his pants hanging on a tree near by with the money safe. The family had taken refuge in the northwest corner of the cellar, where nothing injured them. A pitchfork and set of harness were dropped just in front of them but no heavy timbers fell near them. Had they taken refuge in any other part of the cellar the result might have been otherwise, as it was filled with the collapsed walls, and no one could have escaped.

From the Coffman farm the whirling monster passed north of George Clevidence's residence, and sweeping through his pasture field, killed a number of cattle and horses. It next encountered the tenant property of Charles Weller, which was occupied by Samuel Lawrence. The house was carried but a short distance from the foundation and demolished. Here the safe part of the cellar was the southeast corner, where the family had fortunately taken shelter. The remainder of the cellar was filled with timbers, stones and bricks; and a pig sty, which had occupied a position about fifty feet to the southeast, was picked up and dropped

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

in upon the mass of rubbish. The corner sought by the family came also near proving a death trap, a large cookstove having landed upon the wall just over their heads. Had it been moved but a few feet farther they would have been crushed.

The next residence was that of Joseph Artz. A large barn, 24x64 feet was swept away, very little of it being left to mark the spot. The roof was taken off of the west side of the house and several corn cribs damaged. A new granary which stood about twenty rods west of the residence was demolished, and a new buggy and considerable farm machinery destroyed. Mr. Artz had a fine lawn, set with immense shade trees in which he had taken much pride. After the passage of the storm these large trees were found either uprooted or broken off and the beauty of the place sadly ruined. The roadway was completely blocked by the trunks of some of the trees carried from this yard.

One of the most peculiar sights along this route was the manner in which the buildings upon the farm of William Ambrose were handled. The residence was built of brick and stood on the brow of a hill about ten rods back from the road. The entire wall on the south side of this brick structure was drawn out, leaving the floors and rooms on that side exposed. All of the furniture was carried from one of the rooms on

the second floor while another retained only the bedstead and springs, ready to receive again the bedding if it ever should be found. The large bank barn was entirely carried away except the lower floor and wall and machinery which was dropped on the south side and badly damaged. Leaving this scene of destruction the cloud passed near the farm of Charles D. Weller, one wing demolishing sheds, tearing doors from the barn and scattering his farm machinery over the surrounding country. A hay loader in one of the sheds was literally torn to pieces. Mr. Weller was the only man in that section who had his loss covered by tornado insurance.

The tornado crossed Pine Creek about five rods north of the Pine Creek bridge and entered the timber owned by William Watts and Oliver Coffman, doing serious damage. Trees were felled into the road from either side, completely blocking it, and a large amount of cord-wood ranked in the east part of the timber, south of the road, was scattered over the fields for half a mile to the eastward, as were also the rails from the fences along the road. Amos Baker and family fled to the fields upon the approach of the cloud and escaped its fury, as did also their house, although numerous trees were broken down. Across the road in the field a roll of fence wire weighing four hun-



RUINS OF THE BARN on the Fridley farm, south of Mount Morris, by the tornado of May 18, 1898.

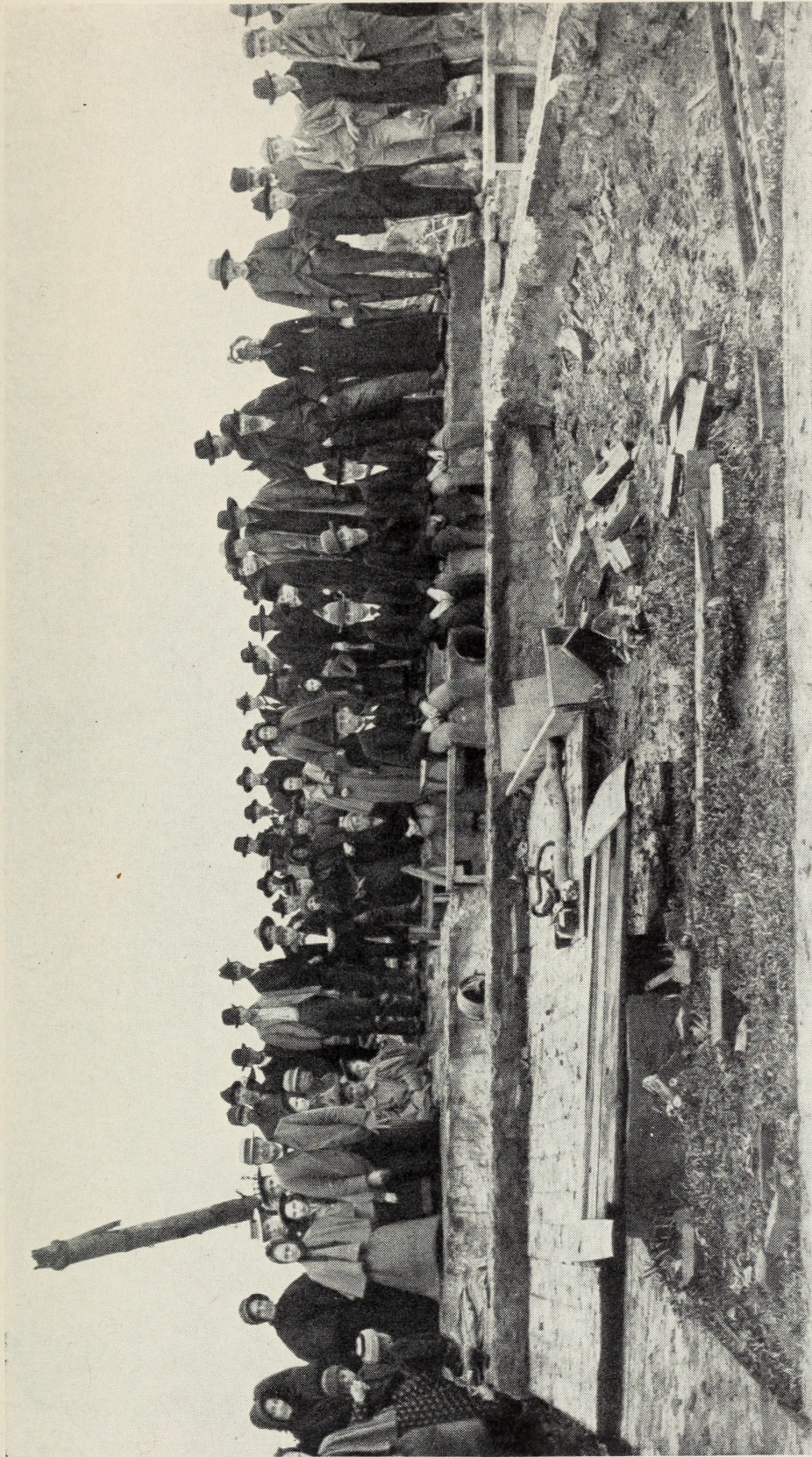
dred pounds was picked up and carried half a mile and then dropped in the outer course of the storm. A wing moved out south of the main body and did considerable damage on the Samuel Price farm. The Salem church escaped, although several rods of fence immediately north of the structure were demolished.

The tornado now appeared to gather new energy and swept across the open field north of the residence on the farm owned by Elder D. E. Price, unroofing the north part of the house and completely demolishing the barn. A large pine tree in the yard had part of its top mowed off as if cut to order. The barn was 34 by 56 feet with a granary 26 by 34 feet. Nearly 1000 bushels of oats and about 900 bushels of corn were stored in the barn and granary, but the greater part was saved, as the floors were not moved. The farm was occupied by Carlton Wolfe, who was a heavy loser in the storm. His binder, plows, corn planter, and other machinery were broken beyond repair and a number of cattle, horses and hogs were badly injured. One horse was carried fifty rods and afterward found with a piece of timber firmly imbedded in its back.

