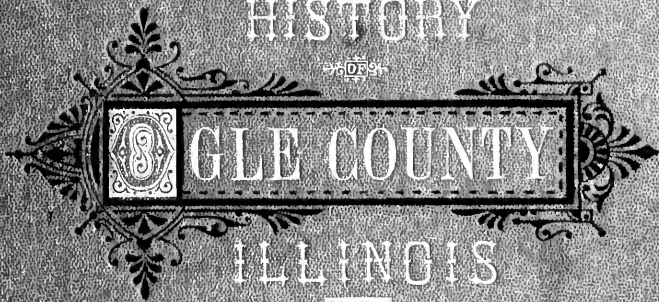


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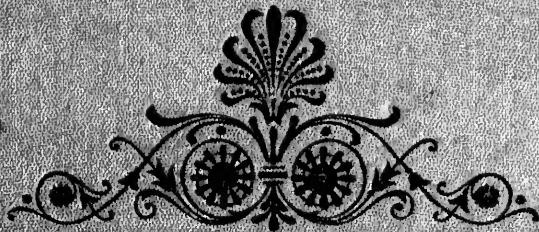
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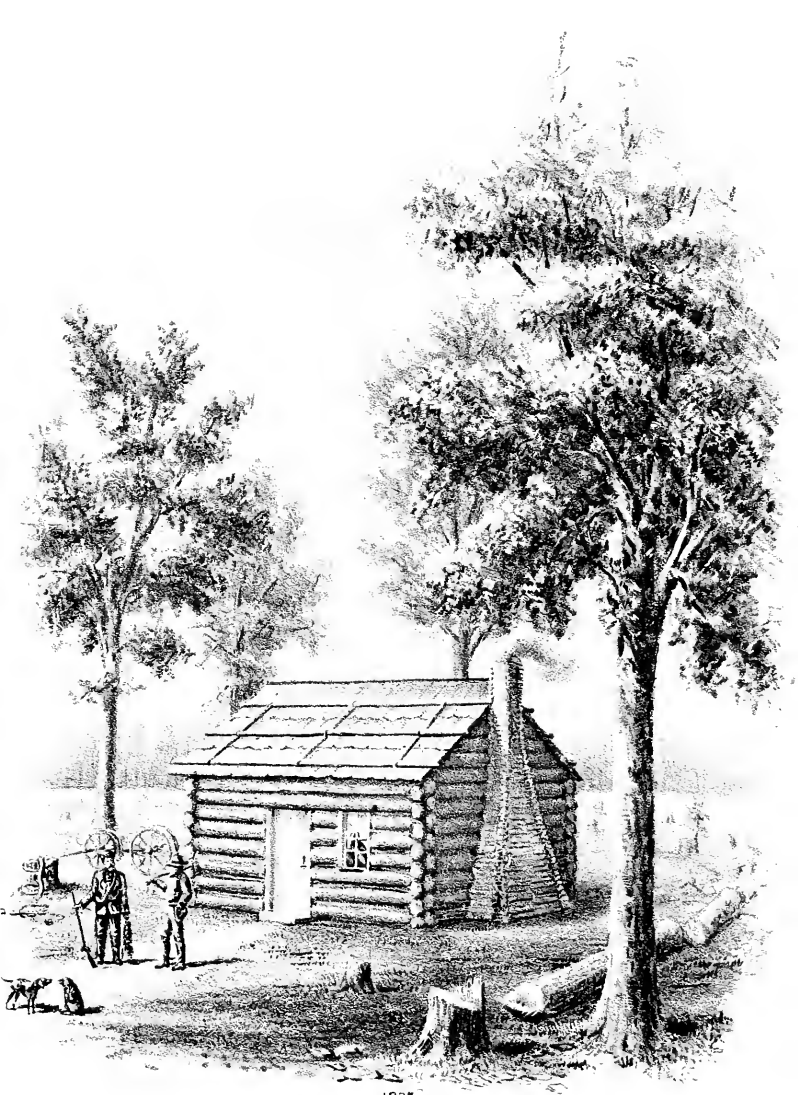


OGLE COUNTY

ILLINOIS

1878





1836

FIRST RESIDENCE IN OREGON
JAS. V. GALE'S

THE HISTORY
OF
OGLE COUNTY,
ILLINOIS,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY—ITS CITIES, TOWNS, ETC.

*A BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF ITS CITIZENS, WAR RECORD OF ITS
VOLUNTEERS IN THE LATE REBELLION, GENERAL
AND LOCAL STATISTICS,*

PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN,

HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST, HISTORY OF ILLINOIS,
MAP OF OGLE COUNTY, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,
MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS, ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
H. F. KETT & CO., TIMES BUILDING.
1878.



OTTAWAY & COLBERT, PRINTERS, 147 & 149 FIFTH AV., CHICAGO.

PREFACE.

Forty-eight years have come and gone since civilization's advance guards in the persons of ISAAC CHAMBERS and JOHN ANKENY, came to occupy and develop the rich agricultural lands and exercise dominion in the Mississippi* Country, erst the home of the wild, untutored red men, their wives and little ones, and the grazing places of the buffalo, the elk, the deer and other animals native to the climate, herbage and grasses. Had these pioneers or some of the others who immediately followed them, directed their attention to the keeping of a chronological journal or diary of events, to write a history of the country *now*, would be a comparatively easy task. In the absence of such records, the magnitude of the undertaking is very materially augmented, and rendered still more intricate and difficult by reason of the absence of nearly all the pioneer fathers and mothers who first came to gladden the prairie and forest wilds with their presence, and scatter the seeds of that better intelligence which, growing and spreading as year was added to year, until the country of their choice ranks second to none in modern accomplishments. The seeds they scattered ripened into the fullness of a plentiful harvest, and school-houses, churches, colleges, cities, towns, telegraphs, railroads and palatial-like residences occupy the old "camp grounds" of the Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies, and kindred tribes of red men.

The struggles, changes, and vicissitudes that forty-eight years evoke, are as trying to the minds as to the bodies of men. Physical and mental strength waste away together beneath accumulating years, and the memory of names, dates, and events becomes lost in the confusion brought by time and its restless, unceasing changes. Circumstances that were fresh in memory ten and twenty years after their occurrence, are almost, if not entirely, forgotten, when nearly fifty years have gone. If not entirely obliterated and effaced from memory's tablet, they are so nearly so that, when recalled by one seeking to preserve them, the recollections come slowly back, more like the memory of a midnight dream than of an actual occurrence, in which they were partial, if not active participants and prominent actors. The footprint of time leaves its impressions and destroying agencies upon every thing, and hence it would be unreasonable to suppose that the annals, incidents and happenings of nearly half a century, in a community like that whose history we have attempted to write, could be preserved intact and unbroken.

That part of this history of Ogle County relating to the *Prairie Pirates* is believed to be the only succinct, clear and reliable history ever published of the outrages and outlawry to which Ogle and adjoining counties were subjected for so many years. The facts relating to that reign of terror were obtained from different citizens who took a prominent and active part in the measures inaugurated to free themselves from the presence of the outlaws that defiled and corrupted the country and the courts, and held the people in terror from 1835 to 1845, when the piratical combination was broken up and dispersed. Many of the prominent and active members of the so-called Regulators have maintained a continuous residence in the county, where they have steadily grown in wealth, honor and influence; and while they regret the necessity for the organization of themselves as *Vigilantes* and the killing of the Driscolls, they believed then, as they believe now, that it was the only means of protecting their lives and their homes. We feel assured this chapter will be read with interest.

The passage of several years was marked in the pages of time after the first settlements were made at Buffalo Grove before any records of a public nature, relating to what is now Ogle County, were made. From the date of the first settlements by white men at Galena, until the organization of Ogle County in 1836, this territory, now so populous and full of business prosperity, was subject to the jurisdiction of the Fever River Country; and as matters of historical truth, many things of which we have written were collected from the early records of Jo Daviess County at Galena. However remote this source of

* Indian for Rocky River.

information may seem, as connected with the history of Ogle County, those records were invaluable aids to the authors of this book. Without them and the information therein preserved, this history would be very incomplete and imperfect. With this single exception the gentlemen entrusted with the duty of writing this history were forced to depend upon the memory and intelligence of the few surviving pioneer settlers for a very large share of facts and information relating to immediate local events until after the organization of the county by act of the legislature, approved January 16, 1836, the first election for county officers December 24, 1836, and the first session of the County Commissioners' Court January 3, 1837.

For these reasons it is not to be expected this volume will be entirely accurate as to names, dates, etc., or that it will be so perfect as to be above and beyond criticism, for the book is yet to be written and printed that can justly claim the meed of perfection; but it is the publishers' hope, as it is their belief, that it will be found measurably correct and generally accurate and reliable. Industrious and studied care has been exercised to make it a standard book of reference, as well as one of interest, to the general reader. If in such a multiplicity of names, dates, etc., some errors are not detected, it will be strange, indeed.

Such as it is, our offering is completed, and it only remains for us to acknowledge our obligations to the gentlemen named below for the valuable information furnished by them, without which this history of Ogle County would not be so voluminous and comprehensive.

TO PHINEAS CHANEY, Hon. JAMES V. GALE, Captain GEORGE P. JACOBS, GEORGE W. PHELPS, ISAAC S. WOOLLEY, HUGH REA, SAMUEL WILSON, Esq., H. P. LASON, editor of the *Courier*, T. OSCAR JOHNSTON, editor of the *Reporter*, GEORGE W. HORMELL, County Clerk, and his accomplished and efficient deputy, JOHN MACK, ELBERT K. LIGHT, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and JONATHAN W. JENKINS, of Oregon; Prof. D. J. PINCKNEY, A. QUINBY ALLEN, Esq., Mrs. EMILY HITT, J. W. HITT, Esq., Prof. N. C. DOUGHERTY, SAMUEL KNODLE, FREDERICK B. BRAYTON, Esq., MARTIN T. ROHRER, Esq., and Mrs. ELIZABETH MCCOY, of Mount Morris; Capt. NATHANIEL SWINGLEY, THOMAS SMITH, of Creston; SILAS ST. JOHN MIX, PERRY NORTON and G. W. HAWKS, of Byron; GEO. D. READ, J. W. CLINTON, Col. J. D. STEVENSON, JAS. C. LUCKEY, Esq., and Hon. J. D. CAMPBELL, of Polo; ALFRED S. HOADLEY and E. L. OTIS, of Rochelle; SAMUEL MITCHELL, of Forreston; CHARLES THROOP, of Grand de Tour; and W. J. KEYES, of Daysville; this paragraph of acknowledgment is therefore respectfully dedicated.

To the ministers and official representatives of the various churches, and to the Superintendent, Principal and Teachers of the schools of the county, we are also under obligations for statistical and historical information. To the parties named above is due, in a great measure, whatever of merit may be ascribed to this undertaking.

To the people of the county in general, and the people of Oregon City in particular, our most grateful considerations are due for their universal kindness to our representatives and agents, who were charged with the labor of collecting and arranging the information herein presented to that posterity who will come in the not far distant by-and-by to fill the places of the fathers and mothers, so many of whose names and honorable biographies are to be found within the pages of this book.

In conclusion, the publishers express the sincere hope that before another forty-eight years will have passed, other and abler minds will have taken up and recorded the historical events that will follow after the close of this offering to the people of Ogle County, that the historical literature of the country may be fully preserved and maintained from county to nation.

H. F. KETT & CO.,

April, 1878.

Publishers.

CONTENTS.

HISTORICAL.

PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.																																																																																																																																																
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>History Northwest Territory</td><td style="text-align: right;">19</td></tr> <tr><td>Geographical Position</td><td style="text-align: right;">19</td></tr> <tr><td>Early Explorations</td><td style="text-align: right;">20</td></tr> <tr><td>Discovery of the Ohio</td><td style="text-align: right;">33</td></tr> <tr><td>English Explorations and Settlements</td><td style="text-align: right;">35</td></tr> <tr><td>American Settlements</td><td style="text-align: right;">60</td></tr> <tr><td>Division of the Northwest Territory</td><td style="text-align: right;">66</td></tr> <tr><td>Tecumseh and the War of 1812</td><td style="text-align: right;">70</td></tr> <tr><td>Black Hawk and the Black Hawk War</td><td style="text-align: right;">74</td></tr> <tr><td>Other Indian Troubles</td><td style="text-align: right;">79</td></tr> <tr><td>Present Condition of the Northwest</td><td style="text-align: right;">87</td></tr> <tr><td>Illinois</td><td style="text-align: right;">99</td></tr> <tr><td>Indiana</td><td style="text-align: right;">101</td></tr> <tr><td>Iowa</td><td style="text-align: right;">102</td></tr> <tr><td>Michigan</td><td style="text-align: right;">103</td></tr> <tr><td>Wisconsin</td><td style="text-align: right;">104</td></tr> <tr><td>Minnesota</td><td style="text-align: right;">106</td></tr> <tr><td>Nebraska</td><td style="text-align: right;">107</td></tr> <tr><td>History of Illinois</td><td style="text-align: right;">109</td></tr> <tr><td>Coal</td><td style="text-align: right;">125</td></tr> <tr><td>Compact of 1787</td><td style="text-align: right;">117</td></tr> </table>	History Northwest Territory	19	Geographical Position	19	Early Explorations	20	Discovery of the Ohio	33	English Explorations and Settlements	35	American Settlements	60	Division of the Northwest Territory	66	Tecumseh and the War of 1812	70	Black Hawk and the Black Hawk War	74	Other Indian Troubles	79	Present Condition of the Northwest	87	Illinois	99	Indiana	101	Iowa	102	Michigan	103	Wisconsin	104	Minnesota	106	Nebraska	107	History of Illinois	109	Coal	125	Compact of 1787	117	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>History of Illinois</td><td style="text-align: right;">132</td></tr> <tr><td>Chicago</td><td style="text-align: right;">132</td></tr> <tr><td>Early Discoveries</td><td style="text-align: right;">109</td></tr> <tr><td>Early Settlements</td><td style="text-align: right;">115</td></tr> <tr><td>Education</td><td style="text-align: right;">129</td></tr> <tr><td>French Occupation</td><td style="text-align: right;">112</td></tr> <tr><td>Genius of La Salle</td><td style="text-align: right;">113</td></tr> <tr><td>Material Resources</td><td style="text-align: right;">134</td></tr> <tr><td>Massacre at Ft. Dearborn</td><td style="text-align: right;">141</td></tr> <tr><td>Physical Features</td><td style="text-align: right;">121</td></tr> <tr><td>Progress of Development</td><td style="text-align: right;">123</td></tr> <tr><td>Religion and Morals</td><td style="text-align: right;">128</td></tr> <tr><td>War Record</td><td style="text-align: right;">130</td></tr> <tr><td>History of Ogle County</td><td style="text-align: right;">221</td></tr> <tr><td>Physical Geography</td><td style="text-align: right;">221</td></tr> <tr><td>Introductory</td><td style="text-align: right;">236</td></tr> <tr><td>Winnebago War</td><td style="text-align: right;">270</td></tr> <tr><td>Black Hawk War</td><td style="text-align: right;">275</td></tr> <tr><td>Local History</td><td style="text-align: right;">291</td></tr> <tr><td>Township Organization</td><td style="text-align: right;">325</td></tr> <tr><td>Circuit Records</td><td style="text-align: right;">344</td></tr> <tr><td>Prairie Pirates</td><td style="text-align: right;">350</td></tr> <tr><td>Bridge</td><td style="text-align: right;">380</td></tr> <tr><td>War History</td><td style="text-align: right;">384</td></tr> <tr><td>Railroads</td><td style="text-align: right;">423</td></tr> <tr><td>Northern Boundary</td><td style="text-align: right;">443</td></tr> </table>	History of Illinois	132	Chicago	132	Early Discoveries	109	Early Settlements	115	Education	129	French Occupation	112	Genius of La Salle	113	Material Resources	134	Massacre at Ft. 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Morris</td><td style="text-align: right;">533</td></tr> <tr><td>Polo</td><td style="text-align: right;">551</td></tr> <tr><td>Forreston</td><td style="text-align: right;">578</td></tr> <tr><td>Byron</td><td style="text-align: right;">589</td></tr> <tr><td>Chana</td><td style="text-align: right;">599</td></tr> <tr><td>Creston</td><td style="text-align: right;">603</td></tr> <tr><td>Davis Junction</td><td style="text-align: right;">606</td></tr> <tr><td>Grand de Tonr</td><td style="text-align: right;">607</td></tr> <tr><td>Daysville</td><td style="text-align: right;">611</td></tr> <tr><td>Other Towns</td><td style="text-align: right;">613</td></tr> </table>	History of Ogle Co.	347	Press	447	Mound Builders	455	Fossils and Petrifications	458	County Officers	460	Vote	462	Property Statement	464	Educational	465	Rock River Seminary	468	Old Settlers	479	Swamp Lands	482	River Improvement	483	County Poor	484	History of Towns:		Oregon	486	Rochelle	504	Mt. 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LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.

PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.																																																																												
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OGLE COUNTY WAR RECORD.

PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.																																																		
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Infantry	393																																																					
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17th	421																																																					
Artillery	421																																																					

BIOGRAPHICAL TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

	PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.
Oregon	617	Mt. Morris	768	Monroe	798
Flagr	651	Byron	840	Marion	823
Buffalo	675	Brookville	789	Nashua	639
Maryland	711	Eagle Point	812	Pine Rock	852
Forreston	721	Grand de Tour	808	Pine Creek	818
Dement	739	Lincoln	845	Scott	832
Leaf River	740	Lafayette	784	Taylor	807
Rockvale	753	Lynnville	793	White Rock	642

ABSTRACT OF ILLINOIS STATE LAWS.

	PAGE.	Forms:	PAGE.		PAGE.
Adoption of Children	160	Bonds	176	Game	158
Bills of Exchange and Prom- issory Notes	151	Chattel Mortgages	177	Interest	151
County Courts	155	Codicil	189	Jurisdiction of Courts	154
Conveyances	164	Lease of Farm and B'ld'gs	179	Limitation of Action	155
Church Organization	189	Lease of House	180	Landlord and Tenant	169
Descent	151	Landlord's Agreement	180	Liens	172
Deeds and Mortgages	157	Notes	174	Married Women	155
Drainage	163	Notice Tenant to Quit	181	Millers	159
Damages from Trespass	169	Orders	174	Marks and Brauds	159
Definition of Commercial Terms	173	Quit Claim Deed	185	Paupers	164
Exemptions from Forced Sale	156	Receipt	174	Roads and Bridges	161
Estrays	157	Real Estate Mortgage to secure paym't of Money	181	Surveyors and Surveys	160
Fences	168	Release	186	Suggestion to Persons purchas- ing Books by Subscription	190
Forms :		Tenant's Agreement	180	Taxes	154
Articles of Agreement	175	Tenant's Notice to Quit	181	Wills and Estates	152
Bills of Purchase	174	Warranty Deed	182	Weights and Measures	158
Bills of Sale	176	Will	187	Wolf Scalps	164

MISCELLANEOUS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.		PAGE.
Map of Ogle Co. Front.		Surveyors Measure	211	Population of Fifty Principal Cities of the U. S.	214
Constitution of United States	192	How to keep accounts	211	Population and Area of the United States	215
Electors of President and Vice-President, 1876	206	Interest Table	212	Population of the Principal Countries in the World	215
Practical Rules for every day use	207	Miscellaneous Table	212	Population Illinois	216 & 217
U. S. Government Land Meas- ure	210	Names of the States of the Union and their Significa- tions	213	Agricultural Productions of Illinois by Counties 1870	218
		Population of the U. S.	214		

R. 7. E. Baileville R. 8. E. R. 9. E. R. 10. E.

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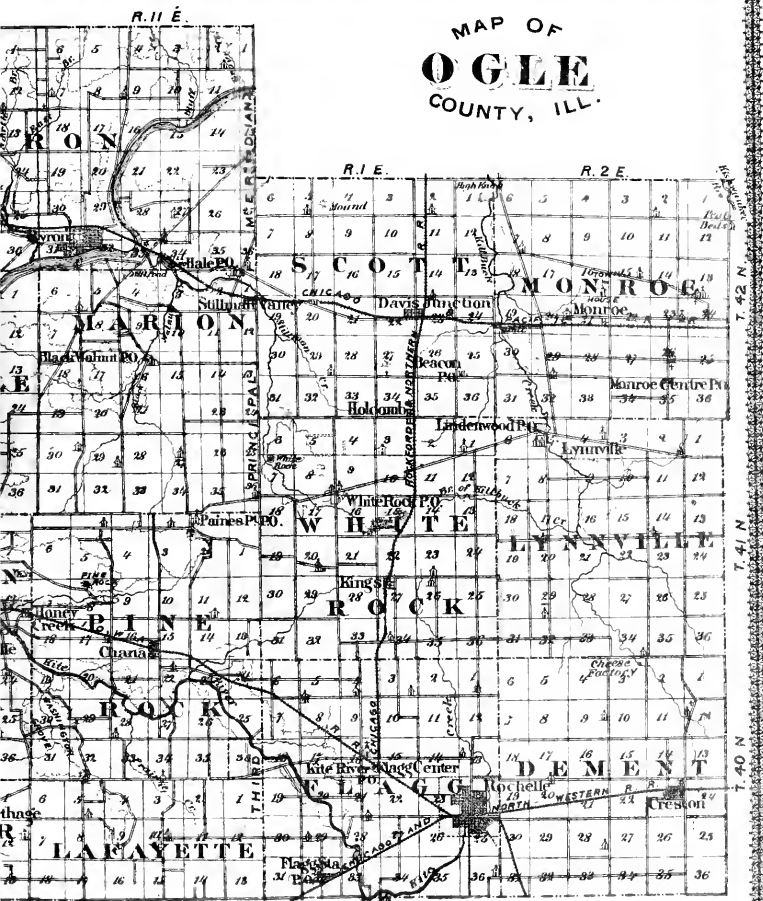
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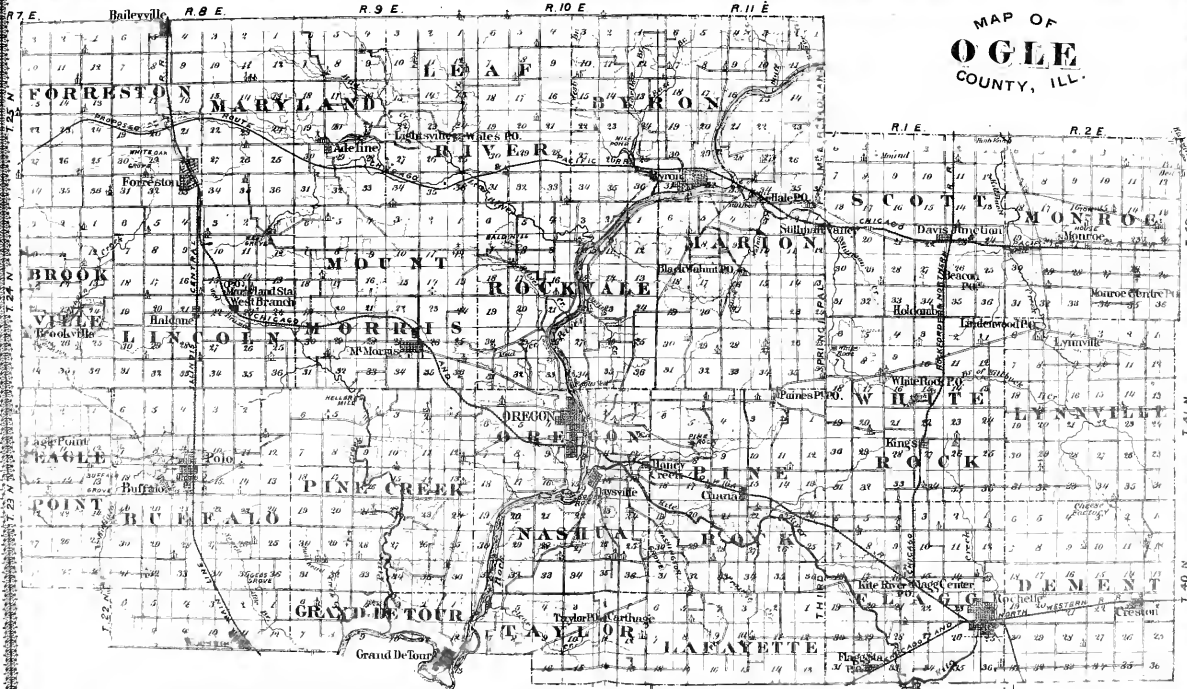


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MAP OF OGLE COUNTY, ILL.



MAP OF
OGLE
COUNTY, ILL.



THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

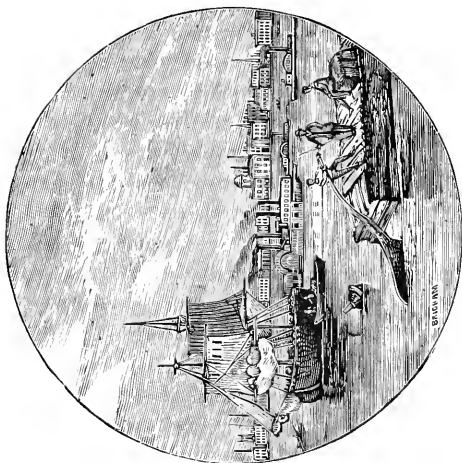
For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



THE WILD PRAIRIE.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33° , where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

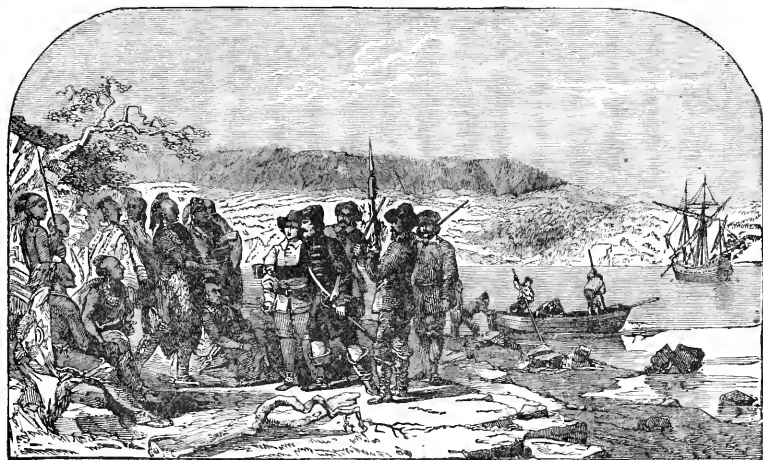
up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de LaSalle and Louis Hennepin.

After LaSalle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all his men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The *Seur de LaSalle* being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Creveœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Creveœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one *Seur de Luth*, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen *Hennepin* and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after *LaSalle* had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. *Hennepin* soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, he fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February, reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

“We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de LaSalle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

Louis Le Grand, Roi De France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of “*Vive le Roi*,” the column was erected by M. de LaSalle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. LaSalle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois, thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On his third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

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

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wā-bā, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



HUNTING.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maunee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

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

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



IROQUOIS CHIEF.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis de Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manceuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

“The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela.”

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the “Meadows,” where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

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

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimaenac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN..

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Vivial, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its chanuel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 2d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachian River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

“Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



A PRAIRIE STORM.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

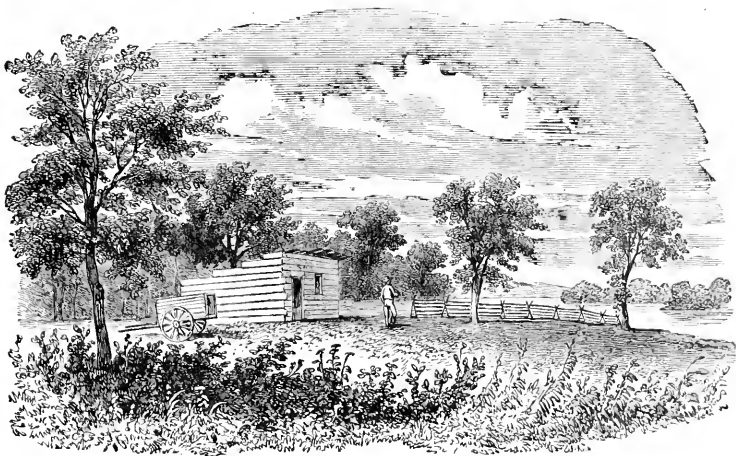
The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

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

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



BREAKING PRAIRIE.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Poncechartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Red-stone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that :

“In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made ; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada.”

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these :

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

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides :

“That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River ; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory.”

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

“The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant.”

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

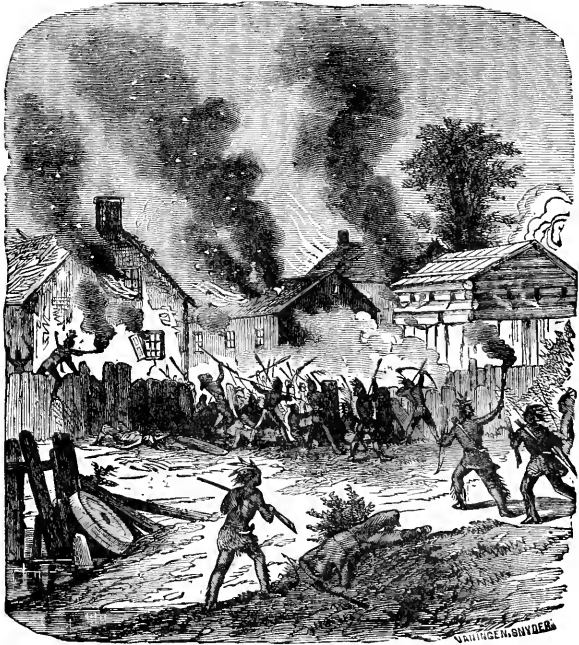
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chief-tain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

OTHER INDIAN TROUBLES.

Before leaving this part of the narrative, we will narrate briefly the Indian troubles in Minnesota and elsewhere by the Sioux Indians.

In August, 1862, the Sioux Indians living on the western borders of Minnesota fell upon the unsuspecting settlers, and in a few hours massacred ten or twelve hundred persons. A distressful panic was the immediate result, fully thirty thousand persons fleeing from their homes to districts supposed to be better protected. The military authorities at once took active measures to punish the savages, and a large number were killed and captured. About a year after, Little Crow, the chief, was killed by a Mr. Lampson near Scattered Lake. Of those captured, thirty were hung at Mankato, and the remainder, through fears of mob violence, were removed to Camp McClellan, on the outskirts of the City of Davenport. It was here that Big Eagle came into prominence and secured his release by the following order :



BIG EAGLE.

“Special Order, No. 430.

“WAR DEPARTMENT,

“ADJUTANT GENERAL’S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1864.

“Big Eagle, an Indian now in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, will, upon the receipt of this order, be immediately released from confinement and set at liberty.

“By order of the President of the United States.

“Official :

“E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass’t Adj’t Gen.*

“CAPT. JAMES VANDERVENTER, *Com’y Sub. Vols.*

“Through Com’g Gen’l, Washington, D. C.”

Another Indian who figures more prominently than Big Eagle, and who was more cowardly in his nature, with his band of Modoc Indians, is noted in the annals of the New Northwest: we refer to Captain Jack. This distinguished Indian, noted for his cowardly murder of Gen. Canby, was a chief of a Modoc tribe of Indians inhabiting the border lands between California and Oregon. This region of country comprises what is known as the “Lava Beds,” a tract of land described as utterly impenetrable, save by those savages who had made it their home.

The Modocs are known as an exceedingly fierce and treacherous race. They had, according to their own traditions, resided here for many generations, and at one time were exceedingly numerous and powerful. A famine carried off nearly half their numbers, and disease, indolence and the vices of the white man have reduced them to a poor, weak and insignificant tribe.

Soon after the settlement of California and Oregon, complaints began to be heard of massacres of emigrant trains passing through the Modoc country. In 1847, an emigrant train, comprising eighteen souls, was entirely destroyed at a place since known as “Bloody Point.” These occurrences caused the United States Government to appoint a peace commission, who, after repeated attempts, in 1864, made a treaty with the Modocs, Snakes and Klamaths, in which it was agreed on their part to remove to a reservation set apart for them in the southern part of Oregon.

With the exception of Captain Jack and a band of his followers, who remained at Clear Lake, about six miles from Klamath, all the Indians complied. The Modocs who went to the reservation were under chief Schonchin. Captain Jack remained at the lake without disturbance until 1869, when he was also induced to remove to the reservation. The Modocs and the Klamaths soon became involved in a quarrel, and Captain Jack and his band returned to the Lava Beds.

Several attempts were made by the Indian Commissioners to induce them to return to the reservation, and finally becoming involved in a

difficulty with the commissioner and his military escort, a fight ensued, in which the chief and his band were routed. They were greatly enraged, and on their retreat, before the day closed, killed eleven inoffensive whites.

The nation was aroused and immediate action demanded. A commission was at once appointed by the Government to see what could be done. It comprised the following persons: Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Rev. Dr. E. Thomas, a leading Methodist divine of California; Mr. A. B. Meacham, Judge Rosborough, of California, and a Mr. Dyer, of Oregon. After several interviews, in which the savages were always aggressive, often appearing with scalps in their belts, Bogus Charley came to the commission on the evening of April 10, 1873, and informed them that Capt. Jack and his band would have a "talk" to-morrow at a place near Clear Lake, about three miles distant. Here the Commissioners, accompanied by Charley, Riddle, the interpreter, and Boston Charley repaired. After the usual greeting the council proceedings commenced. On behalf of the Indians there were present: Capt. Jack, Black Jim, Schnac Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man, and Hooker Jim. They had no guns, but carried pistols. After short speeches by Mr. Meacham, Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, Chief Schonchin arose to speak. He had scarcely proceeded when, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, Capt. Jack drew his pistol and shot Gen. Canby dead. In less than a minute a dozen shots were fired by the savages, and the massacre completed. Mr. Meacham was shot by Schonchin, and Dr. Thomas by Boston Charley. Mr. Dyer barely escaped, being fired at twice. Riddle, the interpreter, and his squaw escaped. The troops rushed to the spot where they found Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas dead, and Mr. Meacham badly wounded. The savages had escaped to their impenetrable fastnesses and could not be pursued.

The whole country was aroused by this brutal massacre; but it was not until the following May that the murderers were brought to justice. At that time Boston Charley gave himself up, and offered to guide the troops to Capt. Jack's stronghold. This led to the capture of his entire gang, a number of whom were murdered by Oregon volunteers while on their way to trial. The remaining Indians were held as prisoners until July when their trial occurred, which led to the conviction of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Hooker Jim, Broncho, *alias* One-Eyed Jim, and Slotuck, who were sentenced to be hanged. These sentences were approved by the President, save in the case of Slotuck and Broncho whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life. The others were executed at Fort Klamath, October 3, 1873.

These closed the Indian troubles for a time in the Northwest, and for several years the borders of civilization remained in peace. They were again involved in a conflict with the savages about the country of the



CAPTAIN JACK, THE MODOC CHIEFTAIN.

Black Hills, in which war the gallant Gen. Custer lost his life. Just now the borders of Oregon and California are again in fear of hostilities; but as the Government has learned how to deal with the Indians, they will be of short duration. The red man is fast passing away before the march of the white man, and a few more generations will read of the Indians as one of the nations of the past.

The Northwest abounds in memorable places. We have generally noticed them in the narrative, but our space forbids their description in detail, save of the most important places. Detroit, Cincinnati, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and their kindred towns have all been described. But ere we leave the narrative we will present our readers with an account of the Kinzie house, the old landmark of Chicago, and the discovery of the source of the Mississippi River, each of which may well find a place in the annals of the Northwest.

Mr. John Kinzie, of the Kinzie house, represented in the illustration, established a trading house at Fort Dearborn in 1804. The stockade had been erected the year previous, and named Fort Dearborn in honor of the Secretary of War. It had a block house at each of the two angles, on the southern side a sallyport, a covered way on the north side, that led down to the river, for the double purpose of providing means of escape, and of procuring water in the event of a siege.

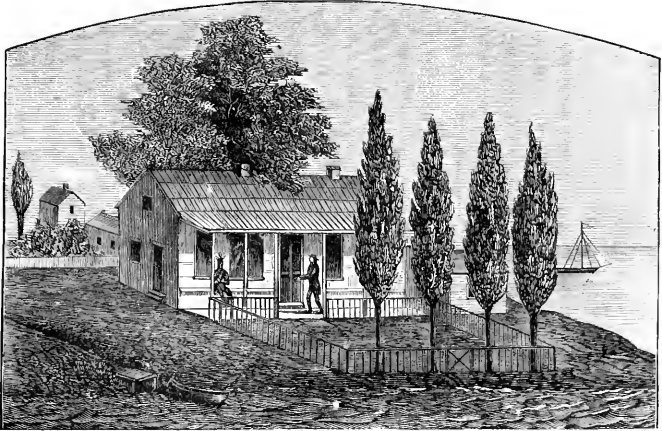
Fort Dearborn stood on the south bank of the Chicago River, about half a mile from its mouth. When Major Whistler built it, his soldiers hauled all the timber, for he had no oxen, and so economically did he work that the fort cost the Government only fifty dollars. For a while the garrison could get no grain, and Whistler and his men subsisted on acorns. Now Chicago is the greatest grain center in the world.

Mr. Kinzie bought the hut of the first settler, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, on the site of which he erected his mansion. Within an inclosure in front he planted some Lombardy poplars, seen in the engraving, and in the rear he soon had a fine garden and growing orchard.

In 1812 the Kinzie house and its surroundings became the theater of stirring events. The garrison of Fort Dearborn consisted of fifty-four men, under the charge of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Lenai T. Helm (son-in-law to Mrs. Kinzie), and Ensign Ronan. The surgeon was Dr. Voorhees. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieutenant Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian voyagers with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and the Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

After the battle of Tippecanoe it was observed that some of the leading chiefs became sullen, for some of their people had perished in that conflict with American troops.

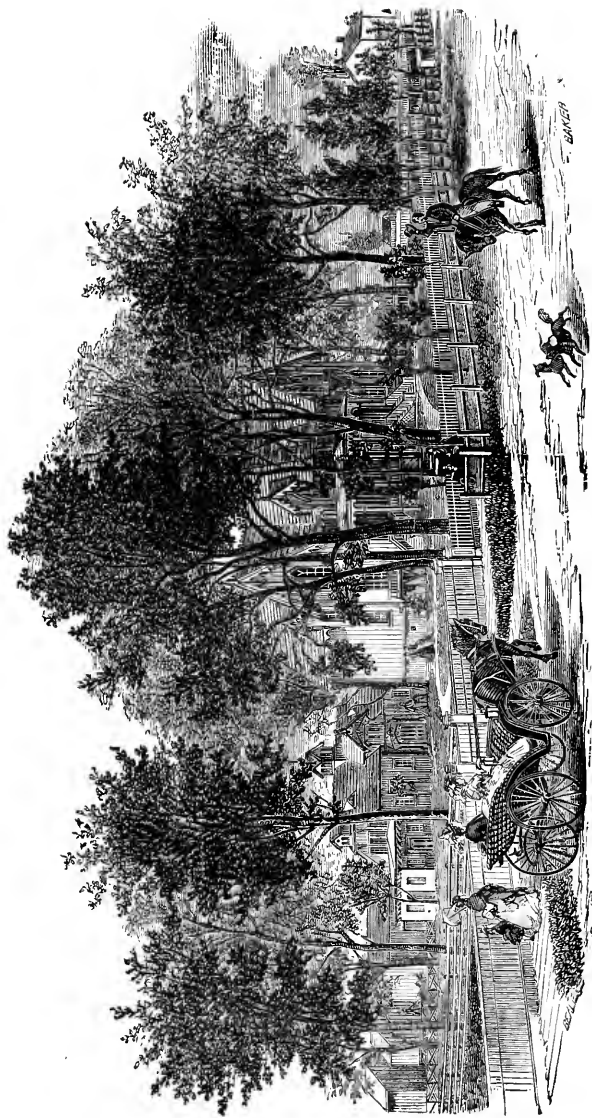
One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house pale with terror, and exclaiming, "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Burns, a newly-made mother, living not far off.



KINZIE HOUSE.

Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river in boats, and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Burns and her infant, not a day old, were conveyed in safety to the shelter of the guns of Fort Dearborn, and the rest of the white inhabitants fled. The Indians were a scalping party of Winnebagoes, who hovered around the fort some days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were not disturbed by alarms.

Chicago was then so deep in the wilderness, that the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain, made on the 19th of June, 1812, did not reach the commander of the garrison at Fort Dearborn till the 7th of August. Now the fast mail train will carry a man from New York to Chicago in twenty-seven hours, and such a declaration might be sent, every word, by the telegraph in less than the same number of minutes.



VILLAGE RESIDENCE.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST.

Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



A REPRESENTATIVE PIONEER.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gardon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,

from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and Gov. Morton, of Indiana. To recount the share of the glories of the campaign won by our Western troops is a needless task, except to mention the fact that Illinois gave to the nation the President who saved

it, and sent out at the head of one of its regiments the general who led its armies to the final victory at Appomattox. The struggle, on the

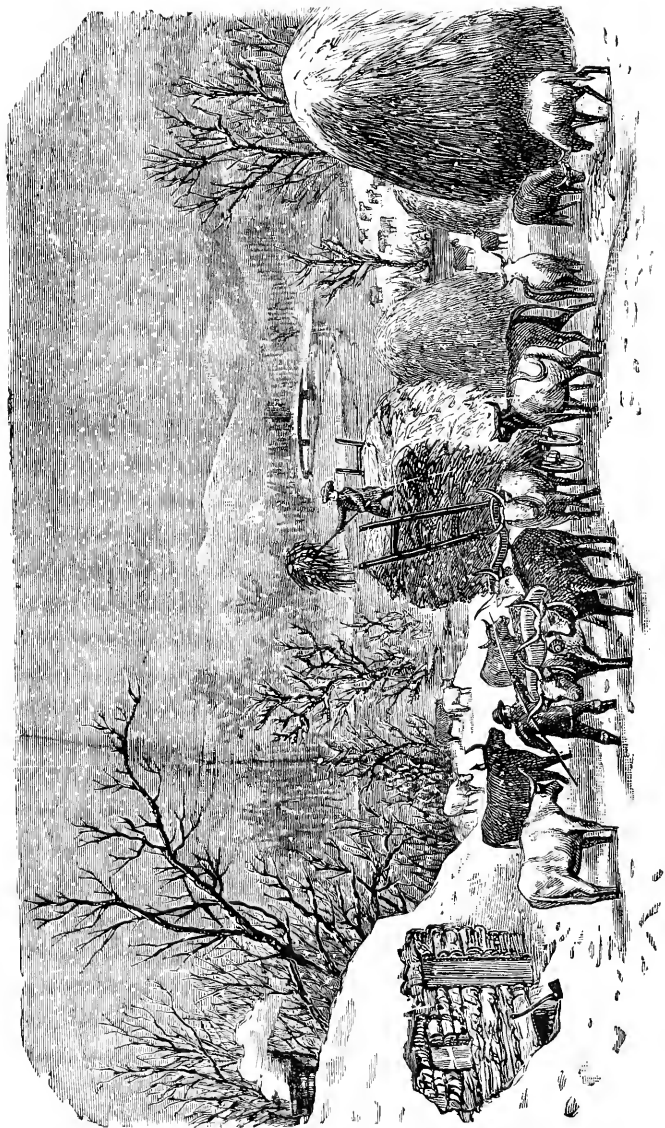


FARM VIEW IN WINTER.

whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree this prosperity was an inflated one, and with the rest of the Union we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four



SPRING SCENE.



PIONEERS' FIRST WINTER.

years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of



APPLE HARVEST.

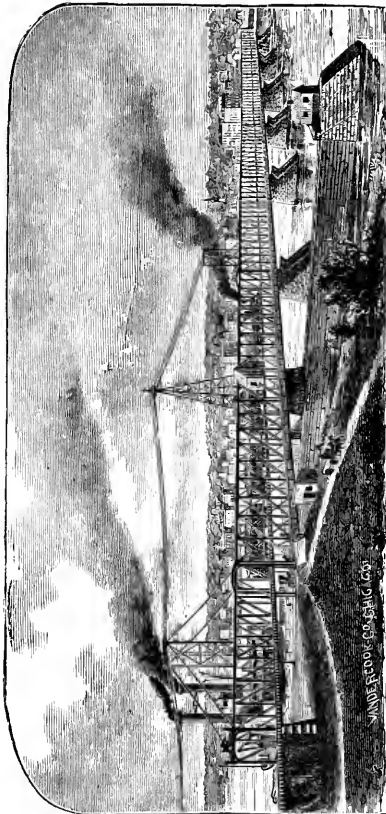
the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly



GREAT IRON BRIDGE OF C. R. I. & P. R.R., CROSSING MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT DAVENPORT.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold \$24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries

Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.



ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit. As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woolen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for

Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at \$4,870,937, with a balance of \$1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, \$840,031,703; equalized \$480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.



▲ WESTERN DWELLING.

INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, \$3,896,541 as against disbursements, \$3,532,406, leaving a balance, \$364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, \$3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warefare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

I O W A .

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the "divide" of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of \$20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic—are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812,

when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula — length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was \$398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, \$13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to \$2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to \$266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of \$800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and

signifying "Great Lake"), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorghum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, \$300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, \$14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, \$78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, \$1,045,933; of lumber, \$1,327,618; of home manufactures, \$338,423; of all live-stock, \$45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at \$85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached \$333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating \$602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, \$886,696; disbursements, \$906,329. Value of church property, \$4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of \$2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totalized 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

MINNESOTA.

Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superficies, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi—which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country—the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead—all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of scaled logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which, in 1869, gave returns to the amount of \$14,831,043.

Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being \$857,816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at \$2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of \$136,164, being a gain of \$44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Mississippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

N E B R A S K A .

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to \$53,000,000, being an increase of \$11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869-70 was \$77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

EARLY HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

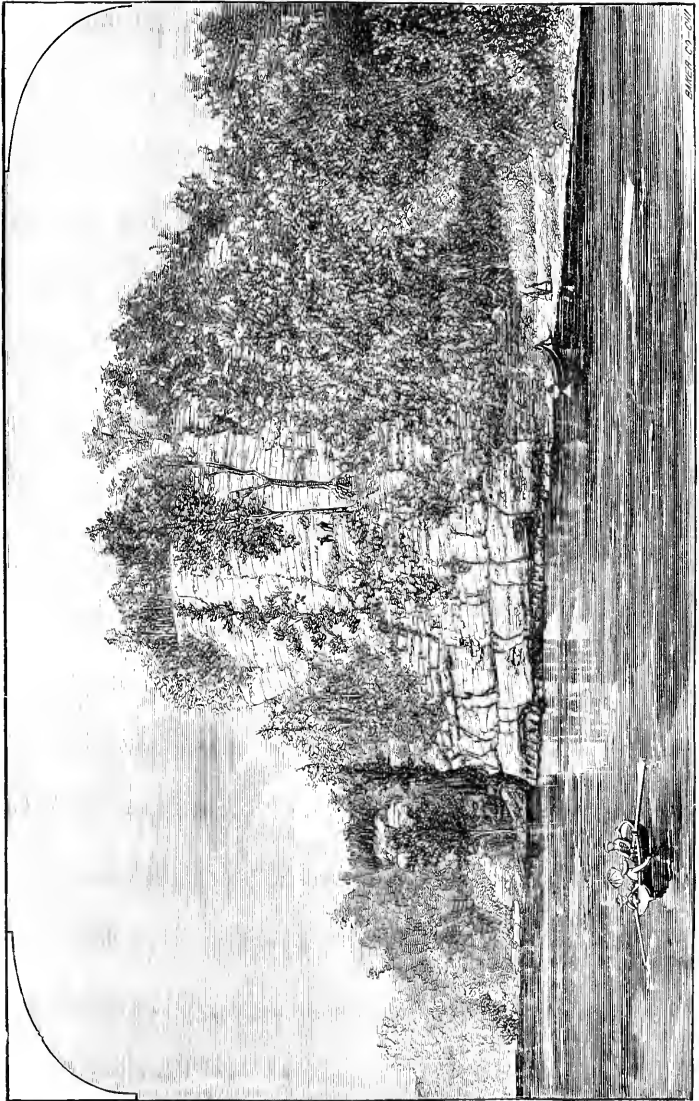
The name of this beautiful Prairie State is derived from *Illini*, a Delaware word signifying Superior Men. It has a French termination, and is a symbol of how the two races—the French and the Indians—were intermixed during the early history of the country.

The appellation was no doubt well applied to the primitive inhabitants of the soil whose prowess in savage warfare long withstood the combined attacks of the fierce Iroquois on the one side, and the no less savage and relentless Sacs and Foxes on the other. The Illinois were once a powerful confederacy, occupying the most beautiful and fertile region in the great Valley of the Mississippi, which their enemies coveted and struggled long and hard to wrest from them. By the fortunes of war they were diminished in numbers, and finally destroyed. “Starved Rock,” on the Illinois River, according to tradition, commemorates their last tragedy, where, it is said, the entire tribe starved rather than surrender.