The residence of Benj. Fridley, about one and one-half miles south of Mount Morris, was the next place directly in the path of the tornado and there it was that the terrified residents of the village first closely inspected the awful work of the storm. The house, barn and every out-building were so completely swept away that nothing was left to indicate the former abode of the family save the cellar walls, an old battered fence and the mud-plastered stumps of several trees which had stood in the yard. So complete was the ruin that the mind could scarcely be forced to believe the truth, presented before one's very eyes. Excepting a few splintered boards and planks scattered near the foundation and in the field to the eastward, hardly a vestige of the house and its furnishings could be found. It would seem that the great bulk of the material used in the construction of the buildings could have been found, at least within a radius of a mile, but such

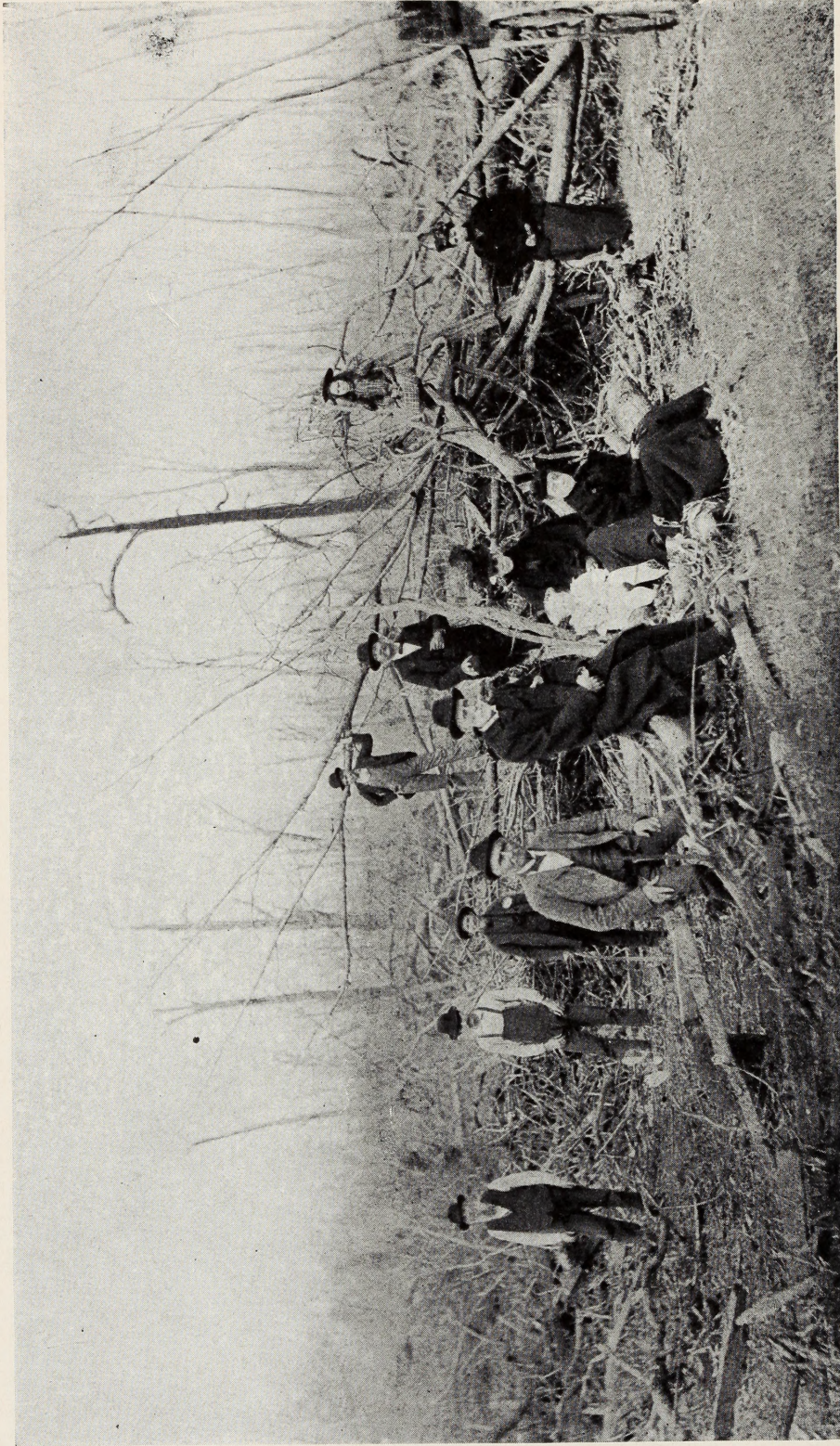
was not the case; it was evidently carried into the vortex of the mighty whirlwind, churned into a million atoms and strewn along the path of destruction for many miles. At this place occurred the first injury to human life along the path described. Mr. Fridley, his daughters, Mattie and Bessie, and sons, John and Benj., decended to the cellar at the approach of the cloud, but John, the eldest son, left the cellar to investigate and was caught by the storm on the south side of the house. He seized hold of a tree, and in some miraculous manner succeeded in clinging to it until the fearful disturbance had passed, notwithstanding the fact that the tree was broken off not far above his head and the bark skinned off of the stump nearly to the ground. He was exceedingly fortunate that he escaped with his life and as it was, he had one leg broken, and sustained numerous severe bruises caused by being struck by flying missiles. The others of the family who remained in the cellar were only slightly injured by flying debris, Mr. Fridley being bruised the most. Here there were many curious sights, such as chickens with every feather blown off running about as if to escape the kettle, and animals with pieces of boards driven into them. The path of the storm both west and east of the Fridley place presented a most remarkable aspect, because of the thoroughness with which all fences and vegetation were swept away and the clear definition of its limits, shown by the thick slimy mud with which everything remaining was covered.

The old Fridley place, along the railroad, occupied by Jacob Bonar next was visited by the funnel-shaped cloud, and although the house was unharmed the huge bank barn was left in a heap of ruins. Mrs. Bonar, and her brother, David Hedrick, were milking in the barn at the time, but both escaped without serious injury. Mr. Bonar lost much valuable farm machinery. At this place there were further evidences of the terrible force of the storm. Pine sticks, some of them not more than a quarter of an inch thick, were driven through inch boards in the gable of the corn crib, and the steel wind-mill tower



THE FINE COUNTRY HOME of Benjamin Fridley, south of Mount Morris, was completely demolished and carried away by the tornado of May 18, 1898. Nothing was left but the foundation as shown above. Members of the family who took refuge in the cellar were only slightly injured, but John E. Fridley who clung

to a tree in front of the house, suffered a broken leg and other injuries. The large crowd of people shown in this picture gathered shortly after the storm and many can be recognized as Mount Morris citizens.



THIS HEAVY TIMBER east of Mount Morris, belonging to Maj. Chas. Newcomer, was completely demolished by the tornado of May 18, 1898. Those shown in the picture are, from left to right: William Samsel, Bruce Samsel, Oliver Beard, Chas. Newcomer, Floyd Knodle (standing at rear), Samuel Knodle, Buchanan Canode, Mrs. Cora Knodle, Ella Winders, Vera Canode (perched in tree), and Mrs. Buchanan Canode.

twisted to the ground as though it were but a stock of grain.