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

The first European discoveries in Illinois date back over two hundred years. They are a part of that movement which, from the beginning to the middle of the seventeenth century, brought the French Canadian missionaries and fur traders into the Valley of the Mississippi, and which, at a later period, established the civil and ecclesiastical authority of France from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the foot-hills of the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains.

The great river of the West had been discovered by DeSoto, the Spanish conqueror of Florida, three quarters of a century before the French founded Quebec in 1608, but the Spanish left the country a wilderness, without further exploration or settlement within its borders, in which condition it remained until the Mississippi was discovered by the agents of the French Canadian government, Joliet and Marquette, in 1673. These renowned explorers were not the first white visitors to Illinois. In 1671—two years in advance of them—came Nicholas Perrot to Chicago. He had been sent by Talon as an agent of the Canadian government to



STARVED ROCK, ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER, LA SALLE CO., ILL.

call a great peace convention of Western Indians at Green Bay, preparatory to the movement for the discovery of the Mississippi. It was deemed a good stroke of policy to secure, as far as possible, the friendship and co-operation of the Indians, far and near, before venturing upon an enterprise which their hostility might render disastrous, and which their friendship and assistance would do so much to make successful; and to this end Perrot was sent to call together in council the tribes throughout the Northwest, and to promise them the commerce and protection of the French government. He accordingly arrived at Green Bay in 1671, and procuring an escort of Pottawattamies, proceeded in a bark canoe upon a visit to the Miamis, at Chicago. Perrot was therefore the first European to set foot upon the soil of Illinois.

Still there were others before Marquette. In 1672, the Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, bore the standard of the Cross from their mission at Green Bay through western Wisconsin and northern Illinois, visiting the Foxes on Fox River, and the Masquontines and Kickapoos at the mouth of the Milwaukee. These missionaries penetrated on the route afterwards followed by Marquette as far as the Kickapoo village at the head of Lake Winnebago, where Marquette, in his journey, secured guides across the portage to the Wisconsin.

The oft-repeated story of Marquette and Joliet is well known. They were the agents employed by the Canadian government to discover the Mississippi. Marquette was a native of France, born in 1637, a Jesuit priest by education, and a man of simple faith and of great zeal and devotion in extending the Roman Catholic religion among the Indians. Arriving in Canada in 1666, he was sent as a missionary to the far Northwest, and, in 1668, founded a mission at Sault Ste. Marie. The following year he moved to La Pointe, in Lake Superior, where he instructed a branch of the Hurons till 1670, when he removed south, and founded the mission at St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinaw. Here he remained, devoting a portion of his time to the study of the Illinois language under a native teacher who had accompanied him to the mission from La Pointe, till he was joined by Joliet in the Spring of 1673. By the way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, they entered the Mississippi, which they explored to the mouth of the Arkansas, and returned by the way of the Illinois and Chicago Rivers to Lake Michigan.

On his way up the Illinois, Marquette visited the great village of the Kaskaskias, near what is now Utica, in the county of LaSalle. The following year he returned and established among them the mission of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, which was the first Jesuit mission founded in Illinois and in the Mississippi Valley. The intervening winter he had spent in a hut which his companions erected on the Chicago River, a few leagues from its mouth. The founding of this mission was the last

act of Marquette's life. He died in Michigan, on his way back to Green Bay, May 18, 1675.

FIRST FRENCH OCCUPATION.

The first French occupation of the territory now embraced in Illinois was effected by LaSalle in 1680, seven years after the time of Marquette and Joliet. LaSalle, having constructed a vessel, the "Griffin," above the falls of Niagara, which he sailed to Green Bay, and having passed thence in canoes to the mouth of the St. Joseph River, by which and the Kankakee he reached the Illinois, in January, 1680, erected Fort *Crevecoeur*, at the lower end of Peoria Lake, where the city of Peoria is now situated. The place where this ancient fort stood may still be seen just below the outlet of Peoria Lake. It was destined, however, to a temporary existence. From this point, LaSalle determined to descend the Mississippi to its mouth, but did not accomplish this purpose till two years later—in 1682. Returning to Fort Frontenac for the purpose of getting materials with which to rig his vessel, he left the fort in charge of Touti, his lieutenant, who during his absence was driven off by the Iroquois Indians. These savages had made a raid upon the settlement of the Illinois, and had left nothing in their track but ruin and desolation. Mr. Davidson, in his History of Illinois, gives the following graphic account of the picture that met the eyes of LaSalle and his companions on their return :

"At the great town of the Illinois they were appalled at the scene which opened to their view. No hunter appeared to break its death-like silence with a salutatory whoop of welcome. The plain on which the town had stood was now strewn with charred fragments of lodges, which had so recently swarmed with savage life and hilarity. To render more hideous the picture of desolation, large numbers of skulls had been placed on the upper extremities of lodge-poles which had escaped the devouring flames. In the midst of these horrors was the rude fort of the spoilers, rendered frightful by the same ghastly relics. A near approach showed that the graves had been robbed of their bodies, and swarms of buzzards were discovered glutting their loathsome stomachs on the reeking corruption. To complete the work of destruction, the growing corn of the village had been cut down and burned, while the pits containing the products of previous years, had been rifled and their contents scattered with wanton waste. It was evident the suspected blow of the Iroquois had fallen with relentless fury."

Tonti had escaped LaSalle knew not whither. Passing down the lake in search of him and his men, LaSalle discovered that the fort had been destroyed, but the vessel which he had partly constructed was still

on the stocks, and but slightly injured. After further fruitless search, failing to find Tonti, he fastened to a tree a painting representing himself and party sitting in a canoe and bearing a pipe of peace, and to the painting attached a letter addressed to Tonti.

Tonti had escaped, and, after untold privations, taken shelter among the Pottawattamies near Green Bay. These were friendly to the French. One of their old chiefs used to say, "There were but three great captains in the world, himself, Tonti and LaSalle."

GENIUS OF LASALLE.

We must now return to LaSalle, whose exploits stand out in such bold relief. He was born in Rouen, France, in 1643. His father was wealthy, but he renounced his patrimony on entering a college of the Jesuits, from which he separated and came to Canada a poor man in 1666. The priests of St. Sulpice, among whom he had a brother, were then the proprietors of Montreal, the nucleus of which was a seminary or convent founded by that order. The Superior granted to LaSalle a large tract of land at LaChine, where he established himself in the fur trade. He was a man of daring genius, and outstripped all his competitors in exploits of travel and commerce with the Indians. In 1669, he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois Confederacy, at Onondaga, in the heart of New York, and, obtaining guides, explored the Ohio River to the falls at Louisville.

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

city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown and a body of troops by which he beat back the invading Iroquois and cleared the passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step, as we have seen, was to advance to the Falls with all his outfit for building a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated LaSalle and plotted against him, because he had abandoned them and co-operated with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his superior success in opening new channels of commerce. At LaChine he had taken the trade of Lake Ontario, which but for his presence there would have gone to Quebec. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottawa he was constructing sailing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of the small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his own companions, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were prematurely ended.

In 1682, LaSalle, having completed his vessel at Peoria, descended the Mississippi to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. Erecting a standard on which he inscribed the arms of France, he took formal possession of the whole valley of the mighty river, in the name of Louis XIV., then reigning, in honor of whom he named the country LOUISIANA.

LaSalle then went to France, was appointed Governor, and returned with a fleet and immigrants, for the purpose of planting a colony in Illinois. They arrived in due time in the Gulf of Mexico, but failing to find the mouth of the Mississippi, up which LaSalle intended to sail, his supply ship, with the immigrants, was driven ashore and wrecked on Matagorda Bay. With the fragments of the vessel he constructed a stockade and rude huts on the shore for the protection of the immigrants, calling the post Fort St. Louis. He then made a trip into New Mexico, in search of silver mines, but, meeting with disappointment, returned to find his little colony reduced to forty souls. He then resolved to travel on foot to Illinois, and, starting with his companions, had reached the valley of the Colorado, near the mouth of Trinity river, when he was shot by one of his men. This occurred on the 19th of March, 1687.

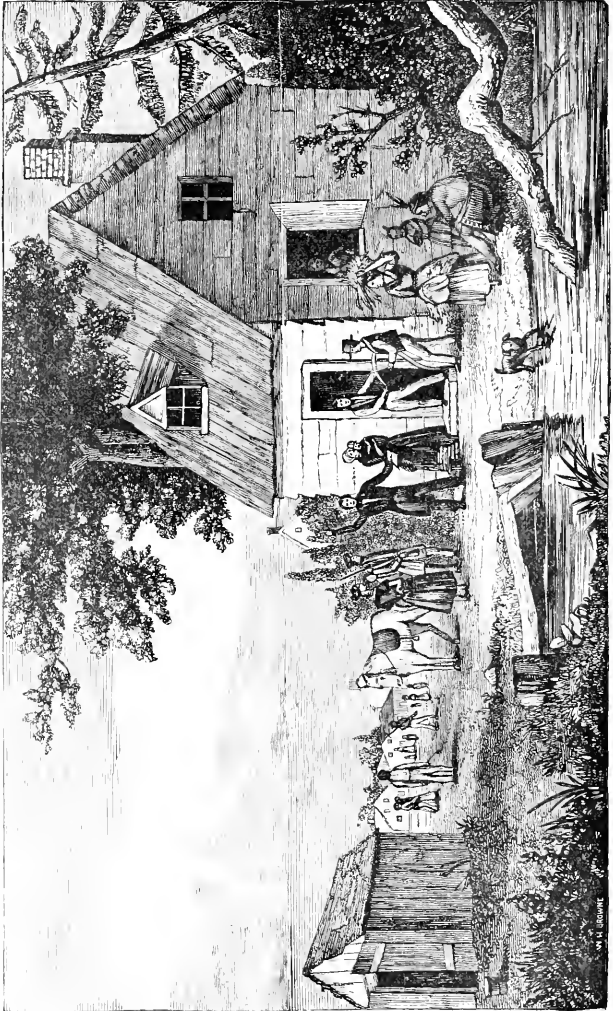
Dr. J. W. Foster remarks of him: "Thus fell, not far from the banks of the Trinity, Robert Cavalier de la Salle, one of the grandest characters that ever figured in American history—a man capable of originating the vastest schemes, and endowed with a will and a judgment capable of carrying them to successful results. Had ample facilities been placed by the King of France at his disposal, the result of the colonization of this continent might have been far different from what we now behold."

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

A temporary settlement was made at Fort St. Louis, or the old Kaskaskia village, on the Illinois River, in what is now LaSalle County, in 1682. In 1690, this was removed, with the mission connected with it, to Kaskaskia, on the river of that name, emptying into the lower Mississippi in St. Clair County. Cahokia was settled about the same time, or at least, both of these settlements began in the year 1690, though it is now pretty well settled that Cahokia is the older place, and ranks as the oldest permanent settlement in Illinois, as well as in the Mississippi Valley. The reason for the removal of the old Kaskaskia settlement and mission, was probably because the dangerous and difficult route by Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage had been almost abandoned, and travelers and traders passed down and up the Mississippi by the Fox and Wisconsin River route. They removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi in order to be in the line of travel from Canada to Louisiana, that is, the lower part of it, for it was all Louisiana then south of the lakes.

During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population probably never exceeded ten thousand, including whites and blacks. Within that portion of it now included in Indiana, trading posts were established at the principal Miami villages which stood on the head waters of the Maumee, the Wea villages situated at Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and the Piankeshaw villages at Post Vincennes; all of which were probably visited by French traders and missionaries before the close of the seventeenth century.

In the vast territory claimed by the French, many settlements of considerable importance had sprung up. Biloxi, on Mobile Bay, had been founded by D'Iberville, in 1699; Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac had founded Detroit in 1701; and New Orleans had been founded by Bienville, under the auspices of the Mississippi Company, in 1718. In Illinois also, considerable settlements had been made, so that in 1730 they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs. In that portion of the country, on the east side of the Mississippi, there were five distinct settlements, with their respective villages, viz.: Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia Creek and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia, and four miles above Fort Chartres; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia; Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia River, five miles above its confluence with the Mississippi; and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. To these must be added St. Genevieve and St. Louis, on the west side of the Mississippi. These, with the exception of St. Louis, are among



AN EARLY SETTLEMENT.

W. H. BROWN

the oldest French towns in the Mississippi Valley. Kaskaskia, in its best days, was a town of some two or three thousand inhabitants. After it passed from the crown of France its population for many years did not exceed fifteen hundred. Under British rule, in 1773, the population had decreased to four hundred and fifty. As early as 1721, the Jesuits had established a college and a monastery in Kaskaskia.

Fort Chartres was first built under the direction of the Mississippi Company, in 1718, by M. de Boisbriant, a military officer, under command of Bienville. It stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, about eighteen miles below Kaskaskia, and was for some time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois.

In the Centennial Oration of Dr. Fowler, delivered at Philadelphia, by appointment of Gov. Beveridge, we find some interesting facts with regard to the State of Illinois, which we appropriate in this history:

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

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

In 1787 it was the object of the wisest and ablest legislation found in any merely human records. No man can study the secret history of

THE "COMPACT OF 1787,"

and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye these unborn States. The ordinance that on July 13, 1787, finally became the incorporating act, has a most marvelous history. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist of that day, and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory Virginia had ceded to the general government; but the South voted him down as often as it came up. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in

session in New York City. On July 5, Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe.

The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty. Cutler was a graduate of Yale—received his A.M. from Harvard, and his D.D. from Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had thus America's best indorsement. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. His name stood second only to that of Franklin as a scientist in America. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence, and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a company that desired to purchase a tract of land now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This Massachusetts company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent (lobbyist). On the 12th he represented a demand for 5,500,000 acres. This would reduce the national debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded. Jefferson's policy wanted to provide for the public credit, and this was a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The English minister invited him to dine with some of the Southern gentlemen. He was the center of interest.

The entire South rallied round him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends with the South, and, doubtless, using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most marked points were :

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary,

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

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

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it—he took his horse and buggy, and started for the constitutional convention in Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted, every Southern member voting for it, and only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voting against it. But as the States voted as States, Yates lost his vote, and the compact was put beyond repeal.

Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—a vast empire, the heart of the great valley—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and honesty. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared for a year and a day and an hour. In the light of these eighty-nine years I affirm that this act was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder, and tried to repeal the compact. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood a rock, in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

With all this timely aid it was, after all, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Illinois sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle-field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the State slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. The southern part of the State was settled from the slave States, and this population brought their laws, customs, and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the State. These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks, and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that, in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave States might bring their

slaves, if they would give them a chance to choose freedom or years of service and bondage for their children till they should become thirty years of age. If they chose freedom they must leave the State in sixty days or be sold as fugitives. Servants were whipped for offenses for which white men are fined. Each lash paid forty cents of the fine. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was whipped. These famous laws were imported from the slave States just as they imported laws for the inspection of flax and wool when there was neither in the State.

These Black Laws are now wiped out. A vigorous effort was made to protect slavery in the State Constitution of 1817. It barely failed. It was renewed in 1825, when a convention was asked to make a new constitution. After a hard fight the convention was defeated. But slaves did not disappear from the census of the State until 1850. There were mobs and murders in the interest of slavery. Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs—a sort of first-fruits of that long life of immortal heroes who saw freedom as the one supreme desire of their souls, and were so enamored of her that they preferred to die rather than survive her.

The population of 12,282 that occupied the territory in A.D. 1800, increased to 45,000 in A.D. 1818, when the State Constitution was adopted, and Illinois took her place in the Union, with a star on the flag and two votes in the Senate.

Shadrach Bond was the first Governor, and in his first message he recommended the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The simple economy in those days is seen in the fact that the entire bill for stationery for the first Legislature was only \$13.50. Yet this simple body actually enacted a very superior code.

There was no money in the territory before the war of 1812. Deer skins and coon skins were the circulating medium. In 1821, the Legislature ordained a State Bank on the credit of the State. It issued notes in the likeness of bank bills. These notes were made a legal tender for every thing, and the bank was ordered to loan to the people \$100 on personal security, and more on mortgages. They actually passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive these notes for land. The old French Lieutenant Governor, Col. Menard, put the resolution as follows: "Gentlemen of the Senate: It is moved and seconded *dat de notes of dis bank* be made land-office money. All in favor of dat motion say aye; all against it say no. It is decided in de affirmative. Now, gentlemen, I bet you one hundred dollar he never be land-office money!" Hard sense, like hard money, is always above par.

This old Frenchman presents a fine figure up against the dark background of most of his nation. They made no progress. They clung to their earliest and simplest implements. They never wore hats or cap

They pulled their blankets over their heads in the winter like the Indians, with whom they freely intermingled.

Demagogism had an early development. One John Grammar (only in name), elected to the Territorial and State Legislatures of 1816 and 1836, invented the policy of opposing every new thing, saying, "If it succeeds, no one will ask who voted against it. If it proves a failure, he could quote its record." In sharp contrast with Grammar was the character of D. P. Cook, after whom the county containing Chicago was named. Such was his transparent integrity and remarkable ability that his will was almost the law of the State. In Congress, a young man, and from a poor State, he was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was pre-eminent for standing by his committee, regardless of consequences. It was his integrity that elected John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. There were four candidates in 1824, Jackson, Clay, Crawford, and John Quincy Adams. There being no choice by the people, the election was thrown into the House. It was so balanced that it turned on his vote, and that he cast for Adams, electing him; then went home to face the wrath of the Jackson party in Illinois. It cost him all but character and greatness. It is a suggestive comment on the times, that there was no legal interest till 1830. It often reached 150 per cent., usually 50 per cent. Then it was reduced to 12, and now to 10 per cent.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE PRAIRIE STATE.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina. It embraces wide variety of climate. It is tempered on the north by the great inland, saltless, tideless sea, which keeps the thermometer from either extreme. Being a table land, from 600 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, one is prepared to find on the health maps, prepared by the general government, an almost clean and perfect record. In freedom from fever and malarial diseases and consumptions, the three deadly enemies of the American Saxon, Illinois, as a State, stands without a superior. She furnishes one of the essential conditions of a great people—sound bodies. I suspect that this fact lies back of that old Delaware word, Illini, superior men.

The great battles of history that have been determinative of dynasties and destinies have been strategical battles, chiefly the question of position. Thermopylæ has been the war-cry of freemen for twenty-four centuries. It only tells how much there may be in position. All this advantage belongs to Illinois. It is in the heart of the greatest valley in the world, the vast region between the mountains—a valley that could

feed mankind for one thousand years. It is well on toward the center of the continent. It is in the great temperate belt, in which have been found nearly all the aggressive civilizations of history. It has sixty-five miles of frontage on the head of the lake. With the Mississippi forming the western and southern boundary, with the Ohio running along the southeastern line, with the Illinois River and Canal dividing the State diagonally from the lake to the Lower Mississippi, and with the Rock and Wabash Rivers furnishing altogether 2,000 miles of water-front, connecting with, and running through, in all about 12,000 miles of navigable water.

But this is not all. These waters are made most available by the fact that the lake and the State lie on the ridge running into the great valley from the east. Within cannon-shot of the lake the water runs away from the lake to the Gulf. The lake now empties at both ends, one into the Atlantic and one into the Gulf of Mexico. The lake thus seems to hang over the land. This makes the dockage most serviceable; there are no steep banks to damage it. Both lake and river are made for use.

The climate varies from Portland to Richmond; it favors every product of the continent, including the tropics, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It produces every great nutriment of the world except bananas and rice. It is hardly too much to say that it is the most productive spot known to civilization. With the soil full of bread and the earth full of minerals; with an upper surface of food and an under layer of fuel; with perfect natural drainage, and abundant springs and streams and navigable rivers; half way between the forests of the North and the fruits of the South; within a day's ride of the great deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead, and zinc; containing and controlling the great grain, cattle, pork, and lumber markets of the world, it is not strange that Illinois has the advantage of position.

This advantage has been supplemented by the character of the population. In the early days when Illinois was first admitted to the Union, her population were chiefly from Kentucky and Virginia. But, in the conflict of ideas concerning slavery, a strong tide of emigration came in from the East, and soon changed this composition. In 1870 her non-native population were from colder soils. New York furnished 133,290; Ohio gave 162,623; Pennsylvania sent on 98,352; the entire South gave us only 206,734. In all her cities, and in all her German and Scandinavian and other foreign colonies, Illinois has only about one-fifth of her people of foreign birth.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

One of the greatest elements in the early development of Illinois is the Illinois and Michigan Canal, connecting the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers with the lakes. It was of the utmost importance to the State. It was recommended by Gov. Bond, the first governor, in his first message. In 1821, the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for surveying the route. Two bright young engineers surveyed it, and estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It finally cost \$8,000,000. In 1825, a law was passed to incorporate the Canal Company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Cook, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, another law—commissioners appointed, and work commenced with new survey and new estimates. In 1834–35, George Farquhar made an able report on the whole matter. This was, doubtless, the ablest report ever made to a western legislature, and it became the model for subsequent reports and action. From this the work went on till it was finished in 1848. It cost the State a large amount of money; but it gave to the industries of the State an impetus that pushed it up into the first rank of greatness. It was not built as a speculation any more than a doctor is employed on a speculation. But it has paid into the Treasury of the State an average annual net sum of over \$111,000.

Pending the construction of the canal, the land and town-lot fever broke out in the State, in 1834–35. It took on the malignant type in Chicago, lifting the town up into a city. The disease spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It is estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Towns and cities were exported to the Eastern market by the ship-load. There was no lack of buyers. Every up-ship came freighted with speculators and their money.

This distemper seized upon the Legislature in 1836–37, and left not one to tell the tale. They enacted a system of internal improvement without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by either railroad or river or canal, and those were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of \$200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence it was ordered that work should be commenced on both ends of

each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. The appropriations for these vast improvements were over \$12,000,000, and commissioners were appointed to borrow the money on the credit of the State. Remember that all this was in the early days of railroading, when railroads were luxuries; that the State had whole counties with scarcely a cabin; and that the population of the State was less than 400,000, and you can form some idea of the vigor with which these brave men undertook the work of making a great State. In the light of history I am compelled to say that this was only a premature throb of the power that actually slumbered in the soil of the State. It was Hercules in the cradle.

At this juncture the State Bank loaned its funds largely to Godfrey Gilman & Co., and to other leading houses, for the purpose of drawing trade from St. Louis to Alton. Soon they failed, and took down the bank with them.

In 1840, all hope seemed gone. A population of 480,000 were loaded with a debt of \$14,000,000. It had only six small cities, really only towns, namely: Chicago, Alton, Springfield, Quincy, Galena, Nauvoo. This debt was to be cared for when there was not a dollar in the treasury, and when the State had borrowed itself out of all credit, and when there was not good money enough in the hands of all the people to pay the interest of the debt for a single year. Yet, in the presence of all these difficulties, the young State steadily refused to repudiate. Gov. Ford took hold of the problem and solved it, bringing the State through in triumph.

Having touched lightly upon some of the more distinctive points in the history of the development of Illinois, let us next briefly consider the

MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

It is a garden four hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty miles wide. Its soil is chiefly a black sandy loam, from six inches to sixty feet thick. On the American bottoms it has been cultivated for one hundred and fifty years without renewal. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. It produces nearly everything green in the temperate and tropical zones. She leads all other States in the number of acres actually under plow. Her products from 25,000,000 of acres are incalculable. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, many varieties of building stone, fire clay, cuma clay, common brick clay, sand of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint—every thing needed for a high civilization. Left to herself, she has the elements of all greatness. The single item of coal is too vast for an appreciative

handling in figures. We can handle it in general terms like algebraical signs, but long before we get up into the millions and billions the human mind drops down from comprehension to mere symbolic apprehension.

When I tell you that nearly four-fifths of the entire State is underlaid with a deposit of coal more than forty feet thick on the average (now estimated, by recent surveys, at seventy feet thick), you can get some idea of its amount, as you do of the amount of the national debt. There it is! 41,000 square miles—one vast mine into which you could put any of the States; in which you could bury scores of European and ancient empires, and have room enough all round to work without knowing that they had been sepulchered there.

Put this vast coal-bed down by the other great coal deposits of the world, and its importance becomes manifest. Great Britain has 12,000 square miles of coal; Spain, 3,000; France, 1,719; Belgium, 578; Illinois about twice as many square miles as all combined. Virginia has 20,000 square miles; Pennsylvania, 16,000; Ohio, 12,000. Illinois has 41,000 square miles. One-seventh of all the known coal on this continent is in Illinois.

Could we sell the coal in this single State for one-seventh of one cent a ton it would pay the national debt. Converted into power, even with the wastage in our common engines, it would do more work than could be done by the entire race, beginning at Adam's wedding and working ten hours a day through all the centuries till the present time, and right on into the future at the same rate for the next 600,000 years.