On John Fridley's farm the barn was unroofed and the sides partly demolished. The shingles were blown off a part of the house roof, but otherwise the house escaped the storm unharmed. From this point the storm widened to nearly a mile, one wing reaching as far east as Andrew Fridley's place, overturning out-buildings and mangling the orchard trees. At David Fridley's farm, the summer kitchen was carried away, a part of the barn unroofed and the windmill thrown over. As a result of the cloud's visit to the premises of Andrew Gigous, the house had almost to be rebuilt and many demolished out-buildings replaced. A cornplanter left standing in the field was missing after the storm and not a trace of it was ever found.

The farm owned by the Thomas brothers on the Mount Morris-Oregon road was next devastated, but the damage was slight. The main body of the cloud passed to the northward through the timber on the old Phelps farm, owned by Major Chas. Newcomer, and again at this place the spectators of the day following had occasion to open their mouths and eyes in wonder. Every tree was badly mutilated, the most of

them, both large and small, being either broken off, twisted down or uprooted. Past the timber the small Martin home was obliterated, and that of J. Wareham handled almost as roughly. Farther on, a number of buildings on the farm of Harvey Griswold were destroyed and the cloud then passed on to Rock River. In passing over the high bluff on the west side, the dancing pavilion erected on the crest by a Chicago club, was rolled down the slope and deposited in the road beneath. Persons living near say that vast volumes of water were drawn up into the cloud as it passed over the river, and undoubtedly the stream was very much disturbed.

After crossing the river suffice it to say that the tornado continued on its destructive course to Stillman Valley where much damage was done and a number of lives lost.

After the cloud had passed by Mount Morris to the eastward, the citizens of Mount Morris, realizing from the appearance and terrible roar of the storm that much mischief must have been done, hastened without delay to the nearest part of the path which was at the former location of the Fridley residence. During the remainder of the evening and far into the night and



RESULT OF TORNADO of May 9, 1918, at the farm home of John D. Miller, just outside the southern corporate limits of Mount Morris. Two barns were completely destroyed on the same farm.



RUINS ON THE HARVEY GRISWOLD farm, northeast of Mount Morris, as a result of the tornado of May 9, 1918.

during several succeeding days hundreds of people visited the scene, and many followed along the entire path. It was certainly a most remarkable exhibition of what the elements are capable of, and the people of Mount Morris were fortunate that the tornado changed its course, otherwise the loss of life and destruction of property would have been terrific.

TORNADO OF MAY 9, 1918

TWENTY years after that devastating tornado of May 18, 1898, Mount Morris was visited by another twister, this time about a half mile closer to town. It occurred on Thursday, May 9, 1918, and travelled in a northeasterly direction and just missed Mount Morris on the south. If this tornado had veered a half mile farther to the north, the amount of ruin and death in the town would have been appalling. As it was, no one was injured, but considerable stock was killed and many buildings damaged or wrecked. As the tornado approached Mount Morris, it

struck the farm of Henry Deeter, southwest of town, and destroyed all of the farm buildings except the house. A path was torn through the timber on the Coffman and Watts farms, and at the McClure farm, just south of town, the end of the barn was blown out, and the windmill wrecked, while the large shade trees were uprooted or broken down. Farther along, the windmill and silo on the farm of Walter Koontz were blown down and two head of cattle killed. A little farther down the road, at the farm of John D. Miller, both of his barns were destroyed and part of the house wrecked. A short distance farther on, the large barn and implement house at the experimental station was completely demolished. On the Lohafer farm, just east of town, the large barn was destroyed and thirteen cattle killed. Three miles northeast of town, on the farm of Harvey Griswold, the tornado swooped down and demolished most of his barns and out-buildings. It then passed on in the direction of Byron.

Chapter 12

CEMETERIES

THE VILLAGE of Mount Morris has two cemeteries, one known as the Plainview Cemetery or the "Old Cemetery," situated in the southwest corner of the corporation, and the other, Oakwood Cemetery, nearly a mile west of the corporation limit.

Plainview Cemetery contains about five acres, and like most of the remainder of the land now covered by the village, was at one time the property of Rock River Seminary. The seminary authorities set it aside and donated the ground to the community for a public cemetery.

This cemetery was consecrated on the 2nd of February, 1842, when the first burial took place—that of a little child, the daughter of Captain Nathaniel Swingley. The words of consecration were pronounced by Rev. Thomas S. Hitt, as follows: "Here is our Machpelah, the entrance gate through which we pass the subterraneous road to heaven. Here the rich and the poor meet on a level. Today Mary Eliza, sweet morning flower, retires from all the ills of life, and takes possession first. Followed by the aged and the young, soon shall we see the willow and the epitaph tacitly saying: 'See where she sleeps.' Here in peace shall rest the teacher and the student, the minister and his hearers, relatives and their friends, whose graves shall be approached in after times by bereaved, weeping friends, saying in the language of Scripture, 'Where have they laid him?' Then from the polished marble erected where we now stand shall come the response: 'Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven.' 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.'"

This cemetery is situated on rather

low ground, and for many years was not in good condition. It is said that often men were stationed at a newly-made grave, to bail out the water, which flowed in from the saturated soil, so that when the funeral procession arrived at the grave, the interment would not seem so much like a burial at sea. This condition was remedied later when the land was thoroughly tiled and an excellent drainage system thereby effected.

Plainview Cemetery is the property of no individuals, stock company, or corporation, but is what might be called public property of the community. It being public property in that sense, there was naturally no one in authority and as a consequence, when people died and were buried there, no record of any kind was kept of it other than what can now be obtained from inscriptions on the tombstones. A great many are to be found marking graves of Mount Morris citizens who died during the fifties and sixties, but stones bearing dates earlier than 1850 are not very plentiful, those remaining being small and discolored by age.

The lack of a record of the burials in this cemetery makes it difficult to determine accurately the number of bodies now lying buried within the limits of the grounds. Many bodies were removed to Oakwood Cemetery, and doubtless many graves are unmarked. It is probable, however, that over 500 bodies have been buried there.

When improvements of any kind were found necessary at the cemetery, the funds had to be raised by subscription. With no officers of any kind, work of this sort was often sorely neglected. Finally, however, a number of people who had relatives buried there, came together and formed an association,

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

elected officers and proceeded to conduct the affairs of the cemetery in a business-like manner. A sum of money was gathered together, with which, besides other improvements, N. E. Buser was engaged to properly survey and plot the cemetery. Since that time the affairs of the cemetery have been handled systematically.

The cemetery is at present in very good condition but most burials are now made in the new cemetery west of town. The present officers and directors of Plainview Cemetery are Frank Baker, president; Harry Longman, vice-president; Mrs. Elva Cripe, sec.-treas., Fred Long, Katherine Miller, Viola Findley, Harry Sprecher, Fred Watts, Minerva Dickenson, Nelson Bruner, members of the board.

Because of the fact that no definite record was kept in the early days of burials made in Plainview Cemetery, the only way to secure a fairly accurate list was to go to the cemetery and copy the names and dates from the headstones. This has been done but in many cases the elements have almost entirely obliterated the lettering from some of the gravestones. Doubtless in the early days there were many burials where no gravestones were erected and the graves entirely lost sight of.

However, the following list is as complete as it is possible to make it, although this list does not include the names of infants. The names are listed in the order in which the burials were made:

Jacob Ziegler.....	Nov., 1843
John Mertz.....	1844
Louis Haller.....	Oct., 1845
John Fear.....	March, 1845
Susan McNutt.....	March, 1845
Cynthia Ann Neff.....	April, 1845
J. C. Robinson.....	June, 1845
Catharine Yontz.....	Aug., 1845
William Moats.....	Sept., 1845
Clarissa Robinson.....	May, 1846
Ann Maria Wolgamalis.....	July, 1846
Ruanna Mumma.....	Oct., 1846
Charles Haller.....	Dec., 1846
Julia A. Hays.....	April, 1847
Mary Adams.....	March, 1848
James Coffman.....	April, 1848
Susannah Hanes.....	Feb., 1849
Margaret Glasgow.....	March, 1849
Robert H. Wilson.....	May, 1849
David Wachtel.....	Sept., 1849
Jacob Knodle.....	Jan., 1850
Elizabeth Hays.....	May, 1850

John Stuart.....	May, 1850
Sarah Blair.....	Sept., 1850
Sarah Ann Funk.....	Jan., 1851
Matilda Hamilton.....	Jan., 1851
Jones Palmer.....	Nov., 1851
David Hess.....	Dec., 1851
Clara Minick.....	1851
Christiana Price.....	Jan., 1852
Michael Swingley.....	Jan., 1852
Mary Danel.....	March, 1852
Susan Beebe.....	April, 1852
Elizabeth Parmer.....	Aug., 1852
John Price.....	Nov., 1852
Daniel Coffman.....	Oct., 1852
Livonia Carroli.....	March, 1853
John Ankeney.....	June, 1853
George Joseph.....	Aug., 1853
Rev. Spencer Mattison.....	Nov., 1853
James B. McCoy.....	1853
Louisa Murphy.....	Jan., 1854
George Hanna.....	July, 1854
Elecat Crofts.....	Aug., 1854
Susan Isenhardt.....	Sept., 1854
Mary Catharine Cook.....	Oct., 1854
H. Donaldson.....	Oct., 1854
Louisa Tozer.....	Jan., 1855
William Davis.....	Oct., 1855
Margaret McNutt.....	Oct., 1855
Melinda Powell.....	Oct., 1855
Anna Davis.....	Dec., 1855
Mary Emma Duke.....	Jan., 1856
Catharine Newcomer.....	March, 1856
Mary Eugenia Mattison.....	March, 1856
Susanah Ludy.....	June, 1856
Catharine Togkey.....	Aug., 1856
Mary Hill.....	Aug., 1856
Susan Malone.....	Jan., 1857
Mary Crawford.....	Feb., 1857
Sarah Newcomer.....	May, 1857
Isabella Heller.....	July, 1857
Ann M. Knodle.....	Dec., 1857
William H. Fouke.....	Feb., 1858
Elizabeth Hedrick.....	April, 1858
Mary Ann McNutt.....	Nov., 1859
Margaret Hedrick.....	Jan., 1859
Michael Stonebraker.....	Oct., 1859
Mrs. D. Palmer.....	Jan., 1860
Eliza Palmer.....	Jan., 1860
Mrs. C. Alden.....	April, 1860
Elcy Waggoner.....	June, 1860
Salinda Cohoes.....	1860
Margaret Gaffin.....	July, 1861
Rachel Ann Watts.....	July, 1861
Mary Petrie.....	Jan., 1862
Barbara Sprecher.....	March, 1862
Velara Sprecher.....	Dec., 1862
John M. Smith.....	Jan., 1863
Eleanor Miller.....	March, 1863
Eli Thompson.....	June, 1863
Henry Thomas.....	July, 1863
Annie E. Barnett.....	Oct., 1863
Mary Dean.....	Nov., 1863
Lias Adams.....	Nov., 1863
Elizabeth Grubb.....	Jan., 1864
John H. Wilson.....	March, 1864
Catharine Thomas.....	March, 1864
David Coffman.....	April, 1864
A. Hedrick.....	Dec., 1864
Thomas Haller.....	1864
John Winders.....	1864
Eliza McDoneld.....	March, 1866
Annie E. Allen.....	April, 1866
Eliza Sprecher.....	July, 1866

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN



Memoriam

AGAINST the eternal silence of a tomb, even cold hard stone seems eloquent:

"I was cut from a block of snow-white marble. An Easter lily was carved on my face; an urn upon summit.

"I was purchased by a broken-hearted young man who gave a price for my beauty which he could scarcely afford.

"Beneath me lies the body of his young bride, laid there many years ago, and all this time I have held her name up to the my world.

"Not so long ago they laid a worn body beside her; old, beaten by life—from wandering here and yon in search of a love that knows no second mating—ever trying to fill the empty void with fads and hobbies and travel.

"People called his life a failure. Over him they placed an inexpensive wedge-shaped granite block and on it simply the name of the young man who purchased me.

"Flecks of gray-green moss mar my surface, cracks are upon my edges. The winds and rains of years have worn shallow the beloved name upon my breast, yet unwavering I stand, white against the bright June grass, piercing the soft blue cloud-flecked sky—man's pathetic link 'twixt earth and heaven. But no one now even stops to read her name.

"Many years will come and go, yet shall I stand and keep my vigil—yes—until, like the snowdrifts by a roadside, time shall melt even me to a shapeless form."

Written by Maud McClure while collecting material for this book in Plainview Cemetery. The stone referred to is over the grave of her Uncle Robert Allen's wife.