Great Britain uses enough mechanical power to-day to give to each man, woman, and child in the kingdom the help and service of nineteen untiring servants. No wonder she has leisure and luxuries. No wonder the home of the common artisan has in it more luxuries than could be found in the palace of good old King Arthur. Think, if you can conceive of it, of the vast army of servants that slumber in the soil of Illinois, impatiently awaiting the call of Genius to come forth to minister to our comfort.

At the present rate of consumption England's coal supply will be exhausted in 250 years. When this is gone she must transfer her dominion either to the Indies, or to British America, which I would not resist; or to some other people, which I would regret as a loss to civilization.

COAL IS KING.

At the same rate of consumption (which far exceeds our own) the deposit of coal in Illinois will last 120,000 years.¹ And her kingdom shall be an everlasting kingdom.

Let us turn now from this reserve power to the *annual products* of

the State. We shall not be humiliated in this field. Here we strike the secret of our national credit. Nature provides a market in the constant appetite of the race. Men must eat, and if we can furnish the provisions we can command the treasure. All that a man hath will he give for his life.

According to the last census Illinois produced 30,000,000 of bushels of wheat. That is more wheat than was raised by any other State in the Union. She raised in 1875, 130,000,000 of bushels of corn—twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. She harvested 2,747,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop. The hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana. Go to Charleston, S. C., and see them peddling handfuls of hay or grass, almost as a curiosity, as we regard Chinese goods or the cryolite of Greenland; drink your coffee and *condensed milk*; and walk back from the coast for many a league through the sand and burs till you get up into the better atmosphere of the mountains, without seeing a waving meadow or a grazing herd; then you will begin to appreciate the meadows of the Prairie State, where the grass often grows sixteen feet high.

The value of her farm implements is \$211,000,000, and the value of her live stock is only second to the great State of New York. In 1875 she had 25,000,000 hogs, and packed 2,113,845, about one-half of all that were packed in the United States. This is no insignificant item. Pork is a growing demand of the old world. Since the laborers of Europe have gotten a taste of our bacon, and we have learned how to pack it dry in boxes, like dry goods, the world has become the market.

The hog is on the march into the future. His nose is ordained to uncover the secrets of dominion, and his feet shall be guided by the star of empire.

Illinois marketed \$57,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals—more than any other State, and a seventh of all the States.

Be patient with me, and pardon my pride, and I will give you a list of some of the things in which Illinois excels all other States.

Depth and richness of soil; per cent. of good ground; acres of improved land; large farms—some farms contain from 40,000 to 60,000 acres of cultivated land, 40,000 acres of corn on a single farm; number of farmers; amount of wheat, corn, oats and honey produced; value of animals for slaughter; number of hogs; amount of pork; number of horses—three times as many as Kentucky, the horse State.

Illinois excels all other States in miles of railroads and in miles of postal service, and in money orders sold per annum, and in the amount of lumber sold in her markets.

Illinois is only second in many important matters. This sample list comprises a few of the more important: Permanent school fund (good for a young state); total income for educational purposes; number of publishers of books, maps, papers, etc.; value of farm products and implements, and of live stock; in tons of coal mined.

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

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

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

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

She is only seventh in the production of wood, while she is the twelfth in area. Surely that is well done for the Prairie State. She now has much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years ago.

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactures \$205,000,000 worth of goods, which places her well up toward New York and Pennsylvania. The number of her manufacturing establishments increased from 1860 to 1870, 300 per cent.; capital employed increased 350 per cent., and the amount of product increased 400 per cent. She issued 5,500,000 copies of commercial and financial newspapers—only second to New York. She has 6,759 miles of railroad, thus leading all other States, worth \$636,458,000, using 3,245 engines, and 67,712 cars, making a train long enough to cover one-tenth of the entire roads of the State. Her stations are only five miles apart. She carried last year 15,795,000 passengers, an average of $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or equal to taking her entire population twice across the State. More than two-thirds of her land is within five miles of a railroad, and less than two per cent. is more than fifteen miles away.

The State has a large financial interest in the Illinois Central railroad. The road was incorporated in 1850, and the State gave each alternate section for six miles on each side, and doubled the price of the remaining land, so keeping herself good. The road received 2,595,000 acres of land, and pays to the State one-seventh of the gross receipts. The State receives this year \$350,000, and has received in all about \$7,000,000. It is practically the people's road, and it has a most able and gentlemanly management. Add to this the annual receipts from the canal, \$111,000, and a large per cent. of the State tax is provided for.

THE RELIGION AND MORALS

of the State keep step with her productions and growth. She was born of the missionary spirit. It was a minister who secured for her the ordinance of 1787, by which she has been saved from slavery, ignorance, and dishonesty. Rev. Mr. Wiley, pastor of a Scotch congregation in Randolph County, petitioned the Constitutional Convention of 1818 to recognize Jesus Christ as king, and the Scriptures as the only necessary guide and book of law. The convention did not act in the case, and the old Covenanters refused to accept citizenship. They never voted until 1824, when the slavery question was submitted to the people; then they all voted against it and cast the determining votes. Conscience has predominated whenever a great moral question has been submitted to the people.

But little mob violence has ever been felt in the State. In 1817 regulators disposed of a band of horse-thieves that infested the territory. The Mormon indignities finally awoke the same spirit. Alton was also the scene of a pro-slavery mob, in which Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs. The moral sense of the people makes the law supreme, and gives to the State unruffled peace.

With \$22,300,000 in church property, and 4,298 church organizations, the State has that divine police, the sleepless patrol of moral ideas, that alone is able to secure perfect safety. Conscience takes the knife from the assassin's hand and the bludgeon from the grasp of the highwayman. We sleep in safety, not because we are behind bolts and bars—these only fence against the innocent; not because a lone officer drowzes on a distant corner of a street; not because a sheriff may call his posse from a remote part of the county; but because *conscience* guards the very portals of the air and stirs in the deepest recesses of the public mind. This spirit issues within the State 9,500,000 copies of religious papers annually, and receives still more from without. Thus the crime of the State is only one-fourth that of New York and one-half that of Pennsylvania.

Illinois never had but one duel between her own citizens. In Belleville, in 1820, Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett arranged to vindicate injured honor. The seconds agreed to make it a sham, and make them shoot blanks. Stewart was in the secret. Bennett mistrusted something, and, unobserved, slipped a bullet into his gun and killed Stewart. He then fled the State. After two years he was caught, tried, convicted, and, in spite of friends and political aid, was hung. This fixed the code of honor on a Christian basis, and terminated its use in Illinois.

The early preachers were ignorant men, who were accounted eloquent according to the strength of their voices. But they set the style for all public speakers. Lawyers and political speakers followed this rule. Gov.

Ford says: "Nevertheless, these first preachers were of incalculable benefit to the country. They inculcated justice and morality. To them are we indebted for the first Christian character of the Protestant portion of the people."

In education Illinois surpasses her material resources. The ordinance of 1787 consecrated one thirty-sixth of her soil to common schools, and the law of 1818, the first law that went upon her statutes, gave three per cent. of all the rest to

EDUCATION.

The old compact secures this interest forever, and by its yoking morality and intelligence it precludes the legal interference with the Bible in the public schools. With such a start it is natural that we should have 11,050 schools, and that our illiteracy should be less than New York or Pennsylvania, and only about one-half of Massachusetts. We are not to blame for not having more than one-half as many idiots as the great States. These public schools soon made colleges inevitable. The first college, still flourishing, was started in Lebanon in 1828, by the M. E. church, and named after Bishop McKendree. Illinois College, at Jacksonville, supported by the Presbyterians, followed in 1830. In 1832 the Baptists built Shurtleff College, at Alton. Then the Presbyterians built Knox College, at Galesburg, in 1838, and the Episcopalians built Jubilee College, at Peoria, in 1847. After these early years colleges have rained down. A settler could hardly encamp on the prairie but a college would spring up by his wagon. The State now has one very well endowed and equipped university, namely, the Northwestern University, at Evanston, with six colleges, ninety instructors, over 1,000 students, and \$1,500,000 endowment.

Rev. J. M. Peck was the first educated Protestant minister in the State. He settled at Rock Spring, in St. Clair County, 1820, and left his impress on the State. Before 1837 only party papers were published, but Mr. Peck published a *Gazetteer of Illinois*. Soon after John Russell, of Bluffdale, published essays and tales showing genius. Judge James Hall published *The Illinois Monthly Magazine* with great ability, and an annual called *The Western Souvenir*, which gave him an enviable fame all over the United States. From these beginnings Illinois has gone on till she has more volumes in public libraries even than Massachusetts, and of the 44,500,000 volumes in all the public libraries of the United States, she has one-thirteenth. In newspapers she stands fourth. Her increase is marvelous. In 1850 she issued 5,000,000 copies; in 1860, 27,590,000; in 1870, 113,140,000. In 1860 she had eighteen colleges and seminaries; in 1870 she had eighty. That is a grand advance for the war decade.

This brings us to a record unsurpassed in the history of any age,

THE WAR RECORD OF ILLINOIS.

I hardly know where to begin, or how to advance, or what to say. I can at best give you only a broken synopsis of her deeds, and you must put them in the order of glory for yourself. Her sons have always been foremost on fields of danger. In 1832-33, at the call of Gov. Reynolds, her sons drove Blackhawk over the Mississippi.

When the Mexican war came, in May, 1846, 8,370 men offered themselves when only 3,720 could be accepted. The fields of Buena Vista and Vera Cruz, and the storming of Cerro Gordo, will carry the glory of Illinois soldiers along after the infamy of the cause they served has been forgotten. But it was reserved till our day for her sons to find a field and cause and foemen that could fitly illustrate their spirit and heroism. Illinois put into her own regiments for the United States government 256,000 men, and into the army through other States enough to swell the number to 290,000. This far exceeds all the soldiers of the federal government in all the war of the revolution. Her total years of service were over 600,000. She enrolled men from eighteen to forty-five years of age when the law of Congress in 1864—the test time—only asked for those from twenty to forty-five. Her enrollment was otherwise excessive. Her people wanted to go, and did not take the pains to correct the enrollment. Thus the basis of fixing the quota was too great, and then the quota itself, at least in the trying time, was far above any other State.

Thus the demand on some counties, as Monroe, for example, took every able-bodied man in the county, and then did not have enough to fill the quota. Moreover, Illinois sent 20,844 men for ninety or one hundred days, for whom no credit was asked. When Mr. Lincoln's attention was called to the inequality of the quota compared with other States, he replied, "The country needs the sacrifice. We must put the whip on the free horse." In spite of all these disadvantages Illinois gave to the country 73,000 years of service above all calls. With one-thirteenth of the population of the loyal States, she sent regularly one-tenth of all the soldiers, and in the peril of the closing calls, when patriots were few and weary, she then sent one-eighth of all that were called for by her loved and honored son in the white house. Her mothers and daughters went into the fields to raise the grain and keep the children together, while the fathers and older sons went to the harvest fields of the world. I knew a father and four sons who agreed that one of them must stay at home; and they pulled straws from a stack to see who might go. The father was left. The next day he came into the camp, saying: "Mother says she can get the crops in, and I am going, too." I know large Methodist churches from which every male member went to the army. Do you want to know

what these heroes from Illinois did in the field? Ask any soldier with a good record of his own, who is thus able to judge, and he will tell you that the Illinois men went in to win. It is common history that the greater victories were won in the West. When everything else looked dark Illinois was gaining victories all down the river, and dividing the confederacy. Sherman took with him on his great march forty-five regiments of Illinois infantry, three companies of artillery, and one company of cavalry. He could not avoid

GOING TO THE SEA.

If he had been killed, I doubt not the men would have gone right on. Lincoln answered all rumors of Sherman's defeat with, "It is impossible; there is a mighty sight of fight in 100,000 Western men." Illinois soldiers brought home 300 battle-flags. The first United States flag that floated over Richmond was an Illinois flag. She sent messengers and nurses to every field and hospital, to care for her sick and wounded sons. She said, "These suffering ones are my sons, and I will care for them."

When individuals had given all, then cities and towns came forward with their credit to the extent of many millions, to aid these men and their families.

Illinois gave the country the great general of the war—Ulysses S. Grant—since honored with two terms of the Presidency of the United States.

One other name from Illinois comes up in all minds, embalmed in all hearts, that must have the supreme place in this story of our glory and of our nation's honor; that name is Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.

The analysis of Mr. Lincoln's character is difficult on account of its symmetry.

In this age we look with admiration at his uncompromising honesty. And well we may, for this saved us. Thousands throughout the length and breadth of our country who knew him only as "Honest Old Abe," voted for him on that account; and wisely did they choose, for no other man could have carried us through the fearful night of the war. When his plans were too vast for our comprehension, and his faith in the cause too sublime for our participation; when it was all night about us, and all dread before us, and all sad and desolate behind us; when not one ray shone upon our cause; when traitors were haughty and exultant at the South, and fierce and blasphemous at the North; when the loyal men here seemed almost in the minority; when the stoutest heart quailed, the bravest cheek paled; when generals were defeating each other for place, and contractors were leeching out the very heart's blood of the prostrate republic: when every thing else had failed us, we looked at this calm, patient man standing like a rock in the storm, and said: "Mr. Lincoln

is honest, and we can trust him still." Holding to this single point with the energy of faith and despair we held together, and, under God, he brought us through to victory.

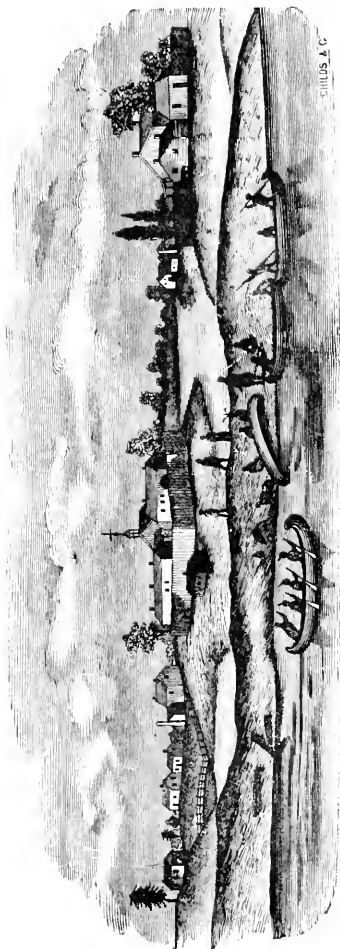
His practical wisdom made him the wonder of all lands. With such certainty did Mr. Lincoln follow causes to their ultimate effects, that his foresight of contingencies seemed almost prophetic.

He is radiant with all the great virtues, and his memory shall shed a glory upon this age that shall fill the eyes of men as they look into history. Other men have excelled him in some point, but, taken at all points, all in all, he stands head and shoulders above every other man of 6,000 years. An administrator, he saved the nation in the perils of unparalleled civil war. A statesman, he justified his measures by their success. A philanthropist, he gave liberty to one race and salvation to another. A moralist, he bowed from the summit of human power to the foot of the Cross, and became a Christian. A mediator, he exercised mercy under the most absolute abeyance to law. A leader, he was no partisan. A commander, he was untainted with blood. A ruler in desperate times, he was unsullied with crime. A man, he has left no word of passion, no thought of malice, no trick of craft, no act of jealousy, no purpose of selfish ambition. Thus perfected, without a model, and without a peer, he was dropped into these troubled years to adorn and embellish all that is good and all that is great in our humanity, and to present to all coming time the representative of the divine idea of free government.

It is not too much to say that away down in the future, when the republic has fallen from its niche in the wall of time; when the great war itself shall have faded out in the distance like a mist on the horizon; when the Anglo-Saxon language shall be spoken only by the tongue of the stranger; then the generations looking this way shall see the great president as the supreme figure in this vortex of history

CHICAGO.

It is impossible in our brief space to give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, which is in itself the greatest marvel of the Prairie State. This mysterious, majestic, mighty city, born first of water, and next of fire; sown in weakness, and raised in power; planted among the willows of the marsh, and crowned with the glory of the mountains; sleeping on the bosom of the prairie, and rocked on the bosom of the sea, the youngest city of the world, and still the eye of the prairie, as Damascus, the oldest city of the world, is the eye of the desert. With a commerce far exceeding that of Corinth on her isthmus, in the highway to the East; with the defenses of a continent piled around her by the thousand miles, making her far safer than Rome on the banks of the Tiber;



CHICAGO IN 1833.

with schools eclipsing Alexandria and Athens; with liberties more conspicuous than those of the old republics; with a heroism equal to the first Carthage, and with a sanctity scarcely second to that of Jerusalem—set your thoughts on all this, lifted into the eyes of all men by the miracle of its growth, illuminated by the flame of its fall, and transfigured by the divinity of its resurrection, and you will feel, as I do, the utter impossibility of compassing this subject as it deserves. Some impression of her importance is received from the shock her burning gave to the civilized world.

When the doubt of her calamity was removed, and the horrid fact was accepted, there went a shudder over all cities, and a quiver over all lands. There was scarcely a town in the civilized world that did not shake on the brink of this opening chasm. The flames of our homes reddened all skies. The city was set upon a hill, and could not be hid. All eyes were turned upon it. To have struggled and suffered amid the scenes of its fall is as distinguishing as to have fought at Thermopylae, or Salamis, or Hastings, or Waterloo, or Bunker Hill.

Its calamity amazed the world, because it was felt to be the common property of mankind.

The early history of the city is full of interest, just as the early history of such a man as Washington or Lincoln becomes public property, and is cherished by every patriot.

Starting with 560 acres in 1833, it embraced and occupied 23,000 acres in 1869, and, having now a population of more than 500,000, it commands general attention.

The first settler—Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies—came and began trade with the Indians in 1796. John Kinzie became his successor in 1804, in which year Fort Dearborn was erected.

A mere trading-post was kept here from that time till about the time of the Blackhawk war, in 1832. It was not the city. It was merely a cock crowing at midnight. The morning was not yet. In 1833 the settlement about the fort was incorporated as a town. The voters were divided on the propriety of such corporation, twelve voting for it and one against it. Four years later it was incorporated as a city, and embraced 560 acres.

The produce handled in this city is an indication of its power. Grain and flour were imported from the East till as late as 1837. The first exportation by way of experiment was in 1839. Exports exceeded imports first in 1842. The Board of Trade was organized in 1848, but it was so weak that it needed nursing till 1855. Grain was purchased by the wagon-load in the street.

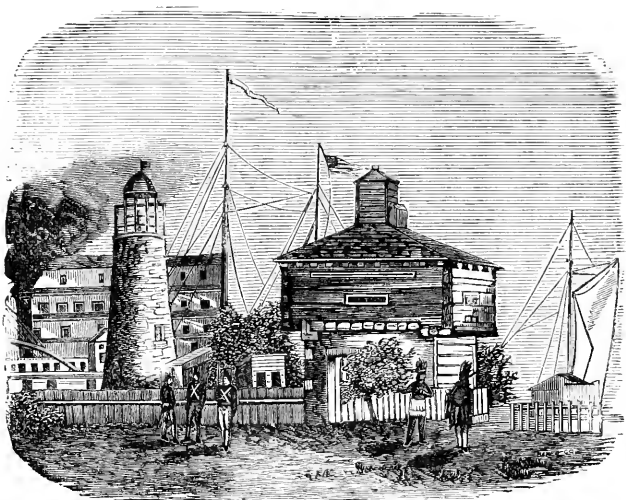
I remember sitting with my father on a load of wheat, in the long

line of wagons along Lake street, while the buyers came and untied the bags, and examined the grain, and made their bids. That manner of business had to cease with the day of small things. Now our elevators will hold 15,000,000 bushels of grain. The cash value of the produce handled in a year is \$215,000,000, and the produce weighs 7,000,000 tons or 700,000 car loads. This handles thirteen and a half ton each minute, all the year round. One tenth of all the wheat in the United States is handled in Chicago. Even as long ago as 1853 the receipts of grain in Chicago exceeded those of the goodly city of St. Louis, and in 1854 the exports of grain from Chicago exceeded those of New York and doubled those of St. Petersburg, Archangel, or Odessa, the largest grain markets in Europe.

The manufacturing interests of the city are not contemptible. In 1873 manufactories employed 45,000 operatives; in 1876, 60,000. The manufactured product in 1875 was worth \$177,000,000.

No estimate of the size and power of Chicago would be adequate that did not put large emphasis on the railroads. Before they came thundering along our streets canals were the hope of our country. But who ever thinks now of traveling by canal packets? In June, 1852, there were only forty miles of railroad connected with the city. The old Galena division of the Northwestern ran out to Elgin. But now, who can count the trains and measure the roads that seek a terminus or connection in this city? The lake stretches away to the north, gathering in to this center all the harvests that might otherwise pass to the north of us. If you will take a map and look at the adjustment of railroads, you will see, first, that Chicago is the great railroad center of the world, as New York is the commercial city of this continent; and, second, that the railroad lines form the iron spokes of a great wheel whose hub is this city. The lake furnishes the only break in the spokes, and this seems simply to have pushed a few spokes together on each shore. See the eighteen trunk lines, exclusive of eastern connections.

Pass round the circle, and view their numbers and extent. There is the great Northwestern, with all its branches, one branch creeping along the lake shore, and so reaching to the north, into the Lake Superior regions, away to the right, and on to the Northern Pacific on the left, swinging around Green Bay for iron and copper and silver, twelve months in the year, and reaching out for the wealth of the great agricultural belt and isothermal line traversed by the Northern Pacific. Another branch, not so far north, feeling for the heart of the Badger State. Another pushing lower down the Mississippi—all these make many connections, and tapping all the vast wheat regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and all the regions this side of sunset. There is that elegant road, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, running out a goodly number of



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

branches, and reaping the great fields this side of the Missouri River. I can only mention the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, *our* Illinois Central, described elsewhere, and the Chicago & Rock Island. Further around we come to the lines connecting us with all the eastern cities. The Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central and Great Western, give us many highways to the seaboard. Thus we reach the Mississippi at five points, from St. Paul to Cairo and the Gulf itself by two routes. We also reach Cincinnati and Baltimore, and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and New York. North and south run the water courses of the lakes and the rivers, broken just enough at this point to make a pass. Through this, from east to west, run the long lines that stretch from ocean to ocean.

This is the neck of the glass, and the golden sands of commerce must pass into our hands. Altogether we have more than 10,000 miles of railroad, directly tributary to this city, seeking to unload their wealth in our coffers. All these roads have come themselves by the infallible instinct of capital. Not a dollar was ever given by the city to secure one of them, and only a small per cent. of stock taken originally by her citizens, and that taken simply as an investment. Coming in the natural order of events, they will not be easily diverted.

There is still another showing to all this. The connection between New York and San Francisco is by the middle route. This passes inevitably through Chicago. St. Louis wants the Southern Pacific or Kansas Pacific, and pushes it out through Denver, and so on up to Cheyenne. But before the road is fairly under way, the Chicago roads shove out to Kansas City, making even the Kansas Pacific a feeder, and actually leaving St. Louis out in the cold. It is not too much to expect that Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory will find their great market in Chicago.

But these are not all. Perhaps I had better notice here the ten or fifteen new roads that have just entered, or are just entering, our city. Their names are all that is necessary to give. Chicago & St. Paul, looking up the Red River country to the British possessions; the Chicago, Atlantic & Pacific; the Chicago, Decatur & State Line; the Baltimore & Ohio; the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad; the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Cincinnati; the Chicago and Canada Southern; the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad. These, with their connections, and with the new connections of the old roads, already in process of erection, give to Chicago not less than 10,000 miles of new tributaries from the richest land on the continent. Thus there will be added to the reserve power, to the capital within reach of this city, not less than \$1,000,000,000.

Add to all this transporting power the ships that sail one every nine minutes of the business hours of the season of navigation; add, also, the canal boats that leave one every five minutes during the same time—and you will see something of the business of the city.

THE COMMERCE OF THIS CITY

has been leaping along to keep pace with the growth of the country around us. In 1852, our commerce reached the hopeful sum of \$20,000,000. In 1870 it reached \$400,000,000. In 1871 it was pushed up above \$450,000,000. And in 1875 it touched nearly double that.

One-half of our imported goods come directly to Chicago. Grain enough is exported directly from our docks to the old world to employ a semi-weekly line of steamers of 3,000 tons capacity. This branch is not likely to be greatly developed. Even after the great Welland Canal is completed we shall have only fourteen feet of water. The great ocean vessels will continue to control the trade.

The banking capital of Chicago is \$24,431,000. Total exchange in 1875, \$659,000,000. Her wholesale business in 1875 was \$294,000,000. The rate of taxes is less than in any other great city.

The schools of Chicago are unsurpassed in America. Out of a population of 300,000 there were only 186 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one unable to read. This is the best known record.

In 1831 the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846 there was often only one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the post-master nailed up old boot-legs on one side of his shop to serve as boxes for the nabobs and literary men.