Nancy Coffman.....	Aug., 1866	Elizabeth Malone.....	Jan., 1880
Susan Coffman.....	Sept., 1866	Sarah Coffman.....	Jan., 1880
Ann Coffman.....	Nov., 1866	William Hamilton.....	April, 1880
Catharine Routzan.....	Dec., 1866	Ruben O'Dell.....	July, 1880
Mariah J. Wagner.....	Jan., 1867	Mary Worland.....	Oct., 1880
Alvira Williams.....	July, 1867	Edward Davis.....	Nov., 1880
Lucius Smith.....	Oct., 1867	Samuel Henry.....	1880
Charles Funk.....	July, 1868	I. Frederic Whitman.....	1880
Ann Hedrick.....	July, 1868	Leander Skinner.....	April, 1881
Anna McCreery.....	Aug., 1868	Phillip Sprecher.....	Sept., 1881
Katharine Skinner.....	Aug., 1868	Samuel Powell.....	Jan., 1882
Isaac Crawford.....	Jan., 1869	Daniel Palmer.....	1882
Maria Wagner.....	Jan., 1869	Calvin Coffman.....	May, 1883
Henry Waggoner.....	March, 1869	Rose Davis.....	Dec., 1883
Volney Smith.....	April, 1869	Mary Sprecher.....	March, 1884
Hadassah Sprecher.....	June, 1869	Franklin Hedrick.....	April, 1884
David Yeakle.....	Sept., 1869	Elizabeth Fridley.....	June, 1884
James B. Webb.....	1869	David Gloss.....	June, 1884
Mary Swingley.....	Feb., 1870	Abraham Gaffin.....	July, 1884
David W. Pike.....	March, 1870	Andrew Newcomer.....	May, 1885
Ann Myrths.....	Sept., 1870	Jennett Blair.....	Dec., 1885
Mary Ellen Stuart.....	Oct., 1870	Mary Ellen Smice.....	Jan., 1886
Hugh Linn.....	1870	Isaac H. Allen.....	May, 1886
James B. McCoy.....	Jan., 1871	Wm. F. Fish.....	May, 1886
Cyrus Wilson.....	March, 1871	Lucinda Wetsel.....	Sept., 1886
William Hedges.....	Aug., 1871	Wm. J. Skinner.....	1886
Sarah Powell.....	Aug., 1871	Peter Glasgow.....	March, 1887
Mazy Dick.....	Oct., 1871	Emily Leek.....	March, 1887
Mary Gloss.....	Nov., 1871	Susan Miller.....	March, 1887
Albertye DeVrize.....	Dec., 1871	Henry Neff.....	June, 1887
John Fish.....	Aug., 1872	Amelia McNett.....	Jan., 1888
Joel Newcomer.....	Sept., 1872	John Watts.....	Feb., 1888
John Stanger.....	Oct., 1872	Benjamin Myers.....	April, 1888
Susan Weller.....	Dec., 1872	Daniel Sprecher.....	May, 1888
Mary Ann Fish.....	Jan., 1873	William Startzman.....	June, 1888
Jesse Kelley.....	May, 1873	Matilda Bopp.....	Oct., 1888
Eva Ann Hedges.....	June, 1873	Wm. L. Gohoes.....	1888
Mary Hedges.....	June, 1873	John Startzman.....	Jan., 1889
W. C. Grubb.....	July, 1873	David F. Miller.....	June, 1889
Susan Watts.....	Oct., 1873	Amelia Canode.....	Dec., 1889
Nancy Avey.....	Jan., 1874	Samuel Coffman.....	Nov., 1889
Lucy Harris.....	Jan., 1874	Edmund Coffman.....	Nov., 1889
N. Mattison.....	April, 1874	Jeneta Kinsey.....	Dec., 1889
Louisa Long.....	April, 1874	William H. McCoy.....	May, 1890
John Startzman.....	May, 1874	W. S. Blair.....	July, 1890
Cathrine Ziegler.....	Oct., 1874	Mary H. Harmon.....	July, 1890
Samuel Hedges.....	Dec., 1874	Samuel Hanes.....	Oct., 1890
Ellen Glasgow.....	Feb., 1875	Mary Davis.....	March, 1891
Wm. Sprecher.....	Feb., 1875	Susan Shank.....	Jan., 1892
John Swingley.....	April, 1875	Charlotte Sheets.....	May, 1892
Eliza Newcomer.....	April, 1875	Caroline Webb.....	1892
Emma Easton.....	July, 1875	Luther J. Broganier.....	Oct., 1892
Mary Allen.....	Oct., 1875	Samuel Baker.....	1892
Laura Jones.....	Nov., 1875	Joseph Miller.....	April, 1893
Elizabeth White.....	Jan., 1876	George Shank.....	April, 1893
Benjamin Hedges.....	Oct., 1876	Bartholomew McNett.....	April, 1893
Mahala Chapline.....	Nov., 1876	Ellen Knodle.....	July, 1893
Daniel Castle.....	1876	Mary S. Leek.....	July, 1893
Maria Hedrick.....	Jan., 1877	Indiana Neff.....	May, 1894
Peter Knodle.....	March, 1877	Jacob Rice.....	1894
Lucetta Hedges.....	May, 1877	James McCoy.....	1894
Ann McAnly.....	July, 1877	Eva Allen.....	May, 1895
John Jones.....	Oct., 1877	William Hays.....	June, 1895
Norman Allsip.....	Nov., 1877	Nellie Lookabaugh.....	1895
Mary J. Hedrick.....	Nov., 1877	Benjamin Hedrick.....	July, 1896
Anna Skinner.....	Jan., 1878	Stephen Steck.....	Aug., 1896
Mary A. McCoy.....	Feb., 1878	Lewis Hedrick.....	Aug., 1896
Milton Neff.....	July, 1878	John C. Coffman.....	Dec., 1896
John Bear.....	July, 1878	Clayton Baldwin.....	1896
Sarah Thompson.....	Dec., 1878	Sarah Henry.....	1896
Cordelia Gloss.....	Feb., 1879	Katharine Coffman.....	Feb., 1897
Catharine Sprecher.....	Feb., 1879	David Miller.....	July, 1897
Walter B. McCoy.....	March, 1879	Solomon Davis.....	Oct., 1897

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Paton Skinner.....	1897	Sarah Baker.....	1910
Ann Amelia Watts.....	Feb., 1898	Mary Welty Coffman.....	1910
Elizabeth Wales.....	June, 1898	Ruth Peal.....	1910
Fred Baker.....	Nov., 1898	Susan Ridenour.....	1910
Carrie Slaughter.....	Dec., 1898	Isabell M. Adams.....	Jan., 1911
Mina Crossen.....	1898	Rebecca Davis.....	Feb., 1911
Paline Gausline.....	Jan., 1899	Sarah J. Coggins.....	May, 1911
Henry Thompson.....	Jan., 1899	Nancy Burger.....	1911
Mrs. Mary Stroock.....	Jan., 1899	John Sprecher.....	1911
Mrs. C. Unger.....	Jan., 1899	Thomas Wressell.....	1911
William Watts.....	Feb., 1899	Chas. Ruhsamen.....	1911
Mary Starry.....	July, 1899	Milton McAnly.....	April, 1912
Mrs. C. Startzman.....	Feb., 1900	Daniel Hershey.....	July, 1912
Frisby Watts.....	March, 1900	Elenor C. Hedges.....	Nov., 1912
George Fouke.....	April, 1900	Ann Elizabeth Rice.....	1912
George W. Shank.....	May, 1900	Josiah Slifer.....	1912
Ida Whitmere.....	June, 1900	Ella Green.....	April, 1913
May Stewart.....	Oct., 1900	Daniel Eversole.....	Aug., 1913
W. J. Fouke.....	Nov., 1900	A. S. McCoy.....	Aug., 1913
Robert Allen.....	Dec., 1900	William Nalley.....	Oct., 1913
William Castle.....	1900	George Elliot Coffman.....	April, 1914
Margarett Knodle.....	Feb., 1901	Sarah Kanode.....	April, 1914
Esther Cowan.....	March, 1901	Douglas Eversole.....	Dec., 1914
Charlie Weller.....	April, 1901	Jacob Craley.....	1914
David Newcomer.....	Aug., 1901	John Longman.....	Dec., 1915
Helen Doward.....	Sept., 1901	David D. Culler.....	1915
Nancy Kinsy.....	Dec., 1901	Hestera Henry.....	1915
Elizabeth Spahr.....	Jan., 1902	Kate Bear.....	April, 1916
Martha Elizabeth Artz.....	Feb., 1902	William Withers.....	May, 1916
John Weller.....	Feb., 1902	Elizabeth Kemper.....	1916
Lizzie Stanger.....	March, 1902	Christena Beck.....	1916
William Sheets.....	Sept., 1902	F. P. Ellicott.....	1916
Jacob Waters.....	1902	Fred Bearman.....	May, 1917
Malinda Clapper.....	March, 1903	Elijah Glasgow.....	Aug., 1917
John T. Kanode.....	April, 1903	William Ridenour.....	1917
Anne Maria Malone.....	July, 1903	Frederick D. Fouke.....	1917
Stephen Adams.....	Aug., 1903	Andrew J. Long.....	Jan., 1918
Elizabeth Bear.....	1903	Amanda Barnhart.....	April, 1918
John Harmon.....	March, 1904	Isaac Bear.....	May, 1919
Eliza Longman.....	May, 1904	John Henry.....	May, 1919
Joseph Watts.....	July, 1904	Delos J. Forrester.....	Oct., 1919
Melissa Rine.....	Aug., 1904	Ivey Buser.....	Nov., 1919
Nancy Watts.....	Aug., 1904	Mary Waters.....	Nov., 1919
Henry Knodle.....	Dec., 1904	Alydia Sprecher.....	1919
Mary Hanes.....	Dec., 1904	Stotton Hoffman.....	Jan., 1920
Barbara Imhoof.....	1904	Melchor S. Newcomer.....	Feb., 1920
Katherine Shopbell.....	1904	Ann A. Craley.....	March, 1920
Lydia Shumway.....	1904	Mary Eliza Newcomer.....	May, 1920
John Bowman.....	March, 1905	Henry B. Fahrney.....	June, 1920
Catharine Eversole.....	May, 1905	Mary Elizabeth Spielman.....	May, 1920
Joseph Baker.....	1905	John Heflebower.....	July, 1920
Mary Lizear.....	Feb., 1906	Ludwick Clapper.....	Oct., 1920
Anne Whitman.....	April, 1906	Lewis Wallace.....	Oct., 1920
Cecelia Fridley.....	Oct., 1906	John Spahr.....	April, 1920
Thomas Peal.....	1906	Theodore Rudy.....	Jan., 1921
C. H. Unger.....	1906	Anna Spielman.....	Dec., 1921
A. E. Canode.....	Jan., 1907	George T. Watts.....	Dec., 1922
Catherine Weller.....	March, 1907	James Henry.....	Jan., 1923
Winnie Doward.....	May, 1907	John Wakenight.....	Feb., 1923
Carrie Blair.....	1907	Daisy Kemp Lane.....	April, 1923
E. F. Corning.....	1907	Annorah Doward.....	March, 1924
Sarah Weller.....	Feb., 1908	Milmon Tice.....	March, 1924
George Davis.....	Sept., 1908	Amanda Barnhart.....	April, 1924
Russell Blair.....	1908	James F. Watts.....	Jan., 1925
Barbara Hershey.....	July, 1909	Julia Baker.....	March, 1925
James B. McCoy.....	1909	Fred B. Smice.....	April, 1925
Susan Heminger.....	Jan., 1910	Mary Hays.....	Sept., 1925
Catherine Nye.....	March, 1910	Alfred Paul.....	Sept., 1925
Josofina Kindlund.....	April, 1910	James H. Akins.....	Nov., 1925
Lovinah Brogunier.....	May, 1910	Blanch Glasgow.....	Nov., 1926
Theodore Bruner.....	Aug., 1910	Sarah Fouke.....	1926
Lydia Miller.....	Aug., 1910	Mary McCoy.....	March, 1927
John Fridley.....	Dec., 1910	Emanuel Holsinger.....	May, 1927

Original from

Mary Etta Dean.....	July, 1927	Charles D. Porter.....	Dec., 1932
Anna Spielman.....	1927	Mary E. Canode.....	Jan., 1933
Robert Crosby.....	Dec., 1927	Benjamin R. Rine.....	Feb., 1933
Albert M. Baker.....	March, 1928	Martha Burk.....	Feb., 1933
Laura Virginia Swift.....	March, 1928	Eliza Ellicott.....	April, 1933
David S. Cripe.....	June, 1928	William R. Rice.....	June, 1933
Daniel Ridenour.....	June, 1928	Sue Brogunier.....	July, 1933
Daniel Shoop.....	July, 1928	Francis W. Hanawalt.....	Nov., 1933
Emanuel Newcomer.....	Oct., 1928	Frances A. Stevens.....	Jan., 1934
Harry Wakenight.....	Jan., 1929	Martha Ann Watts.....	April, 1934
Ida Bearman.....	Feb., 1929	William M. Blair.....	May, 1934
Mary S. Fahrney.....	April, 1929	Mary A. Watts.....	May, 1934
Mary E. Forrister.....	Aug., 1929	Sarah A. Nalley.....	June, 1934
Melvin Spielman.....	Sept., 1929	Daniel H. Unger.....	Sept., 1934
Cecil Royal Miller.....	Dec., 1929	Magdalene Sprecher.....	Sept., 1934
Mary Alice Rudy.....	Dec., 1929	Samuel N. Mullen.....	April, 1935
Albert Lookabaugh.....	Dec., 1929	Edith Lehmann.....	July, 1935
George W. Cowan.....	June, 1930	William Gaspard.....	Sept. 1935
Elizabeth E. Cowan.....	June, 1930	Eldridge E. Rice.....	Oct., 1935
William Ira Freeman.....	June, 1930	W. H. Hedges.....	Oct., 1935
Emma McCready.....	July, 1930	Willoughby Puterbaugh.....	Dec., 1935
Nellie Baker.....	Nov., 1930	Lillie Belle Coffman.....	March, 1936
Mary Coggins Crosby.....	Oct., 1930	Daniel Minnick.....	July, 1936
David B. Craley.....	Jan., 1931	Mary Delilah Lookabaugh.....	Sept., 1936
Herold P. Lizer.....	Jan., 1931	Elizabeth Susan Miller.....	Sept. 1936
Lillian Viola Baker.....	March, 1931	Jesse Bond McCoy.....	Sept. 1936
Benjamin F. Canode.....	June, 1931	Phillip Corning.....	Dec., 1936
W. P. Lighty.....	June, 1931	Carey L. Blair.....	Dec., 1936
Constance Trogeron.....	July, 1931	Mary A. Akins.....	April, 1937
William G. Freeman.....	Oct., 1931	Margaret E. Nalley.....	April, 1937
Susan Wakenight.....	Nov., 1931	Francis V. Freeman.....	Aug., 1937
John C. Snyder.....	Dec., 1931	Nelson W. Neiman.....	Sept., 1937
Grace Newcomer.....	Feb., 1932	Fred Rice.....	Oct., 1937
Anna Virginia Hanawalt.....	March, 1932	J. Franklin Light.....	Dec., 1937
John Craley.....	April, 1932	Emily Smith.....	Feb., 1938
Mary Wallace.....	June, 1932	Elizabeth E. Fouke.....	March, 1938

OAKWOOD CEMETERY

BEFORE Plainview Cemetery was tiled, many Mount Morris people were dissatisfied with it as a burying ground, and finally in the year 1875 a movement was set on foot for the establishment of a second cemetery. In December of that year, John W. Hitt, David Newcomer, Samuel Lookabaugh, Oliver H. Swingley and John Sprecher applied to the Secretary of State for a license to form a corporation making the following statement of their purposes:

1. The name of such corporation is "The Mount Morris Cemetery Association."

2. The object for which it is formed is to purchase a suitable lot or tract of land in the Township of Mount Morris, in the County of Ogle, and State of Illinois, and to use the same as a burial ground for the dead.

3. The capital stock shall be two thousand dollars (\$2,000), with the privilege of increasing the same to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or less.

4. The amount of each share shall be ten dollars (\$10).

5. The number of shares two hundred

(200) with the privilege of increasing to ten hundred (1,000) or less.

6. The location of the principal office is in Mount Morris, in the County of Ogle, and the State of Illinois.

7. The duration of the corporation shall be ninety-nine (99) years.

Books of subscription were opened after the license had been secured and the stock all readily taken by thirty-nine of the most prominent people of Mount Morris. John W. Hitt took forty-eight shares; D. J. Pinckney, ten shares; and the majority of the remainder, five shares each. The directors elected were O. H. Swingley and John W. Hitt, one year; David Newcomer and John Sharer, two years; Samuel Lookabaugh and Francis W. Stonebraker, three years. The present site of Oakwood Cemetery was finally selected, it being a tract of timber land along the south side of the road, one mile west of Mount Morris, containing fifteen acres, for which was paid the sum of \$150 per acre.

This new cemetery was surveyed into regular blocks and lots and put into fine

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

shape. It has since been given the best of care by the association and is a credit to the community. The present officers of the association are Ed. Mumma, president; Robert Hough, secretary-treasurer; Benj. Rowe and Oliver Watts, members of the board; Wm. Peacock, superintendent of the cemetery, and Ed. Shoop, sexton.

The records of Oakwood Cemetery have been kept very carefully from the beginning and no burials have been made without a permit. The following is a list of the adults buried in the cemetery together with the dates of death. In this list are about fifty persons who died previous to 1875. These were doubtless moved from Plainview Cemetery after Oakwood Cemetery was opened.