It is an interesting fact in the growth of the young city that in the active life of the business men of that day the mail matter has grown to a daily average of over 6,500 pounds. It speaks equally well for the intelligence of the people and the commercial importance of the place, that the mail matter distributed to the territory immediately tributary to Chicago is seven times greater than that distributed to the territory immediately tributary to St. Louis.

The improvements that have characterized the city are as startling as the city itself. In 1831, Mark Beaubien established a ferry over the river, and put himself under bonds to carry all the citizens free for the privilege of charging strangers. Now there are twenty-four large bridges and two tunnels.

In 1833 the government expended \$30,000 on the harbor. Then commenced that series of manœuvres with the river that has made it one

of the world's curiosities. It used to wind around in the lower end of the town, and make its way rippling over the sand into the lake at the foot of Madison street. They took it up and put it down where it now is. It was a narrow stream, so narrow that even moderately small crafts had to go up through the willows and cat's tails to the point near Lake street bridge, and back up one of the branches to get room enough in which to turn around.

In 1844 the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads, which acted in wet weather as public squirt-guns. Keeping you out of the mud, they compromised by squirting the mud over you. The wooden-block pavements came to Chicago in 1857. In 1840 water was delivered by peddlers in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horse-power engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858, and horse railroads carried them to their work in 1859. The museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The city grew from 560 acres in 1833 to 23,000 in 1869. In 1834, the taxes amounted to \$48.90, and the trustees of the town borrowed \$60 more for opening and improving streets. In 1835, the legislature authorized a loan of \$2,000, and the treasurer and street commissioners resigned rather than plunge the town into such a gulf.

Now the city embraces 36 square miles of territory, and has 30 miles of water front, besides the outside harbor of refuge, of 400 acres, inclosed by a crib sea-wall. One-third of the city has been raised up an average of eight feet, giving good pitch to the 263 miles of sewerage. The water of the city is above all competition. It is received through two tunnels extending to a crib in the lake two miles from shore. The closest analysis fails to detect any impurities, and, received 35 feet below the surface, it is always clear and cold. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 of gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 of gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water-mains.

The three grand engineering exploits of the city are: First, lifting the city up on jack-screws, whole squares at a time, without interrupting the business, thus giving us good drainage; second, running the tunnels under the lake, giving us the best water in the world; and third, the turning the current of the river in its own channel, delivering us from the old abominations, and making decency possible. They redound about

equally to the credit of the engineering, to the energy of the people, and to the health of the city.

That which really constitutes the city, its indescribable spirit, its soul, the way it lights up in every feature in the hour of action, has not been touched. In meeting strangers, one is often surprised how some homely women marry so well. Their forms are bad, their gait uneven and awkward, their complexion is dull, their features are misshapen and mismatched, and when we see them there is no beauty that we should desire them. But when once they are aroused on some subject, they put on new proportions. They light up into great power. The real person comes out from its unseemly ambush, and captures us at will. They have power. They have ability to cause things to come to pass. We no longer wonder why they are in such high demand. So it is with our city.

There is no grand scenery except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to be forsaken. One soon ceases to believe in impossibilities. Balaams are the only prophets that are disappointed. The bottom that has been on the point of falling out has been there so long that it has grown fast. It can not fall out. It has all the capital of the world itching to get inside the corporation.

The two great laws that govern the growth and size of cities are, first, the amount of territory for which they are the distributing and receiving points; second, the number of medium or moderate dealers that do this distributing. Monopolists build up themselves, not the cities. They neither eat, wear, nor live in proportion to their business. Both these laws help Chicago.

The tide of trade is eastward—not up or down the map, but across the map. The lake runs up a wingdam for 500 miles to gather in the business. Commerce can not ferry up there for seven months in the year, and the facilities for seven months can do the work for twelve. Then the great region west of us is nearly all good, productive land. Dropping south into the trail of St. Louis, you fall into vast deserts and rocky districts, useful in holding the world together. St. Louis and Cincinnati, instead of rivaling and hurting Chicago, are her greatest sureties of dominion. They are far enough away to give sea-room,—farther off than Paris is from London,—and yet they are near enough to prevent the springing up of any other great city between them.

St. Louis will be helped by the opening of the Mississippi, but also hurt. That will put New Orleans on her feet, and with a railroad running over into Texas and so West, she will tap the streams that now crawl up the Texas and Missouri road. The current is East, not North, and a seaport at New Orleans can not permanently help St. Louis.

Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of one-

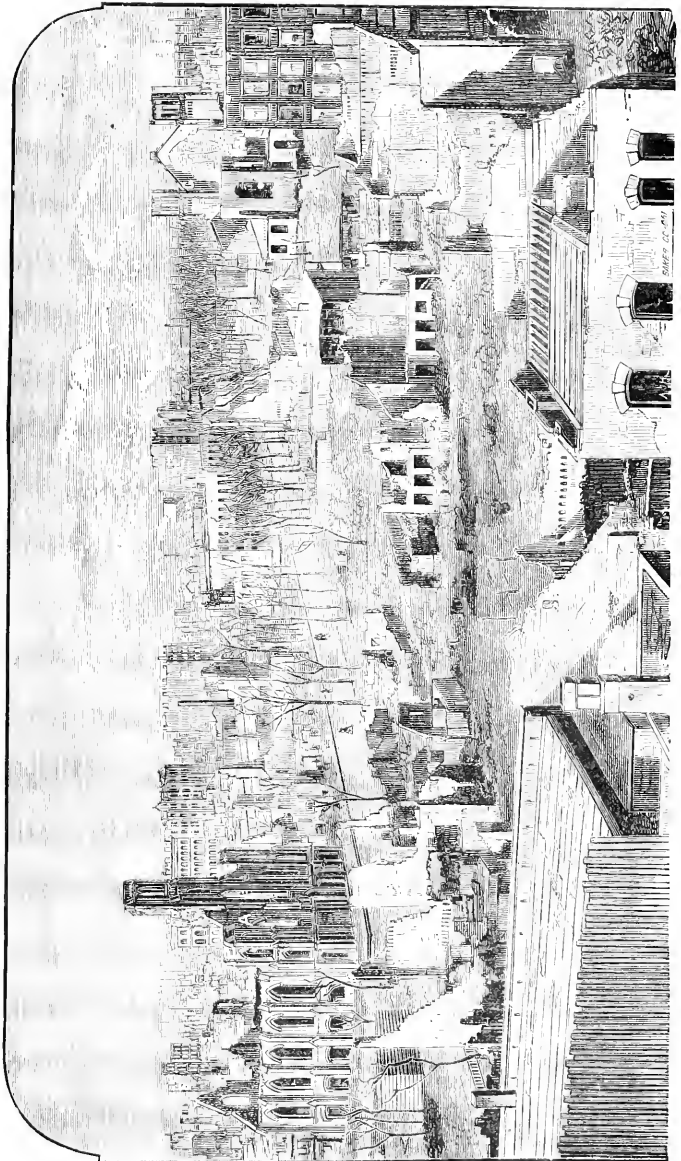
fourth of the territory of this great republic. This strip of seacoast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, or some other great port to be created for the South in the next decade. But Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years; at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature as a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be *the city of the future*.

MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812, Fort Dearborn became the theater of stirring events. The garrison consisted of fifty-four men under command of Captain Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm (son-in-law of Mrs. Kinzie) and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Captain Heald and Lieutenant Helm, and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian *voyageurs*, with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on most friendly terms with the Pottawattamies and Winnebagos, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing on his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house, pale with terror, and exclaiming: "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Barnes (just confined) living not far off. Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Barnes and her infant not a day old were safely conveyed. The rest of the inhabitants took shelter in the fort. This alarm was caused by a scalping party of Winnebagos, who hovered about the fort several days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were undisturbed.

On the 7th of August, 1812, General Hull, at Detroit, sent orders to Captain Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and to distribute all the United States property to the Indians in the neighborhood—a most insane order. The Pottawattamie chief, who brought the dispatch, had more wisdom than the commanding general. He advised Captain Heald not to make the distribution. Said he: "Leave the fort and stores as they are, and let the Indians make distribution for themselves; and while they are engaged in the business, the white people may escape to Fort Wayne."



RUINS OF CHICAGO.

Captain Heald held a council with the Indians on the afternoon of the 12th, in which his officers refused to join, for they had been informed that treachery was designed—that the Indians intended to murder the white people in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. Captain Heald, however, took the precaution to open a port-hole displaying a cannon pointing directly upon the council, and by that means saved his life.

Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Captain Heald not to confide in their promises, nor distribute the arms and munitions among them, for it would only put power into their hands to destroy the whites. Acting upon this advice, Heald resolved to withhold the munitions of war; and on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property had been made, the powder, ball and liquors were thrown into the river, the muskets broken up and destroyed.

Black Partridge, a friendly chief, came to Captain Heald, and said: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day: be careful on the march you are going to take." On that dark night vigilant Indians had crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of their promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river. The savages were exasperated and made loud complaints and threats.

On the following day when preparations were making to leave the fort, and all the inmates were deeply impressed with a sense of impending danger, Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, was discovered upon the Indian trail among the sand-hills on the borders of the lake, not far distant, with a band of mounted Miamis, of whose tribe he was chief, having been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle. When news of Hull's surrender reached Fort Wayne, he had started with this force to assist Heald in defending Fort Dearborn. He was too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the morning of the 15th.

It was a warm bright morning in the middle of August. Indications were positive that the savages intended to murder the white people; and when they moved out of the southern gate of the fort, the march was like a funeral procession. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul.

Capt. Wells, who had blackened his face with gun-powder in token of his fate, took the lead with his band of Miamis, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife by his side on horseback. Mr. Kinzie hoped by his personal influence to avert the impending blow, and therefore accompanied them, leaving his family in a boat in charge of a friendly Indian, to be taken to his trading station at the site of Niles, Michigan, in the event of his death.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

The procession moved slowly along the lake shore till they reached the sand-hills between the prairie and the beach, when the Pottawattamie escort, under the leadership of Blackbird, filed to the right, placing those hills between them and the white people. Wells, with his Miamis, had kept in the advance. They suddenly came rushing back, Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack us; form instantly." These words were quickly followed by a storm of bullets, which came whistling over the little hills which the treacherous savages had made the covert for their murderous attack. The white troops charged upon the Indians, drove them back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged between fifty-four soldiers, twelve civilians and three or four women (the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset) against five hundred Indian warriors. The white people, hopeless, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Ensign Ronan wielded his weapon vigorously, even after falling upon his knees weak from the loss of blood. Capt. Wells, who was by the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the conflict began, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. He said to her, "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you." And then he dashed forward. Seeing a young warrior, painted like a demon, climb into a wagon in which were twelve children, and tomahawk them all, he cried out, unmindful of his personal danger, "If that is your game, butchering women and children, I will kill too." He spurred his horse towards the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses, hotly pursued by swift-footed young warriors, who sent bullets whistling after him. One of these killed his horse and wounded him severely in the leg. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. He resolved not to be made a captive, and by the use of the most provoking epithets tried to induce them to kill him instantly. He called a fiery young chief a *squaw*, when the enraged warrior killed Wells instantly with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart, and ate a portion of the warm morsel with savage delight!

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought the savages bravely, receiving several severe wounds. Though faint from the loss of blood, she managed to keep her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and in a gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a squaw!" The arm of the savage fell, and the life of the heroic woman was saved.

Mrs. Helm, the step-daughter of Mr. Kinzie, had an encounter with a stout Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same instant

seized the savage round the neck with her arms and endeavored to get hold of his scalping knife, which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling she was dragged from her antagonist by another powerful Indian, who bore her, in spite of her struggles, to the margin of the lake and plunged her in. To her astonishment she was held by him so that she would not drown, and she soon perceived that she was in the hands of the friendly Black Partridge, who had saved her life.

The wife of Sergeant Holt, a large and powerful woman, behaved as bravely as an Amazon. She rode a fine, high-spirited horse, which the Indians coveted, and several of them attacked her with the butts of their guns, for the purpose of dismounting her; but she used the sword which she had snatched from her disabled husband so skillfully that she foiled them; and, suddenly wheeling her horse, she dashed over the prairie, followed by the savages shouting, "The brave woman! the brave woman! Don't hurt her!" They finally overtook her, and while she was fighting them in front, a powerful savage came up behind her, seized her by the neck and dragged her to the ground. Horse and woman were made captives. Mrs. Holt was a long time a captive among the Indians, but was afterwards ransomed.

In this sharp conflict two-thirds of the white people were slain and wounded, and all their horses, baggage and provision were lost. Only twenty-eight straggling men now remained to fight five hundred Indians rendered furious by the sight of blood. They succeeded in breaking through the ranks of the murderers and gaining a slight eminence on the prairie near the Oak Woods. The Indians did not pursue, but gathered on their flanks, while the chiefs held a consultation on the sand-hills, and showed signs of willingness to parley. It would have been madness on the part of the whites to renew the fight; and so Capt. Heald went forward and met Blackbird on the open prairie, where terms of surrender were soon agreed upon. It was arranged that the white people should give up their arms to Blackbird, and that the survivors should become prisoners of war, to be exchanged for ransoms as soon as practicable. With this understanding captives and captors started for the Indian camp near the fort, to which Mrs. Helm had been taken bleeding and suffering by Black Partridge, and had met her step-father and learned that her husband was safe.

A new scene of horror was now opened at the Indian camp. The wounded, not being included in the terms of surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, delivered at Malden, nearly all the wounded men were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British government.



Mr J M Sr
(DECEASED)
OREGON





SHABBONA.

This celebrated Indian chief, whose portrait appears in this work, deserves more than a passing notice. Although Shabbona was not so conspicuous as Tecumseh or Black Hawk, yet in point of merit he was superior to either of them.

Shabbona was born at an Indian village on the Kankakee River, now in Will County, about the year 1775. While young he was made chief of the band, and went to Shabbona Grove, now DeKalb County, where they were found in the early settlement of the county.

In the war of 1812 Shabbona with his warriors joined Tecumseh, was

aid to that great chief, and stood by his side when he fell at the battle of the Thames. At the time of the Winnebago war, in 1827, he visited almost every village among the Pottawatomies, and by his persuasive arguments prevented them from taking part in the war. By request of the citizens of Chicago, Shabbona, accompanied by Billy Caldwell (Sauganash), visited Big Foot's village at Geneva Lake, in order to pacify the warriors, as fears were entertained that they were about to raise the tomahawk against the whites. Here Shabbona was taken prisoner by Big Foot, and his life threatened, but on the following day was set at liberty. From that time the Indians (through reproach) styled him "the white man's friend," and many times his life was endangered.

Before the Black Hawk war, Shabbona met in council at two different times, and by his influence prevented his people from taking part with the Sacs and Foxes. After the death of Black Partridge and Senachwine, no chief among the Pottawatomies exerted so much influence as Shabbona. Black Hawk, aware of this influence, visited him at two different times, in order to enlist him in his cause, but was unsuccessful. While Black Hawk was a prisoner at Jefferson Barracks, he said, had it not been for Shabbona the whole Pottawatomie nation would have joined his standard, and he could have continued the war for years.

To Shabbona many of the early settlers of Illinois owe the preservation of their lives, for it is a well-known fact, had he not notified the people of their danger, a large portion of them would have fallen victims to the tomahawk of savages. By saving the lives of whites he endangered his own, for the Sacs and Foxes threatened to kill him, and made two attempts to execute their threats. They killed Pypeogee, his son, and Pyps, his nephew, and hunted him down as though he was a wild beast.

Shabbona had a reservation of two sections of land at his Grove, but by leaving it and going west for a short time, the Government declared the reservation forfeited, and sold it the same as other vacant land. On Shabbona's return, and finding his possessions gone, he was very sad and broken down in spirit, and left the Grove for ever. The citizens of Ottawa raised money and bought him a tract of land on the Illinois River, above Seneca, in Grundy County, on which they built a house, and supplied him with means to live on. He lived here until his death, which occurred on the 17th of July, 1859, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and was buried with great pomp in the cemetery at Morris. His squaw, Pokanoka, was drowned in Mazen Creek, Grundy County, on the 30th of November, 1864, and was buried by his side.

In 1861 subscriptions were taken up in many of the river towns, to erect a monument over the remains of Shabbona, but the war breaking out, the enterprise was abandoned. Only a plain marble slab marks the resting-place of this friend of the white man.

ABSTRACT OF ILLINOIS STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

No *promissory note, check, draft, bill of exchange, order, or note, negotiable instrument* payable at sight, or on demand, or on presentment, shall be entitled to *days of grace*. All other bills of exchange, drafts or notes are entitled to *three days of grace*. All the above mentioned paper falling due on *Sunday, New Years' Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas,* or any day appointed or recommended by the *President of the United States* or the *Governor of the State* as a day of *fast or thanksgiving*, shall be deemed as due on the day previous, and should two or more of these days come together, then such instrument shall be treated as due on the day previous to the first of said days. No defense can be made against a *negotiable instrument (assigned before due)* in the hands of the assignee without notice, *except fraud was used* in obtaining the same. To hold an *indorser*, due diligence must be used *by suit*, in collecting of the maker, unless suit would have been unavailing. Notes payable to *person named or to order*, in order to absolutely *transfer title*, must be indorsed by the *payee*. Notes payable to *bearer* may be *transferred by delivery*, and when so payable *every indorser* thereon is held as a *guarantor of payment* unless otherwise expressed.

In *computing interest or discount* on negotiable instruments, a *month* shall be considered a *calendar month or twelfth of a year*, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a *thirtieth part of a month*. Notes *only bear interest* when so expressed, but after due they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The *legal rate of interest* is *six per cent*. Parties may agree in *writing* on a rate not exceeding *ten per cent*. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a *forfeiture of the whole of said interest*, and only the principal can be recovered.

DESCENT.

When *no will is made*, the property of a deceased person is distributed as follows:

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal parts among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents, brothers and sisters of the deceased, and their descendants, in equal parts, the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking a double portion; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the real estate and the whole of the personal estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely, and the other half of the real estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no child or children or descendants of the same.

Fourth. When there is a widow or surviving husband and also a child or children, or descendants of the latter, then one third of all the personal estate to the widow or surviving husband absolutely.

Fifth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, then in equal parts to the next of kin to the intestate in equal degree. Collaterals shall not be represented except with the descendants of brothers and sisters of the intestate, and there shall be no distinction between kindred of the whole and the half blood.

Sixth. If any intestate leaves a widow or surviving husband and no kindred, then to such widow or surviving husband; and if there is no such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to and vest in the county where the same, or the greater portion thereof, is situated.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator or by some one in his or her presence and by his or her direction, and attested by two or more credible witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Persons knowing themselves to have been named in the will or appointed executor, must within thirty days of the death of deceased cause the will to be proved and recorded in the proper county, or present it, and refuse to accept; on failure to do so are liable to forfeit the sum of twenty dollars per month. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within three months from date of letters testamentary or

of administration. Executors' and administrators' *compensation* not to exceed six per cent. on amount of personal estate, and three per cent. on money realized from real estate, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services. *Appraisers' compensation* \$2 per day.

Notice requiring all claims to be presented against the estate shall be given by the executor or administrator *within six months* of being qualified. Any person having a claim *and not presenting it* at the time fixed by said notice is required to have summons issued notifying the executor or administrator of his having filed his claim in court; in such cases the costs have to be paid by the claimant. *Claims* should be filed within *two years* from the time *administration* is granted on an estate, as after that time they are *forever barred*, unless *other estate is found* that was not inventoried. *Married women, infants, persons insane, imprisoned* or without the United States, in the employment of the United States, or of this State, have *two years* after their disabilities are removed to file claims.

Claims are classified and *paid out* of the estate in the following manner:

First. Funeral expenses.

Second. The *widow's award*, if there is a widow; or *children* if there are children, *and no widow*.

Third. *Expenses* attending the *last illness*, not including physician's bill.

Fourth. *Debts due* the *common school* or *township fund*.

Fifth. All expenses of *proving the will* and taking out letters testamentary or administration, and settlement of the estate, and the *physician's bill* in the last illness of deceased.

Sixth. Where the *deceased* has received *money in trust* for any purpose, his executor or administrator shall pay out of his estate the amount received and not accounted for.

Seventh. *All other debts* and demands of whatsoever kind, without regard to *quality or dignity*, which shall be exhibited to the court within *two years* from the granting of letters.

Award to Widow and Children, exclusive of debts and legacies or bequests, except funeral expenses:

First. The *family pictures* and *wearing apparel, jewels and ornaments* of herself and *minor children*.

Second. *School books* and the *family library* of the value of \$100.

Third. *One sewing machine*.

Fourth. *Necessary beds, bedsteads and bedding* for herself and family.

Fifth. *The stoves and pipe* used in the family, with the necessary *cooking utensils*, or in case they have none, \$50 in money.

Sixth. *Household and kitchen furniture* to the value of \$100.

Seventh. *One milch cow and calf* for every four members of her family.

Eighth. Two sheep for each member of her family, and the fleeces taken from the same, and one horse, saddle, and bridle.

Ninth. Provisions for herself and family for one year.

Tenth. Food for the stock above specified for six months.

Eleventh. Fuel for herself and family for three months.

Twelfth. One hundred dollars worth of other property suited to her condition in life, to be selected by the widow.

The widow if she elects may have in lieu of the said award, the same personal property or money in place thereof as is or may be exempt from execution or attachment against the head of a family.

TAXES.

The owners of real and personal property, on the first day of May in each year, are liable for the taxes thereon.

Assessments should be completed before the fourth Monday in June, at which time the town board of review meets to examine assessments, hear objections, and make such changes as ought to be made. The county board have also power to correct or change assessments.

The tax books are placed in the hands of the town collector on or before the tenth day of December, who retains them until the tenth day of March following, when he is required to return them to the county treasurer, who then collects all delinquent taxes.

No costs accrue on real estate taxes till advertised, which takes place the first day of April, when three weeks' notice is required before judgment. Cost of advertising, twenty cents each tract of land, and ten cents each lot.

Judgment is usually obtained at May term of County Court. Costs six cents each tract of land, and five cents each lot. Sale takes place in June. Costs in addition to those before mentioned, twenty-eight cents each tract of land, and twenty-seven cents each town lot.

Real estate sold for taxes may be redeemed any time before the expiration of two years from the date of sale, by payment to the County Clerk of the amount for which it was sold and twenty-five per cent. thereon if redeemed within six months, fifty per cent. if between six and twelve months, if between twelve and eighteen months seventy-five per cent., and if between eighteen months and two years one hundred per cent., and in addition, all subsequent taxes paid by the purchaser, with ten per cent. interest thereon, also one dollar each tract if notice is given by the purchaser of the sale, and a fee of twenty-five cents to the clerk for his certificate.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Justices have jurisdiction in all civil cases on contracts for the recovery of moneys for damages for injury to real property, or taking, detaining, or

injuring personal property; for rent: for all cases to recover damages done real or personal property by railroad companies, in actions of *replevin*, and in actions for damages for *fraud* in the *sale, purchase, or exchange of personal property*, when the amount claimed as due is not over \$200. They have also *jurisdiction* in all cases for *violation* of the *ordinances of cities, towns or villages*. A *justice of the peace* may *orally* order an *officer or a private person* to *arrest* any one committing or attempting to commit a *criminal offense*. He also upon complaint can issue his warrant for the arrest of any person *accused of having committed a crime*, and have him brought before him for examination.

COUNTY COURTS

Have jurisdiction in all *matters of probate* (except in counties having a population of one hundred thousand or over), settlement of estates of *deceased persons*, appointment of *guardians and conservators*, and settlement of their accounts; all matters relating to *apprentices*; proceedings for the *collection of taxes and assessments*, and in proceedings of *executors, administrators, guardians and conservators for the sale of real estate*. In law cases they have concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts in all cases where justices of the peace now have, or hereafter may have, jurisdiction when the amount claimed shall not exceed \$1,000, and in all criminal offenses where the punishment is *not imprisonment in the penitentiary, or death*, and in all cases of appeals from justices of the peace and police magistrates; *excepting* when the county judge is sitting as a justice of the peace. *Circuit Courts* have unlimited jurisdiction.

LIMITATION OF ACTION.

Accounts five years. Notes and written contracts ten years. Judgments twenty years. Partial payments or new promise in writing, within or after said period, will revive the debt. Absence from the State deducted, and when the cause of action is barred by the law of another State, it has the same effect here. *Slander and libel, one year. Personal injuries, two years. To recover land or make entry thereon, twenty years. Action to foreclose mortgage or trust deed, or make a sale, within ten years.*

All persons in *possession of land, and paying taxes for seven consecutive years, with color of title, and all persons paying taxes for seven consecutive years, with color of title, on vacant land, shall be held to be the legal owners to the extent of their paper title.*

MARRIED WOMEN

May sue and be sued. Husband and wife not liable for each other's debts, either before or after marriage, but both are liable for expenses and education of the family.

She may contract the same as if unmarried, except that in a partnership business she can not, without consent of her husband, *unless he has abandoned or deserted her*, or is idiotic or insane, or confined in penitentiary; she is entitled and can recover her own earnings, but neither husband nor wife is entitled to compensation for any services rendered for the other. At the death of the husband, in addition to widow's award, a married woman has a dower interest (one-third) in all real estate owned by her husband after their marriage, and which has not been released by her, and the husband has the same interest in the real estate of the wife at her death.

EXEMPTIONS FROM FORCED SALE.

Home worth \$1,000, and the following Personal Property: Lot of ground and buildings thereon, occupied as a residence by the debtor, being a householder and having a family, to the value of \$1,000. *Exemption continues after the death of the householder for the benefit of widow and family, some one of them occupying the homestead until youngest child shall become twenty-one years of age, and until death of widow.* There is *no exemption from sale for taxes, assessments, debt or liability incurred for the purchase or improvement of said homestead.* No release or waiver of exemption is valid, unless in writing, and subscribed by such householder and wife (if he have one), and acknowledged as conveyances of real estate are required to be acknowledged. *The following articles of personal property owned by the debtor, are exempt from execution, writ of attachment, and distress for rent*: The necessary *wearing apparel*, Bibles, school books and family pictures of every person; and, 2d, one hundred dollars worth of other property to be selected by the debtor, and, in addition, when the debtor is the head of a family and resides with the same, three hundred dollars worth of other property to be selected by the debtor; provided that such selection and exemption shall not be made by the debtor or allowed to him or her from any money, salary or wages due him or her from any person or persons or corporations whatever.

When the head of a family shall die, desert or not reside with the same, the family shall be entitled to and receive all the benefit and privileges which are by this act conferred upon the head of a family residing with the same. No personal property is exempt from execution when judgment is obtained for the *wages of laborers or servants.* Wages of a laborer who is the head of a family can not be garnisheed, except the sum due him be in excess of \$25.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.

To be valid there must be a valid consideration. Special care should be taken to have them signed, sealed, delivered, and properly acknowledged, with the proper seal attached. *Witnesses* are not required. The *acknowledgement* must be made in this state, before *Master in Chancery, Notary Public, United States Commissioner, Circuit or County Clerk, Justice of Peace, or any Court of Record having a seal, or any Judge, Justice, or Clerk of any such Court.* When taken before a *Notary Public, or United States Commissioner,* the same shall be attested by his *official seal,* when taken before a *Court or the Clerk* thereof, the same shall be attested by the *seal of such Court,* and when taken before a *Justice of the Peace* residing out of the county where the real estate to be conveyed lies, there shall be added a certificate of the *County Clerk* under his seal of office, *that he was a Justice of the Peace* in the county at the time of taking the same. A deed is good without such certificate attached, but can not be used in evidence unless such a certificate is produced or other competent evidence introduced. Acknowledgements made out of the state must either be executed according to the laws of this state, or there should be attached a certificate that it is in conformity with the laws of the state or country where executed. Where this is not done the same may be proved by any other legal way. Acknowledgments where the *Homestead* rights are to be waived must state as follows: "Including the release and waiver of the right of homestead."

Notaries Public can take acknowledgements any where in the state.

Sheriffs, if authorized by the mortgagor of real or personal property in his mortgage, may sell the property mortgaged.

In the case of the *death of grantor or holder of the equity of redemption* of real estate mortgaged, or conveyed by deed of trust where equity of redemption is waived, and it contains power of sale, must be foreclosed in the same manner as a common mortgage in court.

ESTRAYS.

Horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, swine, sheep, or goats found straying at any time during the year, in counties where such animals are not allowed to run at large, or between the last day of October and the 15th day of April in other counties, *the owner thereof being unknown, may be taken up as estrays.*

No person *not a householder* in the county where estray is found *can lawfully* take up an estray, and then only *upon or about his farm* or place of residence. *Estrays should not be used before advertised,* except animals giving milk, which may be milked for their benefit.

Notices must be posted up within five (5) days in three (3) of the most public places in the town or precinct in which estray was found, giving the residence of the taker up, and a particular description of the estray, its age, color, and marks natural and artificial, and stating before what justice of the peace in such town or precinct, and at what time, not less than ten (10) nor more than fifteen (15) days from the time of posting such notices, he will apply to have the estray appraised.

A copy of such notice should be filed by the taker up with the *town clerk*, whose duty it is to enter the same at large, *in a book* kept by him for that purpose.

If the *owner* of estray shall not have appeared and *proved ownership*, and taken the same away, first paying the taker up his reasonable charges for taking up, keeping, and advertising the same, the taker up shall appear before the justice of the peace mentioned in above mentioned notice, and make an affidavit as required by law.

As the *affidavit has to be made before the justice*, and all other steps as to appraisement, etc., are before him, who is familiar therewith, they are therefore omitted here.

Any person taking up an estray at any other place than about or upon his farm or residence, or *without complying with the law*, shall forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars with costs.

Ordinary diligence is required in *taking care of estrays*, but in case they die or get away the taker is not liable for the same.

GAME.

It is *unlawful* for any person to kill, or attempt to kill or destroy, in any manner, any *prairie hen or chicken or woodcock* between the 15th day of January and the 1st day of September; or any *deer, fawn, wild-turkey, partridge or pheasant* between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of October; or any quail between the 1st day of February and 1st day of November; or any wild goose, duck, snipe, brant or other water fowl between the 1st day of May and 15th day of August in each year. Penalty: Fine not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, for each bird or animal, and costs of suit, and stand committed to county jail until fine is paid, but not exceeding ten days. *It is unlawful* to hunt with *gun, dog or net* within the inclosed grounds or lands of another *without permission*. Penalty: Fine not less than \$3 nor more than \$100, to be paid into school fund.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
Stone Coal, - - -	80	Buckwheat, - - -	52
Unslacked Lime, - - -	80	Coarse Salt, - - -	50
Corn in the ear, - - -	70	Barley, - - -	48
Wheat, - - -	60	Corn Meal, - - -	48
Irish Potatoes, - - -	60	Castor Beans, - - -	46
White Beans, - - -	60	Timothy Seed, - - -	45
Clover Seed, - - -	60	Hemp Seed, - - -	44
Onions, - - -	57	Malt, - - -	38
Shelled Corn, - - -	56	Dried Peaches, - - -	33
Rye, - - -	56	Oats, - - -	32
Flax Seed, - - -	56	Dried Apples, - - -	24
Sweet Potatoes, - - -	55	Bran, - - -	20
Turnips, - - -	55	Blue Grass Seed, - - -	14
Fine Salt, - - -	55	Hair (plastering), - - -	8

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is double the amount of property wrongfully not given, and ten dollars addition thereto.

MILLERS.

The owner or occupant of every public grist mill in this state shall grind all grain brought to his mill in its turn. The *toll* for both *steam* and *water* mills, is, for grinding and bolting *wheat, rye, or other grain*, one *eighth part*; for grinding *Indian corn, oats, barley and buckwheat* not required to be *bolled*, one *seventh part*; for grinding *malt*, and *chopping* all kinds of grain, one *eighth part*. It is the duty of every miller when his mill is in repair, to *aid and assist* in *loading and unloading* all grain brought to him to be ground, and he is also required to keep an accurate *half bushel measure*, and an accurate set of *toll dishes or scales* for weighing the grain. The *penalty* for neglect or refusal to comply with the law is \$5, to the use of any person to sue for the same, to be recovered before any justice of the peace of the county where penalty is incurred. Millers are accountable for the safe keeping of all grain left in his mill for the purpose of being ground, with bags or casks containing same (except it results from unavoidable accidents), provided that such bags or casks are distinctly marked with the initial letters of the owner's name.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats may have *one ear mark* and one brand, but which shall be *different* from his *neighbor's*; and may be *recorded* by the county clerk of the county in which such property is kept. The *fee* for such record is fifteen cents. The *record* of such shall be *open* to examination free of charge. In cases of *disputes* as to marks or brands, such *record* is *prima facie evidence*. Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats that may have been branded by the *former owner*,

may be re-branded in presence of one or more of his neighbors, who shall certify to the facts of the marking or branding being done, when done, and in what brand or mark they were re-branded or re-marked, which certificate may also be recorded as before stated.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Children may be adopted by any resident of this state, by filing a petition in the Circuit or County Court of the county in which he resides, asking leave to do so, and if desired may ask that the name of the child be changed. Such petition, if made by a person having a husband or wife, will not be granted, unless the husband or wife joins therein, as the adoption must be by them jointly.

The petition shall state name, sex, and age of the child, and the new name, if it is desired to change the name. Also the name and residence of the parents of the child, if known, and of the guardian, if any, and whether the parents or guardians consent to the adoption.

The court must find, before granting decree, that the *parents of the child*, or the survivors of them, have *deserted his or her family* or such child for one year next preceding the application, or if neither are living, the guardian; if no guardian, the next of kin in this state capable of giving consent, has had notice of the presentation of the petition and consents to such adoption. If the child is of the *age of fourteen years* or upwards, the adoption *can not* be made *without its consent*.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a surveyor known as county surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the *duty of the county surveyor*, either by himself or his deputy, to make *all surveys* that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially.

The County Board in each county is required by law to provide a copy of the United States field notes and plats of their surveys of the lands in the county to be kept in the recorder's office subject to examination by the public, and the county surveyor is required to make his surveys in conformity to said notes, plats and the laws of the United States governing such matters. The surveyor is also required to keep a record of all surveys made by him, which shall be subject to inspection by any one interested, and shall be delivered up to his successor in office. A

certified copy of the said surveyor's record shall be *prima facie* evidence of its contents.

The fees of county surveyors are six dollars per day. The county surveyor is also *ex officio inspector of mines*, and as such, assisted by some practical miner selected by him, shall once each year inspect all the mines in the county, for which they shall each receive such compensation as may be fixed by the County Board, not exceeding \$5 a day, to be paid out of the county treasury.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Where practicable from the nature of the ground, persons traveling in any kind of vehicle, *must turn to the right* of the center of the road, so as to permit each carriage to pass without interfering with each other. The *penalty* for a violation of this provision is \$5 for every offense, to be recovered by the *party injured*; but to recover, there must have occurred some injury to person or property resulting from the violation. The *owners* of any carriage traveling upon any road in this State for the conveyance of passengers who shall *employ* or continue in his employment as driver any person who is addicted to *drunkenness*, or the excessive use of spiritous liquors, after he has had notice of the same, *shall forfeit*, at the rate of \$5 per day, and if any *driver* while actually engaged in driving any such carriage, shall be guilty of *intoxication* to such a degree as to *endanger* the safety of *passengers*, it shall be the duty of the owner, on receiving *written notice* of the fact, signed by one of the *passengers*, and *certified* by him *on oath*, forthwith to discharge such driver. If such owner shall have such driver in his *employ within three months* after such notice, he is liable for \$5 per day for the time he shall keep said driver in his employment after receiving such notice.

Persons *driving any carriage* on any public highway are prohibited from *running their horses* upon any occasion under a *penalty* of a fine not exceeding \$10, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court. Horses *attached* to any *carriage* used to convey *passengers* for hire must be *properly hitched* or the lines placed in the hands of some other person before the driver leaves them for any purpose. For violation of this provision each driver shall *forfeit twenty dollars*, to be recovered by action, to be commenced within six months. It is understood by the *term carriage* herein to mean any carriage or vehicle used for the transportation of passengers or goods or either of them.

The commissioners of highways in the different towns have the care and superintendence of highways and bridges therein. They have all the powers necessary to lay out, vacate, regulate and repair all roads, build and repair bridges. In addition to the above, it is their duty to erect and keep in repair at the forks or crossing-place of the most

important roads post and guide boards with plain inscriptions, giving directions and distances to the most noted places to which such road may lead; also to make provisions to prevent thistles, burdock, and cockle burrs, mustard, yellow dock, Indian mallow and jimson weed from seeding, and to extirpate the same as far as practicable, and to prevent all rank growth of vegetation on the public highways so far as the same may obstruct public travel, and it is in their discretion to erect watering places for public use for watering teams at such points as may be deemed advisable.

The Commissioners, on or before the 1st day of May of each year, shall make out and deliver to their treasurer a list of all able-bodied men in their town, *excepting* paupers, idiots, lunatics, and such others as are exempt by law, and assess against each the sum of two dollars as a poll tax for highway purposes. Within thirty days after such list is delivered they shall cause a written or printed notice to be given to each person so assessed, notifying him of the time when and place where such tax must be paid, or its equivalent in labor performed; they may contract with persons owing such poll tax to perform a certain amount of labor on any road or bridge in payment of the same, and if such tax is not paid nor labor performed by the first Monday of July of such year, or within ten days after notice is given after that time, they shall bring suit therefor against such person before a justice of the peace, who shall hear and determine the case according to law for the offense complained of, and shall forthwith issue an execution, directed to any constable of the county where the delinquent shall reside, who shall forthwith collect the moneys therein mentioned.

The Commissioners of Highways of each town shall annually ascertain, as near as practicable, how much money must be raised by tax on real and personal property for the making and repairing of roads, only, to any amount they may deem necessary, not exceeding forty cents on each one hundred dollars' worth, as valued on the assessment roll of the previous year. The tax so levied on property lying within an incorporated village, town or city, shall be paid over to the corporate authorities of such town, village or city. Commissioners shall receive \$1.50 for each day necessarily employed in the discharge of their duty.

Overseers. At the first meeting the Commissioners shall choose one of their number to act General Overseer of Highways in their township, whose duty it shall be to take charge of and safely keep all tools, implements and machinery belonging to said town, and shall, by the direction of the Board, have general supervision of all roads and bridges in their town.

As all township and county officers are familiar with their duties, it is only intended to give the points of the law that the public should be familiar with. The manner of laying out, altering or vacating roads, etc., will not be here stated, as it would require more space than is contemplated in a work of this kind. It is sufficient to state that, the first step is by petition, addressed to the Commissioners, setting out what is prayed for, giving the names of the owners of lands if known, if not known so state, over which the road is to pass, giving the general course, its place of beginning, and where it terminates. It requires not less than twelve *freeholders* residing within three miles of the road who shall sign the petition. Public roads must not be less than fifty feet wide, nor more than sixty feet wide. Roads not exceeding two miles in length, if petitioned for, may be laid out, not less than forty feet. Private roads for private and public use, may be laid out of the width of three rods, on petition of the person directly interested; the damage occasioned thereby shall be paid by the premises benefited thereby, and before the road is opened. If not opened in two years, the order shall be considered rescinded. Commissioners in their discretion may permit persons who live on or have private roads, to work out their road tax thereon. Public roads must be opened in five days from date of filing order of location, or be deemed vacated.

DRAINAGE.

Whenever one or more owners or occupants of land *desire to construct* a drain or ditch across the land of others for *agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes*, the proceedings are as follows:

File a petition in the Circuit or County Court of the county in which the proposed ditch or drain is to be constructed, setting forth the necessity for the same, with a description of its proposed starting point, route and terminus, and if it shall be necessary for the drainage of the land or coal mines or for sanitary purposes, that a drain, ditch, levee or similar work be constructed, a description of the same. It shall also set forth the names of all persons owning the land over which such drain or ditch shall be constructed, or if unknown stating that fact.

No private property shall be taken or damaged for the purpose of constructing a ditch, drain or levee, without compensation, if claimed by the owner, the same to be ascertained by a jury; but if the construction of such ditch, drain or levee shall be a benefit to the owner, the same shall be a set off against such compensation.

If the proceedings seek to affect the property of a minor, lunatic or married woman, the guardian, conservator or husband of the same shall be made party defendant. The petition may be amended and parties made defendants at any time when it is necessary to a fair trial.

When the petition is presented to the judge, he shall note thereon when he will hear the same, and order the issuance of summonses and the publication of notice to each non-resident or unknown defendant.

The petition may be heard by such judge in vacation as well as in term time. Upon the trial, the jury shall ascertain the just compensation to each owner of the property sought to be damaged by the construction of such ditch, drain or levee, and truly report the same.

As it is only contemplated in a work of this kind to give an abstract of the laws, and as the parties who have in charge the execution of the further proceedings are likely to be familiar with the requirements of the statute, the necessary details are not here inserted.

WOLF SCALPS.

The County Board of any county in this State may hereafter allow such bounty on *wolf scalps* as the board may deem reasonable.

Any person claiming a bounty shall produce the scalp or scalps with the ears thereon, within sixty days after the wolf or wolves shall have been caught, to the Clerk of the County Board, who shall administer to said person the following oath or affirmation, to-wit: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that the scalp or scalps here produced by you was taken from a wolf or wolves killed and first captured by yourself within the limits of this county, and within the sixty days last past."

CONVEYANCES.

When the reversion expectant on a lease of any tenements or hereditaments of any tenure shall be surrendered or merged, the estate which shall for the time being confer as against the tenant under the same lease the next vested right to the same tenements or hereditaments, shall, to the extent and for the purpose of preserving such incidents to and obligations on the same reversion, as but for the surrender or merger thereof, would have subsisted, be deemed the reversion expectant on the same lease.

PAUPERS.

Every poor person who shall be unable to earn a livelihood in consequence of any *bodily infirmity, idiocy, lunacy or unavoidable cause*, shall be supported by the father, grand-father, mother, grand-mother, children, grand-children, brothers or sisters of such poor person, if they or either of them be of sufficient ability; but if any of such dependent class shall have become so from *intemperance* or other *bad conduct*, they shall not be entitled to support from any relation except parent or child.



W. P. FLAGG
(DECEASED)
ROCHELLE

The children shall first be called on to support their parents, if they are able; but if not, the parents of such poor person shall then be called on, if of sufficient ability; and if there be no parents or children able, then the brothers and sisters of such dependent person shall be called upon; and if there be no brothers or sisters of sufficient ability, the grand-children of such person shall next be called on; and if they are not able, then the grand-parents. Married females, while their husbands live, shall not be liable to contribute for the support of their poor relations except out of their separate property. It is the duty of the state's (county) attorney, to make complaint to the County Court of his county against all the relatives of such paupers in this state liable to his support and prosecute the same. In case the state's attorney neglects, or refuses, to complain in such cases, then it is the duty of the overseer of the poor to do so. The person called upon to contribute shall have at least ten days' notice of such application by summons. The court has the power to determine the kind of support, depending upon the circumstances of the parties, and may also order two or more of the different degrees to maintain such poor person, and prescribe the proportion of each, according to their ability. The court may specify the time for which the relative shall contribute—in fact has control over the entire subject matter, with power to enforce its orders. Every county (except those in which the poor are supported by the towns, and in such cases the towns are liable) is required to relieve and support all poor and indigent persons *lawfully* resident therein. Residence means the *actual* residence of the party, or the place where he was employed; or in case he was in no employment, then it shall be the place where he made his home. When any person becomes chargeable as a pauper in any county or town who did not reside at the commencement of six months immediately preceding his becoming so, but did at that time reside in some other county or town in this state, then the county or town, as the case may be, becomes liable for the expense of taking care of such person until removed, and it is the duty of the overseer to notify the proper authorities of the fact. If any person shall bring and leave any pauper in any county in this state where such pauper had no legal residence, knowing him to be such, he is liable to a fine of \$100. In counties under township organization, the supervisors in each town are ex-officio overseers of the poor. The overseers of the poor act under the directions of the County Board in taking care of the poor and granting of temporary relief; also, providing for non-resident persons not paupers who may be taken sick and not able to pay their way, and in case of death cause such person to be decently buried.

The residence of the inmates of poorhouses and other charitable institutions for voting purposes is their former place of abode.

FENCES.

In counties under township organization, the *town assessor* and commissioner of highways are the fence-viewers in their respective towns. In other counties the County Board appoints three in each precinct annually. A lawful fence is four and one-half feet high, in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards, stone, hedges, or whatever the fence-viewers of the town or precinct where the same shall lie, shall consider equivalent thereto, but in counties under township organization the annual town meeting may establish any other kind of fence as such, or the County Board in other counties may do the same. Division fences shall be made and maintained in just proportion by the adjoining owners, except when the owner shall choose to let his land lie open, but after a division fence is built by agreement or otherwise, neither party can remove his part of such fence so long as he may crop or use such land for farm purposes, or without giving the other party one year's notice in writing of his intention to remove his portion. When any person shall enclose his land upon the enclosure of another, he shall refund the owner of the adjoining lands a just proportion of the value at that time of such fence. The value of fence and the just proportion to be paid or built and maintained by each is to be ascertained by two fence-viewers in the town or precinct. Such fence-viewers have power to settle all disputes between different owners as to fences built or to be built, as well as to repairs to be made. Each party chooses one of the viewers, but if the other party neglects, after eight days' notice in writing, to make his choice, then the other party may select both. It is sufficient to notify the tenant or party in possession, when the owner is not a resident of the town or precinct. The two fence-viewers chosen, after viewing the premises, shall hear the statements of the parties, in case they can't agree, they shall select another fence-viewer to act with them, and the decision of any two of them is final. The decision must be reduced to writing, and should plainly set out description of fence and all matters settled by them, and must be filed in the office of the town clerk in counties under township organization, and in other counties with the county clerk.

Where any person is liable to contribute to the erection or the repairing of a division fence, neglects or refuses so to do, the party injured, after giving sixty days notice in writing when a fence is to be erected, or ten days when it is only repairs, may proceed to have the work done at the expense of the party whose duty it is to do it, to be recovered from him with costs of suit, and the party so neglecting shall also be liable to the party injured for all damages accruing from such neglect or refusal, to be determined by any two fence-viewers selected as before provided, the appraisement to be reduced to writing and signed.

Where a person shall conclude to remove his part of a division fence, and let his land lie open, and having given the year's notice required, the adjoining owner may cause the value of said fence to be ascertained by fence-viewers as before provided, and on payment or tender of the amount of such valuation to the owner, it shall prevent the removal. A party removing a division fence without notice is liable for the damages accruing thereby.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

The compensation of fence-viewers is one dollar and fifty cents a day each, to be paid in the first instance by the party calling them, but in the end all expenses, including amount charged by the fence-viewers, must be paid equally by the parties, except in cases where a party neglects or refuses to make or maintain a just proportion of a division fence, when the party in default shall pay them.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

Where stock of any kind breaks into any person's enclosure, the fence being *good* and *sufficient*, the owner is liable for the damage done; but where the damage is done by stock *running at large, contrary to law*, the owner is liable where there is not such a fence. Where stock is found trespassing on the enclosure of another as aforesaid, the owner or occupier of the premises may take possession of such stock and keep the same until damages, with reasonable charges for keeping and feeding and all costs of suit, are paid. Any person taking or rescuing such stock so held without his consent, shall be liable to a fine of not less than three nor more than five dollars for each animal rescued, to be recovered by suit before a justice of the peace for the use of the school fund. Within twenty-four hours after taking such animal into his possession, the person taking it up must give notice of the fact to the owner, if known, or if unknown, notices must be posted in some public place near the premises.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The owner of lands, or his legal representatives, can sue for and recover rent therefor, in any of the following cases:

First. When rent is due and in arrears on a lease for life or lives.

Second. When lands are held and occupied by any person without any special agreement for rent.

Third. When possession is obtained under an agreement, written or verbal, for the purchase of the premises and before deed given, the right to possession is terminated by forfeiture on non-compliance with the agreement, and possession is wrongfully refused or neglected to be given upon demand made in writing by the party entitled thereto. Provided that all payments made by the vendee or his representatives or assigns, may be set off against the rent.

Fourth. When land has been sold upon a judgment or a decree of court, when the party to such judgment or decree, or person holding under him, wrongfully refuses, or neglects, to surrender possession of the same, after demand in writing by the person entitled to the possession.

Fifth. When the lands have been sold upon a mortgage or trust deed, and the mortgagor or grantor or person holding under him, wrongfully refuses or neglects to surrender possession of the same, after demand in writing by the person entitled to the possession.

If any tenant, or any person who shall come into possession from or under or by collusion with such tenant, shall willfully hold over any lands, etc., after the expiration the term of their lease, and *after demand made in writing* for the possession thereof, is liable to pay *double rent*. A tenancy from year to year requires sixty days notice in writing, to terminate the same at the end of the year; such notice can be given at any time within four months preceding the last sixty days of the year.

A tenancy by the month, or less than a year, where the tenant holds over without any special agreement, the landlord may terminate the tenancy, by thirty days notice in writing.

When rent is due, the landlord may serve a notice upon the tenant, stating that unless the rent is paid within not less than five days, his lease will be terminated; if the rent is not paid, the landlord may consider the lease ended. When default is made in any of the terms of a lease, it shall not be necessary to give more than ten days notice to quit or of the termination of such tenancy; and the same may be terminated on giving such notice to quit, at any time after such default in any of the terms of such lease; which notice may be substantially in the following form, viz:

To —, You are hereby notified that, in consequence of your default in (here insert the character of the default), of the premises now occupied by you, being etc. (here describe the premises), I have elected to determine your lease, and you are hereby notified to quit and deliver up possession of the same to me within ten days of this date (dated, etc.)

The above to be signed by the lessor or his agent, and no other notice or demand of possession or termination of such tenancy is necessary.

Demand may be made, or notice served, by delivering a written or

printed, or partly either, copy thereof to the tenant, or leaving the same with some person above the age of twelve years residing on or in possession of the premises; and in case no one is in the actual possession of the said premises, then by posting the same on the premises. When the tenancy is for a certain time, and the term expires by the terms of the lease, the tenant is then bound to surrender possession, and no notice to quit or demand of possession is necessary.

Distress for rent.—In all cases of distress for rent, the landlord, by himself, his agent or attorney, may seize for rent any personal property of his tenant that may be found in the county where the tenant resides; the property of any other person, even if found on the premises, is not liable.

An inventory of the property levied upon, with a statement of the amount of rent claimed, should be at once filed with some justice of the peace, if not over \$200; and if above that sum, with the clerk of a court of record of competent jurisdiction. Property may be released, by the party executing a satisfactory bond for double the amount.

The landlord may distrain for rent, any time within *six months* after the expiration of the term of the lease, or when terminated.

In all cases where the premises rented shall be sub-let, or the lease assigned, the landlord shall have the same right to enforce lien against such lessee or assignee, that he has against the tenant to whom the premises were rented.

When a tenant abandons or removes from the premises or any part thereof, the landlord, or his agent or attorney, may seize upon any grain or other crops grown or growing upon the premises, or part thereof so abandoned, whether the rent is due or not. If such grain, or other crops, or any part thereof, is not fully grown or matured, the landlord, or his agent or attorney, shall cause the same to be properly cultivated, harvested or gathered, and may sell the same, and from the proceeds pay all his labor, expenses and rent. The tenant may, before the sale of such property, redeem the same by tendering the rent and reasonable compensation for work done, or he may replevy the same.

Exemption.—The same articles of personal property which are by law exempt from execution, except the crops as above stated, is also exempt from distress for rent.

If any tenant is about to or shall permit or attempt to sell and remove from the premises, without the consent of his landlord, such portion of the crops raised thereon as will endanger the lien of the landlord upon such crops, for the rent, it shall be lawful for the landlord to distress before rent is due.

LIENS.

Any person who shall by *contract*, express or implied, or partly both, with the owner of any lot or tract of land, furnish labor or material, or services as an architect or superintendent, in building, altering, repairing or ornamenting any house or other building or appurtenance thereto on such lot, or upon any street or alley, and connected with such improvements, shall have a lien upon the whole of such lot or tract of land, and upon such house or building and appurtenances, for the amount due to him for such labor, material or services. If the contract is *expressed*, and the time for the *completion* of the work is *beyond three years* from the commencement thereof; or, if the time of payment is beyond one year from the time stipulated for the completion of the work, then no lien exists. If the contract is *implied*, then no lien exists, unless the work be done or material is furnished within one year from the commencement of the work or delivery of the materials. As between different creditors having liens, no preference is given to the one whose contract was first made; but each shares pro-rata. Incumbrances existing on the lot or tract of the land at the time the contract is made, do not operate on the improvements, and are only preferred to the extent of the value of the land at the *time of making the contract*. The above lien can not be enforced *unless suit is commenced* within *six months* after the last payment for labor or materials shall have become due and payable. Sub-contractors, mechanics, workmen and other persons furnishing any material, or performing any labor for a contractor as before specified, have a lien to the extent of the amount due the contractor at the time the following notice is served upon the owner of the land who made the contract:

To —, You are hereby notified, that I have been employed by— (here state whether to labor or furnish material, and substantially the nature of the demand) upon your (here state in general terms description and situation of building), and that I shall hold the (building, or as the case may be), and your interest in the ground, liable for the amount that may (is or may become) due me on account thereof. Signature, —
Date, —

If there is a contract in writing between contractor and sub-contractor, a copy of it should be served with above notice, and said notice must be served within forty days from the completion of such sub-contract, if there is one; if not, then from the time payment should have been made to the person performing the labor or furnishing the material. If the owner is not a resident of the county, or can not be found therein, then the above notice must be filed with the clerk of the Circuit Court, with his fee, fifty cents, and a copy of said notice must be published in a newspaper published in the county, for four successive weeks.

When the owner or agent is notified as above, he can retain any money due the contractor sufficient to pay such claim; if more than one claim, and not enough to pay all, they are to be paid pro rata.

The owner has the right to demand in writing, a statement of the contractor, of what he owes for labor, etc., from time to time as the work progresses, and on his failure to comply, forfeits to the owner \$50 for every offense.

The liens referred to cover any and all estates, whether in fee for life, for years, or any other interest which the owner may have.

To enforce the lien of *sub-contractors*, suit must be commenced within *three months* from the time of the performance of the sub-contract, or during the work or furnishing materials.

Hotel, inn and boarding-house keepers, have a lien upon the baggage and other valuables of their guests or boarders, brought into such hotel, inn or boarding-house, by their guests or boarders, for the proper charges due from such guests or boarders for their accommodation, board and lodgings, and such *extras* as are furnished at their request.

Stable-keepers and other persons have a lien upon the horses, carriages and harness kept by them, for the proper charges due for the keeping thereof and expenses bestowed thereon at the request of the owner or the person having the possession of the same.

Agisters (persons who take care of cattle belonging to others), and persons keeping, yarding, feeding or pasturing domestic animals, shall have a lien upon the animals agistered, kept, yarded or fed, for the proper charges due for such service.

All persons who may furnish any railroad corporation in this state with fuel, ties, material, supplies or any other article or thing necessary for the construction, maintenance, operation or repair of its road by contract, or may perform work or labor on the same, is entitled to be paid as part of the current expenses of the road, and have a lien upon all its property. Sub-contractors or laborers have also a lien. The conditions and limitations both as to contractors and sub-contractors, are about the same as herein stated as to general liens.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

§— means *dollars*, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*. lb for *pound*, and bbl. for *barrel*; ₪ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ₪ lb, and Flour at \$8@12 ₪ bbl.

‰ for *per cent* and º for *number*.

May 1.—Wheat sells at \$1.20@1.25, "seller June." *Seller June*

means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short," to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise of prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned.

\$100.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown, or order, One Hundred dollars, for value received.

L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in any thing else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS:

Chicago, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall, Twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

\$100.

Chicago, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, One Hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON,

Salem, Illinois, Sept. 15, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50	-	-	-	-	\$6.00
2 Seamless Sacks	"	.30	-	-	.60

Received payment,

\$6.60

A. A. GRAHAM.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of October, 1876, between John Jones, of Aurora, County of Kane, State of Illinois, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part —

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver, in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Batavia, Ill., during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred Dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,

THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, between Reuben Stone, of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of Englewood, County of Cook, State of Illinois, party of the second part —

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation;

during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Chicago, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.

GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. The purchaser must take actual possession of the property. Juries have power to determine upon the fairness or unfairness of a bill of sale.

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Princeton, Illinois, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators, and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the farm of Thomas Tyrrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me, and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns, forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

BONDS.

A bond is a written admission on the part of the maker in which he pledges a certain sum to another, at a certain time.

COMMON FORM OF BOND.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, George Edgerton, of Watseka, Iroquois County, State of Illinois, am firmly bound unto Peter Kirchoff, of the place aforesaid, in the sum of five hundred dollars, to be paid to the said Peter Kirchoff, or his legal representatives; to which payment, to be made, I bind myself, or my legal representatives, by this instrument.

Sealed with my seal, and dated this second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

The condition of this bond is such that if I, George Edgerton, my heirs, administrators, or executors, shall promptly pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in three equal annual payments from the date hereof, with annual interest, then the above obligation to be of no effect; otherwise to be in full force and valid.

Sealed and delivered in

presence of

GEORGE EDGERTON. [L.S.]

WILLIAM TURNER.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

A chattel mortgage is a mortgage on personal property for payment of a certain sum of money, to hold the property against debts of other creditors. The mortgage must describe the property, and must be acknowledged before a justice of the peace in the township or precinct where the mortgagee resides, and entered upon his docket, and must be recorded in the recorder's office of the county.

GENERAL FORM OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and entered into this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, between Theodore Lottinville, of the town of Geneseo in the County of Henry, and State of Illinois, party of the first part, and Paul Henshaw, of the same town, county, and State, party of the second part.

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand dollars, in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever, all and singular the following described goods and chattels, to wit:

Two three-year old roan-colored horses, one Burdett organ, No. 987, one Brussels carpet, 15x20 feet in size, one marble-top center table, one Home Comfort cooking stove, No. 8, one black walnut bureau with mirror attached, one set of parlor chairs (six in number), upholstered in green rep, with lounge corresponding with same in style and color of upholstery, now in possession of said Lottinville, at No. 4 Prairie Ave., Geneseo, Ill.;

Together with all and singular, the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining; to have and to hold the above described goods and chattels, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Provided, always, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said Theodore Lottinville, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, on or before the first day of January, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Paul Ranslow, or his lawful attorney or attorneys, heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the sum of One Thousand dollars, together with the interest that may accrue thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the first day of January, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, until paid, according to the tenor of one promissory note bearing even date herewith for the payment of said sum of money, that then and from thenceforth, these presents, and everything herein contained, shall cease, and be null and void, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided, also, that the said Theodore Lottinville may retain the possession of and have the use of said goods and chattels until the day of payment aforesaid; and also, at his own expense, shall keep said goods and chattels; and also at the expiration of said time of payment, if said sum of money, together with the interest as aforesaid, shall not be paid, shall deliver up said goods and chattels, in good condition, to said Paul Ranslow, or his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns.

And provided, also, that if default in payment as aforesaid, by said party of the first part, shall be made, or if said party of the second part shall at any time before said promissory note becomes due, feel himself unsafe or insecure, that then the said party of the second part, or his attorney, agent, assigns, or heirs, executors, or administrators, shall have the right to take possession of said goods and chattels, wherever they may or can be found, and sell the same at public or private sale, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, after giving ten days' notice of the time and place of said sale, together with a description of the goods and chattels to be sold, by at least four advertisements, posted up in public places in the vicinity where said sale is to take place, and proceed to make the sum of money and interest promised as aforesaid, together with all reasonable costs, charges, and expenses in so doing; and if there shall be any overplus, shall pay the same without delay to the said party of the first part, or his legal representatives.

In testimony whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in

presence of

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

THEODORE LOTTINVILLE. [L.S.]

LEASE OF FARM AND BUILDINGS THEREON.

THIS INDENTURE, made this second day of June, 1875, between David Patton of the Town of Bisbee, State of Illinois, of the first part, and John Doyle of the same place, of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said David Patton, for and in consideration of the covenants hereinafter mentioned and reserved, on the part of the said John Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to be paid, kept, and performed, hath let, and by these presents doth grant, demise, and let, unto the said John Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, all that parcel of land situate in Bisbee aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit :

[Here describe the land.]

Together with all the appurtenances appertaining thereto. To have and to hold the said premises, with appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the said Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for the term of five years, from the first day of October next following, at a yearly rent of Six Hundred dollars, to be paid in equal payments, semi-annually, as long as said buildings are in good tenantable condition.

And the said Doyle, by these presents, covenants and agrees to pay all taxes and assessments, and keep in repair all hedges, ditches, rail, and other fences; (the said David Patton, his heirs, assigns and administrators, to furnish all timber, brick, tile, and other materials necessary for such repairs.)

Said Doyle further covenants and agrees to apply to said land, in a farmer-like manner, all manure and compost accumulating upon said farm, and cultivate all the arable land in a husbandlike manner, according to the usual custom among farmers in the neighborhood; he also agrees to trim the hedges at a seasonable time, preventing injury from cattle to such hedges, and to all fruit and other trees on the said premises. That he will seed down with clover and timothy seed twenty acres yearly of arable land, ploughing the same number of acres each Spring of land now in grass, and hitherto unbroken.

It is further agreed, that if the said Doyle shall fail to perform the whole or any one of the above mentioned covenants, then and in that case the said David Patton may declare this lease terminated, by giving three months' notice of the same, prior to the first of October of any year, and may distrain any part of the stock, goods, or chattels, or other property in possession of said Doyle, for sufficient to compensate for the non-performance of the above written covenants, the same to be determined, and amounts so to be paid to be determined, by three arbitrators, chosen as follows: Each of the parties to this instrument to choose one,

and the two so chosen to select a third; the decision of said arbitrators to be final.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our hands and seals.

Signed, sealed, and delivered

in presence of
JAMES WALDRON.

DAVID PATTON. [L.S.]

JOHN DOYLE. [L.S.]

FORM OF LEASE OF A HOUSE.

THIS INSTRUMENT, made the first day of October, 1875, witnesseth that Amos Griest of Yorkville, County of Kendall, State of Illinois, hath rented from Aaron Young of Logansport aforesaid, the dwelling and lot No. 13 Ohio Street, situated in said City of Yorkville, for five years from the above date, at the yearly rental of Three Hundred dollars, payable monthly, on the first day of each month, in advance, at the residence of said Aaron Young.

At the expiration of said above mentioned term, the said Griest agrees to give the said Young peaceable possession of the said dwelling, in as good condition as when taken, ordinary wear and casualties excepted.

In witness whereof, we place our hands and seals the day and year aforesaid.

Signed, sealed and delivered

in presence of
NICKOLAS SCHUTZ,
Notary Public.

AMOS GRIEST. [L.S.]

AARON YOUNG. [L.S.]

LANDLORD'S AGREEMENT.

THIS certifies that I have let and rented, this first day of January, 1876, unto Jacob Schmidt, my house and lot, No. 15 Erie Street, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, and its appurtenances; he to have the free and uninterrupted occupation thereof for one year from this date, at the yearly rental of Two Hundred dollars, to be paid monthly in advance; rent to cease if destroyed by fire, or otherwise made untenable.

PETER FUNK.

TENANT'S AGREEMENT.

THIS certifies that I have hired and taken from Peter Funk, his house and lot, No. 15 Erie Street, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, with appurtenances thereto belonging, for one year, to commence this day, at a yearly rental of Two Hundred dollars, to be paid monthly in advance; unless said house becomes untenable from fire or other causes, in which case rent ceases; and I further agree to give and yield said premises one year from this first day of January 1876, in as good condition as now, ordinary wear and damage by the elements excepted.

Given under my hand this day.

JACOB SCHMIDT.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

To F. W. ARLEN,

Sir: Please observe that the term of one year, for which the house and land, situated at No. 6 Indiana Street, and now occupied by you, were rented to you, expired on the first day of October, 1875, and as I desire to repossess said premises, you are hereby requested and required to vacate the same. Respectfully Yours,

P. T. BARNUM.

LINCOLN, NEB., October 4, 1875.

TENANT'S NOTICE OF LEAVING.

DEAR SIR:

The premises I now occupy as your tenant, at No. 6 Indiana Street, I shall vacate on the first day of November, 1875. You will please take notice accordingly.

Dated this tenth day of October, 1875.

F. W. ARLEN.

To P. T. BARNUM, ESQ.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE TO SECURE PAYMENT OF MONEY.

THIS INDENTURE, made this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between William Stocker, of Peoria, County of Peoria, and State of Illinois, and Olla, his wife, party of the first part, and Edward Singer, party of the second part.

Whereas, the said party of the first part is justly indebted to the said party of the second part, in the sum of Two Thousand dollars, secured to be paid by two certain promissory notes (bearing even date herewith) the one due and payable at the Second National Bank in Peoria, Illinois, with interest, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three; the other due and payable at the Second National Bank at Peoria, Ill., with interest, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for the better securing the payment of the money aforesaid, with interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of the said two promissory notes above mentioned; and, also in consideration of the further sum of one dollar to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, at the delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, and convey, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, all that certain parcel of land, situate, etc.

[*Describing the premises.*]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the Tenements, Hereditaments, Privileges and Appurtenances thereunto

belonging or in any wise appertaining. And also, all the estate, interest, and claim whatsoever, in law as well as in equity which the party of the first part have in and to the premises hereby conveyed unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, and to their only proper use, benefit and behoof. And the said William Stocker, and Olla, his wife, party of the first part, hereby expressly waive, relinquish, release, and convey unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in and to the above described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this state pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

Provided always, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said party of the first part, their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the aforesaid sums of money, with such interest thereon, at the time and in the manner specified in the above mentioned promissory notes, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, then in that case, these presents and every thing herein expressed, shall be absolutely null and void.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

JAMES WHITEHEAD,

FRED. SAMUELS.

WILLIAM STOCKER. [L.S.]

OLLA STOCKER. [L.S.]

WARRANTY DEED WITH COVENANTS.

THIS INDENTURE, made this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between Henry Best of Lawrence, County of Lawrence, State of Illinois, and Belle, his wife, of the first part, and Charles Pearson of the same place, of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Six Thousand dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, all the following described lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City of Lawrence, in the County of Lawrence, and State of Illinois, to wit:

[Here describe the property.]

Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in, and to the



R. Wagner
POLO

above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances. To have and to hold the said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever. And the said Henry Best, and Belle, his wife, parties of the first part, hereby expressly waive, release, and relinquish unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in and to the above described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this state pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

And the said Henry Best, and Belle, his wife, party of the first part, for themselves and their heirs, executors, and administrators, do covenant, grant, bargain, and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, that at the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents they were well seized of the premises above conveyed, as of a good, sure, perfect, absolute, and indefeasible estate of inheritance in law, and in fee simple, and have good right, full power, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell, and convey the same, in manner and form aforesaid, and that the same are free and clear from all former and other grants, bargains, sales, liens, taxes, assessments, and encumbrances of what kind or nature soever; and the above bargained premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, against all and every person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the whole or any part thereof, the said party of the first part shall and will warrant and forever defend.

In testimony whereof, the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered

in presence of
JERRY LINKLATER.

HENRY BEST, [L.S.]
BELLE BEST. [L.S.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

THIS INDENTURE, made the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, between David Tour, of Plano, County of Kendall, State of Illinois, party of the first part, and Larry O'Brien, of the same place, party of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of Nine Hundred dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said party of the second part forever released and discharged therefrom, has remised, released, sold, conveyed, and quit-claimed, and by these presents does remise, release, sell, convey, and quit-claim, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, all the right, title, interest,

claim, and demand, which the said party of the first part has in and to the following described lot, piece, or parcel of land, to wit:

[*Here describe the land.*]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging, or in any wise thereunto appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, interest, and claim whatever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, to the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever.

In witness whereof the said party of the first part hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of
THOMAS ASHLEY.

DAVID TOUR. [L.S.]

The above forms of Deeds and Mortgage are such as have heretofore been generally used, but the following are much shorter, and are made equally valid by the laws of this state.

WARRANTY DEED.

The grantor (here insert name or names and place of residence), for and in consideration of (here insert consideration) in hand paid, conveys and warrants to (here insert the grantee's name or names) the following described real estate (here insert description), situated in the County of — in the State of Illinois.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 18—.

QUIT CLAIM DEED.

The grantor (here insert grantor's name or names and place of residence). for the consideration of (here insert consideration) convey and quit-claim to (here insert grantee's name or names) all interest in the following described real estate (here insert description), situated in the County of — in the State of Illinois.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 18—.

MORTGAGE.

The mortgagor (here insert name or names) mortgages and warrants to (here insert name or names of mortgagee or mortgagees), to secure the payment of (here recite the nature and amount of indebtedness, showing when due and the rate of interest, and whether secured by note or otherwise), the following described real estate (here insert description thereof), situated in the County of — in the State of Illinois.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 18—.

RELEASE.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that I, Peter Ahlund, of Chicago, of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, for and in consideration of One dollar, to me in hand paid, and for other good and valuable considera-

tions, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed, do hereby grant, bargain, remise, convey, release, and quit-claim unto Joseph Carlin of Chicago, of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, all the right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever, I may have acquired in, through, or by a certain Indenture or Mortgage Deed, bearing date the second day of January, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said county, in book A of Deeds, page 46, to the premises therein described, and which said Deed was made to secure one certain promissory note, bearing even date with said deed, for the sum of Three Hundred dollars.

Witness my hand and seal, this second day of November, A. D. 1874.

PETER AHLUND. [L.S.]

State of Illinois, }
Cook County. } ss.

I, George Saxton, a Notary Public in and for said county, in the state aforesaid, do hereby certify that Peter Ahlund, personally known to me as the same person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing Release, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that he signed, sealed, and delivered the said instrument of writing as his free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

{ NOTARIAL
SEAL }

Given under my hand and seal, this second day of November, A. D. 1874.

GEORGE SAXTON, N. P.

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Salem, County of Jackson, State of Illinois, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my oldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself in the Town of Buskirk, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements, and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand dollars in bank stock, in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, and also each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the Town of Lake, Illinois, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, Five shares of Railroad stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land and saw mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels, and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, Fifteen shares in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession, and benefit of the home farm, so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law; said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson Street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as executors of this my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Salem, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Signed, sealed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Sycamore, Ills.

FRANK E. DENT, Salem, Ills.

CHARLES MANSFIELD. [L.S.]

CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest, and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof. FRANK E. DENT, Salem, Ills. JOHN C. SHAY, Salem, Ills.	}	CHARLES MANSFIELD. [L.S.]
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CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

May be legally made by *electing* or *appointing*, according to the *usages* or *customs* of the body of which it is a part, at any meeting held for that purpose, *two* or *more* of its *members* as trustees, wardens or vestrymen, and may adopt a *corporate* name. The chairman or secretary of such meeting shall, as soon as possible, make and file in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, an affidavit substantially in the following form:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
 _____ County. } ss.

I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that at a meeting of the members of the (here insert the name of the church, society or congregation as known before organization), held at (here insert place of meeting), in the County of _____, and State of Illinois, on the _____ day of _____, A.D. 18—, for that purpose, the following persons were elected (or appointed) [*here insert their names*] trustees, wardens, vestrymen, (or officers by whatever name they may choose to adopt, with powers similar to trustees) according to the rules and usages of such (church, society or congregation), and said _____

adopted as its corporate name (here insert name), and at said meeting this affiant acted as (chairman or secretary, as the case may be).

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this ____ day of _____, A.D. 18—, Name of Affiant _____

which affidavit must be recorded by the recorder, and shall be, or a certified copy made by the recorder, received as evidence of such an incorporation.

No certificate of election after the first need be filed for record.

The term of office of the trustees and the general government of the society can be determined by the rules or by-laws adopted. Failure to elect trustees at the time provided does not work a dissolution, but the old trustees hold over. A trustee or trustees may be removed, in the same manner by the society as elections are held by a meeting called for that purpose. The property of the society vests in the corporation. The corporation may hold, or acquire by purchase or otherwise, land not exceeding ten acres, for the purpose of the society. The trustees have the care, custody and control of the property of the corporation, and can, *when directed* by the society, erect houses or improvements, and repair and alter the same, and may also when so directed by the society, mortgage, encumber, sell and convey any real or personal estate belonging to the corporation, and make all proper contracts in the name of such corporation. But they are prohibited by law from encumbering or interfering with any property so as to destroy the effect of any gift, grant, devise or bequest to the corporation; but such gifts, grants, devises or bequests, must in all cases be used so as to carry out the object intended by the persons making the same. Existing societies may organize in the manner herein set forth, and have all the advantages thereof.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription* having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*: in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described in the prospectus and by the sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay,

and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such conditions or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember that the law as to written contracts is, that they can not be varied, altered or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing. It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it in any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; if they can not read themselves, should call on some one disinterested who can.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries ;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court ;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations ;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water ;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years ;

To provide and maintain a navy ;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces ;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions ;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings ; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,

President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.

WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.

GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.

JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGET.

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*



C. K. Williams

POLO

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as the President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this act.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

COUNTIES.	Hayes and Wheeler, Republican.				Tilden and Hendricks, Democrat.				Peter Cooper Greenback.				Smith, Prohibition Anti-Secret Societies.				COUNTIES.				Hayes and Wheeler, Republican.				Tilden and Hendricks, Democrat.				Peter Cooper Greenback.				Smith, Prohibition Anti-Secret Societies.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Adams	4953	6308	41	17	Livingston	3550	2134	1170	3	Logan	42788	42595	37	Macon	3120	2782	268	16	Macoupin	3567	4076	114	Madison	4554	4730	39	1	Marion	2009	2444	209	Marshall	1553	1430	135	Mason	1566	1939	86	3	Massac	1231	793	30	McDonough	2952	2811	347	McHenry	3465	1874	34	3	McLean	6363	4410	518	8	7	Menard	1115	1657	10	Mercer	2209	1428	90	3	Monroe	845	1651	7	Montgomery	2486	3013	201	Morgan	3069	3174	109	5	Moultrie	1245	1672	28	Ogle	3833	1921	104	8	Peoria	4665	5443	95	Pope	1319	800	5	Perry	1541	1383	48	Piatt	1807	1316	117	Pike	3055	4040	35	1	4	Pulaski	1043	772	14	Putnam	646	459	14	Randolph	2357	2587	15	Richardson	1410	1552	55	Rock Island	3912	2838	37	Saline	980	1081	61	Sangamon	4851	5847	29	Schuyler	1522	1804	115	Scott	916	1369	182	Shelby	2069	3553	341	Stark	1140	786	96	St. Clair	4708	5891	99	1	Stephenson	3198	2758	26	3	Tazewell	2850	3171	44	2	2	Union	978	1255	3	Vermilion	3031	288	9	Wabash	650	936	207	Warren	2795	1984	138	Washington	1911	1671	39	Wayne	1570	1751	482	White	1297	3066	469	Whiteside	3851	2131	133	8	1	Will	4770	3489	677	Williamson	1672	1644	41	Winnebago	4505	1568	70	13	2	Woodford	1733	2105	237	1	4	Lee	3087	2080	100	2	6	Total	275958	257099	16951	130	157
Lee	3087	2080	100	2	6	Total	275958	257099	16951	130	157																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs **diminished** by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight **increased** by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or

by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the **quality** and the **time it has been cribbed** must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills $\frac{1}{6}$ of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by 7 1-5 if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ the width of the building higher than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches.....	.....make 1 link.
25 links.....	“ 1 rod.
4 rods.....	“ 1 chain.
80 chains.....	“ 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.		A. H. JACKSON.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan.	10	To 7 bushels Wheat	at \$1.25	\$8 75	
"	17	By shoeing span of Horses			\$2 50
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels Oats	at \$.45	6 30	
"	4	To 5 lbs. Butter	at .25	1 25	
March	8	By new Harrow			18 00
"	8	By sharpening 2 Plows			40
"	13	By new Double-Tree			2 25
"	27	To Cow and Calf		48 00	
April	9	To half ton of Hay		6 25	
"	9	By Cash			25 00
May	6	By repairing Corn-Planter			4 75
"	24	To one Sow with Pigs		17 50	
July	4	By Cash, to balance account			35 15
				\$88 05	\$88 05

1875.		CASSA MASON.		Dr.	Cr.
March	21	By 3 days' labor	at \$1.25		\$3 75
"	21	To 2 Shoats	at 3.00	\$6 00	
"	23	To 18 bushels Corn	at .45	8 10	
May	1	By 1 month's Labor			25 00
"	1	To Cash		10 00	
June	19	By 8 days' Mowing	at \$1.50		12 00
"	26	To 50 lbs. Flour		2 75	
July	10	To 27 lbs. Meat	at \$.10	2 70	
"	29	By 9 days' Harvesting	at 2.00		18 00
Aug.	12	By 6 days' Labor	at 1.50		9 00
"	12	To Cash		20 00	
Sept.	1	To Cash to balance account		18 20	
				\$67 75	\$67 75

INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and the *quotient thus obtained* will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of \$462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. \$462.50 multiplied by .48 gives \$222 0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and \$222.0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is \$3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the \$222.0000 by 30 (6/360) (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45; and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

\$462.50

.48

370000

185000

60 / \$222.0000 (\$3.70

180

420

420

00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.	196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour,	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.	200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	20 quires paper 1 Ream.
20 things, 1 Score.	56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.	4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the “Virgin Queen,” in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or “Feast of Flowers.”

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies “Here we Rest.”

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning “Long River.”

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for “smoky water.” Its prefix was really *are*, the French word for “bow.”

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called “Carolana,” after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the “River of the Bend,” *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for “at the head of the river.”

Ohio means “beautiful;” *Iowa*, “drowsy ones;” *Minnesota*, “cloudy water,” and *Wisconsin*, “wild-rushing channel.”

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying “tribe of men.”

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word “muddy,” which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California*.

Massachusetts is the Indian for “The country around the great hills.”

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying “Long River.”

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means “Penn’s woods,” and was so called after William Penn, its original owner.

Delaware after Lord De La Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.
Alabama.....	996,992
Arkansas.....	484,471
California.....	560,247
Connecticut.....	537,454
Delaware.....	125,015
Florida.....	187,748
Georgia.....	1,184,109
Illinois.....	2,539,891
Indiana.....	1,680,637
Iowa.....	1,191,792
Kansas.....	364,399
Kentucky.....	1,321,011
Louisiana.....	736,915
Maine.....	626,915
Maryland.....	780,894
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351
Michigan.....	1,184,059
Minnesota.....	439,706
Mississippi.....	827,922
Missouri.....	1,731,295
Nebraska.....	422,993
Nevada.....	42,491
New Hampshire.....	318,300
New Jersey.....	906,096
New York.....	4,382,759
North Carolina.....	1,071,361
Ohio.....	2,665,260
Oregon.....	330,551
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,791
Rhode Island.....	217,353
South Carolina.....	705,606
Tennessee.....	1,258,520
Texas.....	818,579
Vermont.....	330,551
Virginia.....	1,225,163
West Virginia.....	442,014
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670
Total States.....	38,113,253
Arizona.....	9,658
Colorado.....	39,864
Dakota.....	14,181
District of Columbia.....	131,700
Idaho.....	14,999
Montana.....	20,595
New Mexico.....	91,874
Utah.....	86,786
Washington.....	23,955
Wyoming.....	9,118
Total Territories.....	442,730
Total United States.....	38,555,983

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITIES.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.....	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.....	674,022
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	396,099
St. Louis, Mo.....	310,864
Chicago, Ill.....	298,977
Baltimore, Md.....	267,354
Boston, Mass.....	250,536
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	216,239
New Orleans, La.....	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.....	149,473
Buffalo, N. Y.....	117,714
Washington, D. C.....	109,199
Newark, N. J.....	105,059
Louisville, Ky.....	100,753
Cleveland, Ohio.....	92,829
Pittsburg, Pa.....	86,076
Jersey City, N. J.....	82,546
Detroit, Mich.....	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.....	71,440
Albany, N. Y.....	69,422
Providence, E. I.....	68,904
Rochester, N. Y.....	62,386
Allegheny, Pa.....	53,180
Richmond, Va.....	51,038
New Haven, Conn.....	50,840
Charleston, S. C.....	48,956
Indianapolis, Ind.....	48,244
Troy, N. Y.....	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y.....	43,051
Worcester, Mass.....	41,105
Lowell, Mass.....	40,928
Memphis, Tenn.....	40,226
Cambridge, Mass.....	39,634
Hartford, Conn.....	37,180
Seranton, Pa.....	35,092
Reading, Pa.....	33,930
Patereson, N. J.....	33,579
Kansas City, Mo.....	32,260
Mobile, Ala.....	32,034
Toledo, Ohio.....	31,584
Portland, Me.....	31,413
Columbus, Ohio.....	31,274
Wilmington, Del.....	30,841
Dayton, Ohio.....	30,473
Lawrence, Mass.....	28,921
Utica, N. Y.....	28,804
Charlestown, Mass.....	28,323
Savannah, Ga.....	28,235
Lynn, Mass.....	28,233
Fall River, Mass.....	26,766

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.	
<i>States.</i>					<i>States.</i>				
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113
Arkansas.....	52,198	484,471	.....	25	Rhode Island.....	1,306	127,353	.....	136
California.....	158,981	560,247	.....	1,013	South Carolina.....	29,385	705,606	925,145	1,201
Connecticut.....	4,674	557,454	.....	820	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,530
Delaware.....	2,129	125,015	.....	237	Texas.....	237,504	818,579	.....	865
Florida.....	59,268	187,748	.....	466	Vermont.....	10,212	330,551	.....	675
Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,109	.....	2,108	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,163	.....	1,490
Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,891	.....	5,904	West Virginia.....	23,000	442,014	.....	485
Indiana.....	33,809	1,680,637	.....	3,529	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,739	1,725
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160	<i>Total States.....</i> 1,950,171 38,113,253 59,587				
Kansas.....	81,318	361,399	528,349	1,760	<i>Territories.</i>				
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123	Arizona.....	113,916	9,658	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	41,346	726,915	857,039	539	Colorado.....	104,500	39,864	.....	392
Maine.....	31,776	626,915	.....	871	Dakota.....	147,490	14,181	.....	.....
Maryland.....	11,184	780,894	.....	820	Dist. of Columbia.....	60	131,700	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606	Idaho.....	90,932	14,999	.....	.....
Michigan.....	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,051	2,235	Montana.....	143,778	20,955	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	85,531	439,706	598,429	1,612	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,874	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922	.....	990	Utah.....	80,056	86,786	.....	375
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295	.....	2,580	Washington.....	69,944	23,955	.....	498
Nebraska.....	75,995	123,993	246,280	828	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118	.....	.....
Nevada.....	112,090	42,491	52,540	593	<i>Total Territories.....</i> 965,032 442,730 1,265				
New Hampshire.....	9,280	318,300	.....	790	Aggregate of U. S. 2,915,203 38,555,983 60,852				
New Jersey.....	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265	* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.				
New York.....	47,000	4,387,759	7,095,208	4,470					
North Carolina.....	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190					
Ohio.....	39,964	2,665,260	.....	3,740					
Oregon.....	95,244	90,923	.....	109					

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;
POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Peking.....	1,648,800
British Empire.....	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,251,800
Russia.....	81,925,490	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.....	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington.....	109,199
France.....	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary.....	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna.....	833,900
Japan.....	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo.....	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland.....	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London.....	3,251,800
German Empire.....	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin.....	825,400
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome.....	244,484
Spain.....	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid.....	332,000
Brazil.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro.....	420,000
Turkey.....	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople.....	1,075,000
Mexico.....	9,173,000	1869	761,526	12.1	Mexico.....	210,300
Sweden and Norway.....	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm.....	136,900
Persia.....	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran.....	120,000
Belgium.....	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels.....	314,100
Bavaria.....	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich.....	169,500
Portugal.....	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon.....	224,063
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague.....	90,100
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota.....	45,000
Chile.....	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago.....	115,400
Switzerland.....	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne.....	36,000
Peru.....	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima.....	160,100
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca.....	25,000
Argentine Republic.....	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres.....	177,800
Wurtemberg.....	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart.....	91,600
Denmark.....	1,734,700	1870	14,753	116.	Copenhagen.....	162,042
Venezuela.....	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caracas.....	47,000
Baden.....	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe.....	36,600
Greece.....	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens.....	43,400
Guatemala.....	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala.....	40,000
Ecuador.....	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito.....	70,000
Farguay.....	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.5	Asuncion.....	30,000
Hessia.....	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt.....	30,000
Liberia.....	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia.....	3,000
San Salvador.....	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	San Salvador.....	15,000
Hayti.....	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince.....	20,000
Nicaragua.....	350,000	1871	58,171	6.5	Managua.....	10,000
Uruguay.....	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video.....	44,500
Honduras.....	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua.....	12,000
San Domingo.....	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo.....	20,000
Costa Rica.....	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose.....	2,000
Hawaiki.....	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu.....	7,633

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS,
BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Adams.....	56362	41323	26508	14476	2186	.....
Alexander.....	10564	4707	2484	3313	1390	626
Bond.....	13152	9815	6144	5060	3124	2931
Boone.....	12942	11678	7624	1705	.....	.....
Brown.....	12205	9938	7198	4183	.....	.....
Bureau.....	32415	26426	8841	3067	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	6562	5144	3231	1741	1090	.....
Carroll.....	16705	11733	4586	1023	.....	.....
Cass.....	11580	11325	7253	2981	.....	.....
Champaign.....	32737	14629	2649	1475	.....	.....
Christian.....	20363	10492	3203	1878	.....	.....
Clark.....	18719	14987	9532	7453	3940	931
Clay.....	15875	9336	4289	3228	755	.....
Clinton.....	16285	10941	5139	3718	2330	.....
Coles.....	25235	14203	9335	9616	.....	.....
Cook.....	349966	144954	43385	10201	.....	.....
Crawford.....	13889	11551	7135	4422	3117	*23 2999
Cumberland.....	12223	8311	3718	.....	.....	.....
De Kalb.....	23265	19086	7540	1697	.....	.....
De Witt.....	14768	10820	5002	3247	.....	.....
Douglas.....	13484	7140	.....	.....	.....	.....
Du Page.....	16685	14701	9290	3535	.....	.....
Edgar.....	21450	16925	10692	8225	4071	.....
Edwards.....	7565	5454	3524	3070	1649	3444
Efingham.....	15653	7816	3799	1675	.....	.....
Fayette.....	19638	11189	8075	6328	2704	.....
Ford.....	9103	1979	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	12652	9393	5681	3682	4083	1763
Fulton.....	38291	33338	22508	13142	1841	.....
Gallatin.....	11134	8055	5448	10760	7405	3155
Greene.....	20277	16093	12429	11951	7674	.....
Grundy.....	14938	10379	3023	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	13014	9915	6362	3945	2616	.....
Hancock.....	35935	29061	14652	9946	483	.....
Hardin.....	5113	3759	2887	1378	.....	.....
Henderson.....	12582	9501	4612	.....	.....	.....
Henry.....	35506	20660	3807	1260	41	.....
Iroquois.....	25782	12325	4149	1695	.....	.....
Jackson.....	19634	9589	5862	3566	1828	1542
Jasper.....	11234	8364	3220	1472	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	17864	12965	8109	5762	2555	691
Jersey.....	15054	12051	7354	4535	.....	.....
Jo Daviess.....	27820	27325	18604	6180	2111	.....
Johnson.....	11248	9342	4114	3626	1596	843
Kane.....	39091	30062	16703	6501	.....	.....
Kankakee.....	24352	15412	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kendall.....	12399	13074	7730	.....	.....	.....
Knox.....	39522	28663	13279	7060	274	.....
Lake.....	21014	18257	14226	2634	.....	.....
La Salle.....	60792	48332	17815	9348	.....	.....
Lawrence.....	12533	9214	6121	7092	3668	.....
Lee.....	27171	17651	5292	2035	.....	.....
Livingston.....	31471	11637	1553	759	.....	.....
Logan.....	23053	14272	5128	2333	.....	.....

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Macon	26481	13738	3988	3039	1122	-----
Macoupin	32726	24602	12355	7926	1990	-----
Madison	44131	31251	20441	14433	6221	13550
Marion	20622	12739	6720	4742	2125	-----
Marshall	16950	13437	5180	1849	-----	-----
Mason	16184	10931	5921	-----	-----	-----
Massac	9581	6213	4092	-----	-----	-----
McDonough	26509	20069	7616	5308	(b)	-----
McHenry	23762	22089	14978	-----	-----	-----
McLean	53988	28772	10163	6565	-----	-----
Menard	11735	9584	6349	4431	-----	-----
Mercer	18769	15042	5246	2352	26	-----
Monroe	12982	12832	7679	4481	2000	*21 1516
Montgomery	25314	13979	6277	4490	2953	-----
Morgan	28463	22112	16064	19547	12714	-----
Montricie	10385	6385	3234	-----	-----	-----
Ogle	27492	22888	10020	3479	-----	-----
Peoria	47540	36601	17547	6153	(c)	-----
Perry	13723	9552	5278	3222	1215	-----
Piatt	10953	6127	1606	-----	-----	-----
Pike	30768	27249	18819	11728	2396	-----
Pope	11437	6742	3975	4094	3316	2610
Pulaski	8754	3943	2265	-----	-----	-----
Putnam	6280	5587	3924	2131	1310	-----
Randolph	20859	17205	11079	7944	4429	3492
Richland	12803	9711	4012	-----	-----	-----
Rock Island	29783	21005	6937	2610	-----	-----
Saline	12714	9331	5588	-----	-----	-----
Sangamon	46352	32274	19228	14716	12960	-----
Schuyler	17419	14684	10573	6972	b2959	-----
Scott	10530	9069	7914	6215	-----	-----
Shelby	25476	14613	7807	6659	2972	-----
Stark	10751	9004	3710	1573	-----	-----
St. Clair	51068	37694	20180	13631	7078	*5 5248
Stephenson	30608	25112	11666	2800	-----	-----
Tazewell	27903	21470	12052	7221	4716	-----
Union	16518	11181	7615	5524	3239	2362
Vermilion	30388	19800	11492	9303	5836	-----
Wabash	8841	7313	4690	4240	2710	-----
Warren	23174	18336	8176	6739	3078	-----
Washington	17599	13731	6953	4810	1675	1517
Wayne	19758	12223	6825	5133	2553	1114
White	16846	12403	8925	7919	6091	4828
Whitesides	27503	18737	5361	2514	-----	-----
Will	43013	29321	16703	10167	-----	-----
Williamson	17329	12205	7216	4457	-----	-----
Winnebago	29301	24491	11773	4609	-----	-----
Woodford	18956	13282	4415	-----	-----	-----
Total	2539891	1711951	851470	476183	157445	*49 55162

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, BY COUNTIES.—1870.

COUNTIES.	Improved	Wood'	Other un-	Spring	Winter	Rye.	Indian	Oats.	
	Land.		improved	Wheat.	Wheat.				
Total.....	Number.	Number.	Number.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	
Total.....	19,329,952	5,061,578	1,491,331	10,133,207	19,995,198	2,456,578	129,921,395	42,780,851	
Adams.....	287,926	112,576	19,370	16,191	947,616	20,989	1,452,905	759,071	
Alexander.....	13,836	17,761			42,858	30	244,222	21,627	
Bond.....	145,045	42,613	1,915	700	368,625	6,240	1,064,050	461,697	
Boone.....	137,307	29,886	2,658	241,042	599	35,871	466,885	579,127	
Brown.....	57,062	35,491	25,608	13,276	117,502	4,742	337,769	70,852	
Bureau.....	398,611	41,866	15,803	465,236	724	43,811	3,630,040	987,426	
Calhoun.....	37,684	63,443	3,754	175	221,298	55	231,041	36,234	
Carroll.....	126,864	29,863	3,241	418,073	73	1,357	3,357,663	73,446	
Cass.....	92,902	33,493	6,604	13,165	127,054	2,772	1,146,980	168,784	
Champaign.....	419,368	16,789	58,502	103,577	123,091	45,752	3,924,720	721,275	
Christian.....	241,472	19,803	19,173	18,360	504,041	10,742	1,883,336	383,821	
Clark.....	118,594	102,201	5,420		195,118	7,308	614,582	212,628	
Clay.....	146,922	80,612	5,225	1,894	85,737	3,221	1,019,994	269,945	
CClinton.....	150,177	48,868	8,710	5,900	610,888	1,616	633,257	422,324	
Coles.....	269,337	45,214	3,373	2,651	154,885	8,225	2,133,111	315,954	
Cook.....	348,824	19,635	17,337	144,296	4,904	20,171	570,427	1,584,225	
Crawford.....	105,505	78,350	27,185	60	212,924	15,497	581,964	136,255	
Cumberland.....	75,342	40,334	5,604	550	84,697	14,798	403,075	171,880	
DeKalb.....	334,502	17,722	6,551	398,059	190	21,018	1,023,849	1,087,074	
DeWitt.....	168,339	29,548	17,633	106,493	11,695	11,340	1,311,635	216,756	
Douglas.....	131,457	13,466	7,392	45,203	65,314	6,015	1,603,615	250,074	
DuPage.....	164,874	17,243	3,851	106,096	393,393	7,532	331,988	860,890	
Edgar.....	265,358	66,803	14,282	13,283	247,360	37,508	2,107,615	290,679	
Edwards.....	58,912	57,585	830		122,703	528	352,371	129,152	
Effingham.....	120,343	56,330	26,206	77	195,716	19,759	630,247	386,073	
Fayette.....	187,196	93,460	16,786		351,310	25,328	962,525	497,395	
Ford.....	141,228	3,986	63,976	42,571	1,008	11,577	565,671	154,589	
Franklin.....	49,149	3,494	1,933	865	11,342	3,940	63,206	32,260	
Fulton.....	228,132	123,823	4,076	193,669	223,930	131,711	1,508,763	241,336	
Gallatin.....	49,572	68,750	3,565		83,093	512	509,491	27,164	
Greene.....	175,408	93,242	29,652		577,400	415	1,051,313	64,029	
Grundy.....	193,999	6,256	4,505	21,700	150	4,930	295,971	269,332	
Hamilton.....	88,996	93,878	3,343	129	92,347	11,672	735,255	203,464	
Hancock.....	311,517	43,300	18,480	181,370	232,750	133,533	1,510,401	579,999	
Hardin.....	28,177	47	107	13	36	16	62,465	23,921	
Henderson.....	140,954	34,705	14,243	161,112	69,062	96,430	1,712,901	229,286	
Henry.....	265,904	12,620	31,459	462,379	445	35,760	2,541,683	668,367	
Illinois.....	322,510	22,478	63,498	57,160	10,480	23,259	799,810	430,746	
Jackson.....	78,548	87,642	5,991	890	329,036	524	611,951	149,931	
Jasper.....	90,867	67,023	12,250		87,808	9,165	461,345	149,274	
Jefferson.....	118,903	104,888	7,788		100,578	5,934	878,981	385,490	
Jersey.....	94,147	51,327	1,363		558,367	55	518,120	67,770	
JoeDaviss.....	156,517	82,076	15,779	282,758	555	2,185	1,286,326	874,016	
Johnson.....	57,820	3	79,141		92,191	2,468	343,296	74,525	
Kane.....	240,120	34,646	399	188,829	325	23,618	674,332	785,608	
Kankakee.....	312,182	10,978	10,588	103,466	480	12,935	637,399	772,400	
Kendall.....	164,004	14,244	2,282	90,681	1,949	5,168	681,267	468,890	
Knox.....	330,829	41,566	25,255	267,764	7,654	113,547	2,737,818	787,582	
Lake.....	207,779	21,072	24,399	168,914	221	8,707	512,357	699,609	
LaSalle.....	533,734	48,117	2,350	271,181	2,193	48,300	3,077,023	1,509,642	
Lawrence.....	87,828	72,798	3,273		364,134	1,121	656,363	131,386	
Lee.....	322,212	12,071	7,409	450,799	2,260	14,829	1,656,978	903,197	
Livingston.....	377,503	12,462	41,788	120,200	1,339	26,116	1,182,696	659,300	
Logan.....	321,708	17,394	4,008	198,056	40,963	37,232	4,221,640	490,226	
Macon.....	330,829	48,153	9,115	55,270	196,913	29,229	1,214,888	454,648	
Macoupin.....	331,059	81,224	7,343	160	861,398	2,404	1,051,544	459,417	
Madison.....	257,032	89,450	13,675	550	120,181	3,687	2,137,458	475,252	
Marion.....	173,081	61,579	4,142		173,562	13,517	1,034,057	389,446	
Marshall.....	166,057	28,260	2,976	106,129	900	36,135	1,182,903	362,604	
Mason.....	209,453	31,739	31,013	73,261	125,628	49,182	2,648,729	372,660	
Massac.....	35,151	33,331			73,316	543	1,331,166	30,097	
McDonough.....	261,633	47,514	14,035	273,871	36,140	55,441	2,484,348	280,717	
McHenry.....	230,566	53,293	57,998	401,790	370	29,263	1,145,005	910,397	
McLean.....	494,978	40,366	49,087	211,801	10,955	39,824	3,723,379	911,127	
Menard.....	134,173	34,931	13,932	36,152	45,793	3,287	1,973,880	235,091	
Mercer.....	222,809	45,977	22,588	289,291	13,203	40,778	2,054,962	452,889	
Monroe.....	98,810	83,369	6,067		651,767	1,427	543,718	192,251	
Montgomery.....	376,683	47,800	8,895		747,803	3,296	1,527,896	68,794	
Morgan.....	242,456	80,217	1,375	18,196	35,833	20,323	2,148,535	63,934	
Montrite.....	144,220	24,783	13,112	17,128	196,436	6,670	1,753,141	263,992	
Ogle.....	316,883	43,643	14,913	497,038	5,580	157,504	1,787,066	141,540	
Peoria.....	170,729	48,666	2,516	92,361	81,843	99,502	964,224	334,892	
Peru.....	93,754	68,470	290		350,446	1,011	384,446	338,760	
Perry.....	94,454	5,978	13,897	26,382	39,762	9,248	1,029,725	130,610	
Pike.....	293,454	128,959	9,902		1,057,494	25,305	1,394