Name	Date of Death	Age
Elizabeth Brayton,	Aug. 25, 1842	18
Sarah Sharp,	Feb. 23, 1846	45
Samuel Newcomer,	June, 1849	49
Daniel Brayton,	June 30, 1850	58
John Craddock,	July 28, 1850	53
Albert C. Newcomer,	Aug. 20, 1852	
Thomas Smith Hitt,	Sept. 23, 1852	54
Lydia Petrie,	Oct. 24, 1852	
Elizabeth Petrie,	June 4, 1853	28
Cornelia E. Sharer,	Sept. 22, 1853	30
Jonathan Knodle,	July 15, 1854	59
Ernest W. Brayton,	June 27, 1855	10
(Killed in sawmill)		
Electa V. M. Hitt,	Nov. 10, 1855	29
George W. Hitt,	Aug. 2, 1856	22
Hanora V. E. Withers,	Oct. 7, 1856	19
Robert G. Meck,	Oct. 27, 1856	38
(Accidental death in mill)		
David Rine,	July 6, 1859	63
Samuel M. Hitt,	Nov. 16, 1859	60
Lucy Ann Alden,	April 19, 1860	36
John Sharer,	Dec. 28, 1860	77
Ruth A. Newcomer,	Oct. 1, 1861	
Ann E. Motter,	May 21, 1862	73
John Page,	Oct. 9, 1863	28
Ann Brayton,	March 30, 1864	77
Edgar E. Wagoner,	Nov., 1864	10
Elizabeth Detrich,	Nov. 16, 1864	68
Jacob Sharer,	June 7, 1865	58
Amelia Craddock,	July 31, 1865	56
Sarah Jane Trapp,	Sept. 5, 1867	38
John V. Stonebraker,	July 30, 1868	10
(Killed in accident)		
Henry F. Newcomer,	Sept. 30, 1868	
Hiram T. Shaw,	April 28, 1869	20
(Accidental death, drowning)		
Abraham Felker,	Sept. 4, 1869	67
Charlotte Deter,	Oct. 12, 1869	51
Alfred E. Stroh,	Oct. 29, 1870	27
Henry F. Newcomer,	Jan. 7, 1871	55
Catharine Hershey,	Nov. 10, 1871	87
Francis Asbury McNeill,	Feb. 3, 1872	62
Jacob B. Motter,	Feb. 18, 1872	86
Mary F. Conaway,	Feb. 19, 1872	33
Ella A. Cheney,	Feb. 27, 1872	14
Mary Knodle,	May 1, 1872	46
Josie H. Cheney,	Oct. 8, 1872	18

Rosalie D. Newcomer,	Nov. 11, 1872	44
Anna Rine,	May 10, 1875	65
Anna Rice,	Jan. 13, 1878	17
Joseph E. Hitt,	July 28, 1878	42
(Died from wound received in army)		
Lizzie May French,	Sept. 11, 1878	14
Dr. Benj. G. Stephens,	Jan. 10, 1879	59
Chloe A. Cheney,	March 22, 1879	67
Mary E. Black,	April 4, 1879	57
William T. Thomas,	April 28, 1879	24
Mary C. Rice,	Oct. 11, 1879	14
Caroline C. Thomas,	Jan. 30, 1880	60
Thomas W. Withers,	Feb. 12, 1880	78
Catharine Felker,	Feb. 29, 1880	66
Elizabeth Atchison,	April 15, 1880	73
David R. Wingert,	April 18, 1880	63
Henry H. Newcomer,	April 24, 1880	44
John F. Stanger,	Sept. 12, 1880	81
Laura Ellen Stewart,	Dec. 13, 1880	46
John A. Miller,	Nov. 1, 1880	67
Emily Hitt,	March 1, 1881	69
Jacob Keedy,	March 15, 1881	84
Susan Keedy,	May 27, 1881	79
Barbara Knodle,	July 2, 1881	85
Mary J. Long,	July 15, 1881	40
Elizabeth J. Glasgow,	Nov. 7, 1881	42
Sarah A. Newcomer,	Jan. 17, 1882	80
John Granger,	Feb. 2, 1882	62
Maria Greenfield,	Feb. 13, 1882	83
Jonathan Knodle,	Sept. 25, 1882	56
Francis J. Miller,	Oct. 21, 1882	22
John McCosh,	Oct. 23, 1882	32
William Johnson Gibbs,	Dec. 3, 1882	74
Benj. F. Withers,	Dec. 25, 1882	29
Mary V. Knodle,	Jan. 17, 1883	55
Aaron Quinby Allen,	Jan. 24, 1883	68
Ida Belle Cheney,	March 17, 1883	25
John McCosh,	March 19, 1883	59
Daniel J. Pinckney,	June 17, 1883	65
Daniel W. Stonebraker,	July 15, 1883	22
(Accidental death, drowning)		
Ida Butt,	July 26, 1883	33
Sarah Gibbs,	Feb. 1, 1884	72
Joshua Thomas,	March 18, 1884	73
John Donaldson,	Oct. 30, 1884	63
Elizabeth Withers,	Jan. 14, 1885	73
Charlotte L. Brayton,	May 9, 1885	64
Sibyl Sammis Hitt,	May 28, 1885	45
Charles E. Windle,	Aug. 24, 1885	19
(Accidental death, traction engine)		
Maria Louisa Miller,	Sept. 25, 1886	54
Lewellyn R. Stonebraker,	May 5, 1887	11
Gertrude Tice,	June 12, 1887	16
Frederick G. Petrie,	July 11, 1887	68
Franklin P. Withers,	Nov. 4, 1887	
(Accidental death, poison)		
Henry Withers,	Nov. 4, 1887	72
Jacob Long,	Jan. 29, 1888	63
Burris C. Withers,	March 20, 1888	15
Calvin A. Potter,	June 23, 1888	50
Benj. F. Mumma,	July 5, 1888	38
Daniel S. Mumma,	Sept. 10, 1888	70
James W. Woltz,	May 26, 1889	72
Willard P. Knodle,	June 5, 1889	10
Philoma C. Stonebraker,	Aug. 29, 1899	59
Barbara Hershey Hitt,	Feb. 2, 1890	84
Henry J. Farwell,	April 2, 1890	69
Blanch E. Thomas,	June 9, 1890	11
John Craddock,	July 12, 1890	50
Elias Williams,	Oct. 6, 1890	67
Charlotte Wolf,	March 16, 1891	38
Elizabeth Keedy,	April 30, 1891	58
Howard McCoy,	Jan. 10, 1892	11
Sarah A. Sharer,	June 6, 1892	58

Original from

Peter Knodle, Aug. 3, 1892.....	70	Ann Rebecca Stouffer, Mar. 29, 1904... 44	
William Wolf, Oct. 14, 1892.....		Samuel Knodle, April 2, 1904..... 76	
Alice Crowell, Oct. 13, 1892.....	34	Rachel Lookabaugh, April 27, 1904..... 76	
Chas. Merryman, Nov. 21, 1892.....		Luella C. Potter, May 20, 1904..... 26	
Appolonia Hilger, Dec. 9, 1892.....	70	John T. Stewart, June 4, 1904..... 75	
Hiram Motter, Jan. 8, 1893.....	76	Maomi Mumma, Sept. 25, 1904..... 83	
Minnie M. Fager, May 24, 1893.....	32	Franklin F. Newcomer, Nov. 14, 1904.. 49	
Stephen H. Cheney, Jan. 4, 1894.....	81	Samuel F. Stonebraker, Dec. 14, 1904.. 33	
Robert S. Hitt, April 18, 1894.....	65	Thos. M. Heistand, Jan. 20, 1905..... 52	
Olive M. Hiestand, Aug. 21, 1894.....	13	George Sigler, Jan. 7, 1905..... 75	
Ann Mary Mumma, Oct. 13, 1894.....	67	Franklin W. Black, Jan. 29, 1905..... 86	
Elizabeth Stroh, Nov. 16, 1894.....	86	Alfred R. Binkley, Feb. 28, 1905..... 58	
Alice Rice Newcomer, Dec. 14, 1894....	22	Henry Sharer, Mar. 5, 1905..... 87	
Mary Miles, Feb. 23, 1895.....	85	Guy Blake, Apr. 11, 1905..... 23	
Daniel H. Smith, May 20, 1895.....	64	Margaret A. Ankeney, May 3, 1905..... 58	
Eldridge W. Smith, May 28, 1895.....	23	Charles R. Easton, Mar. 20, 1905..... 17	
(Accidental death, cause unknown)		Margaret C. Pinckney, June 4, 1905... 80	
Hezekiah T. Knight, Dec. 6, 1895.....	89	John Merryman, July 2, 1905..... 63	
Amelia Sharer, Dec. 17, 1895.....	88	James L. Mumma, Feb. 8, 1906..... 63	
Eugenia E. Blake, Jan. 26, 1896.....	37	Henry E. Newcomer, March 7, 1906... 35	
Cyrus B. Newcomer, March 17, 1896....	67	Mary Ellen McCoy, May 11, 1906..... 67	
Frank N. Tice, July 25, 1896.....	68	Samuel E. Stine, May 19, 1906..... 42	
Emma Bell Thomas, Nov. 14, 1896.....	15	Michael E. Miller, June 12, 1906..... 65	
Daniel Thomas, 1896.....	67	Allie E. Kable, Aug. 2, 1906..... 31	
Rev. Nicholas J. Stroh, Jan. 1, 1897....	98	Mary E. Pond, Sept. 11, 1906..... 82	
Eliza Jane Thomas, Feb. 5, 1897.....	41	Robert R. Hitt, Sept. 20, 1906..... 72	
Isaac Rice, May 3, 1897.....	70	Francis W. Stonebraker, Nov. 10, 1906. 73	
Edward Keedy, March 1, 1897.....	68	Anna Pearl Jones, Dec. 7, 1906..... 20	
Daniel B. Keedy, March 10, 1897.....	37	(Accidental death, burns)	
Edith Augusta Hitt, April 4, 1897.....	24	Ada May Kohl, Jan. 3, 1907..... 25	
Jacob H. Mumma, Oct. 4, 1897.....	72	Anna V. Downs, Jan. 30, 1907..... 68	
Francis W. Baker, Nov. 10, 1897.....	10	Nelson T. Potter, April 2, 1907..... 76	
Willard L. Pond, Nov. 28, 1897.....	81	Ann Elizabeth Sprecher, May 1, 1907... 54	
Frederick B. Brayton, Dec. 10, 1897....	79	Ferdinand King, July 19, 1907..... 80	
Rebecca Potter, 1897.....	84	Charles Newcomer, Aug. 11, 1907.....	
Mary M. Johnson, Feb. 4, 1898.....	18	Ann Virginia Withers, Oct. 17, 1907... 50	
Louisa A. Woltz, Apr. 10, 1898.....	76	Joseph Wagner, Jan. 14, 1908..... 81	
Emma E. Withers, April 18, 1898.....	55	Millard F. Thomas, Feb. 23, 1908..... 51	
Adolphus R. Long, May 6, 1898.....	59	Benj. F. Ridenour, Feb. 29, 1908..... 24	
(Accidental death, poison)		E. Augusta Swingley, Mar. 13, 1908... 64	
Abram Thomas, Aug. 28, 1898.....	79	John C. Granger, April 3, 1908..... 42	
Katherine J. King, Jan. 6, 1899.....	13	Samuel Merritt Hitt, May 10, 1908.... 40	
Jennie F. Keplinger, Mar. 28, 1899....	25	Benj. K. Shryock, July 10, 1908..... 82	
Andrew M. Hitt, May 2, 1899.....	72	Ethel A. Weaver, Dec. 1, 1908..... 21	
William S. Blake, June 7, 1899.....	78	Roulette Lookabaugh, May 16, 1909... 19	
Samuel Lookabaugh, Sept. 4, 1899.....	72	(Accidental death, gunshot wound)	
Catherine Row, Nov. 7, 1899.....	69	Rev. James M. Rees, July 2, 1909..... 72	
Elizabeth Swingley Allen, Mar. 19, 1900 77		L. Alma Newcomer, Aug. 18, 1909..... 52	
Henrietta King, Sept. 25, 1900.....	74	Hiram D. Felker, Nov. 30, 1909..... 74	
David Newcomer, Oct. 19, 1900.....	70	Harold Byron Watts, Dec. 20, 1909.... 11	
Martha Thomas, Nov. 13, 1900.....	51	Mrs. Irvin Carr, Dec. 23, 1909..... 49	
Catherine Rice, Dec. 26, 1900.....	103	Benjamin F. Tracy, Jan. 14, 1910..... 64	
Eliza Rine, Jan. 18, 1901.....		Ida Mae Baker, March 1, 1910..... 29	
Henry H. Clevidence, Jan. 26, 1901....	65	Thomas J. Avey, March 31, 1910..... 73	
Cicely Franklin, Mar. 26, 1901.....	25	Vina Granger, April 27, 1910..... 31	
Emeline Lenox Shaw, March 30, 1901..	75	Sophia Wolf, May 10, 1910..... 59	
John D. Lookabaugh, May 28, 1901....	45	Amanada Ellen Grove, June 10, 1910.. 65	
(Accidental death, railroad)		Martin H. Avey, Aug. 4, 1910..... 80	
Catherine Keplinger, August 8, 1901... 83		Eliza Rice, Aug. 22, 1910..... 89	
Gertrude Fager, April 10, 1902.....	13	M. T. Rohrer, Jan. 13, 1911..... 83	
Irvin T. Stevens, Sept. 8, 1902.....	26	John Hitt, Apr. 29, 1911..... 78	
Peter Funk, Sept. 11, 1902.....	84	Lavina Williams, May 2, 1911..... 77	
Robert D. McClure, Feb. 5, 1903.....	57	Nellie M. Thomas, May 24, 1911..... 26	
Olin M. Thomas, Mar. 1, 1903.....	30	Margaret Newcomer, July 5, 1911.... 66	
Maud K. Dickey, Mar. 31, 1903.....	27	Susan F. Thomas, July 12, 1911..... 78	
Upton Miller, Apr. 8, 1903.....	75	Mollie Kate Beard, July 14, 1911.... 44	
Christian Reynolds, July 27, 1903....	29	Emily A. Neff, July 30, 1911..... 58	
Elizabeth Myers, Sept. 17, 1903.....	72	Lydia A. Myers, Aug. 11, 1911..... 35	
Priscilla Sharer, Oct. 6, 1903.....		Ralph Edwin Allen, Aug. 12, 1911.... 13	
Jacob A. Knodle, Oct. 24, 1903.....	80	Florence B. Gloss, Oct. 14, 1911.... 54	
David A. Jackson, Nov. 19, 1903.....	77	William Lohafer, Dec. 31, 1911..... 73	
Catherine S. Blake, Dec. 22, 1903....	79	Samuel P. Mumma, Oct. 17, 1912.... 68	
Elizabeth M. Shryock, Feb. 9, 1904... 68		Eliza Jane Thomas, Jan. 17, 1913.... 64	
Daniel Rice, March 8, 1904.....	81	Frederick Peiper, Feb. 24, 1913.... 37	

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN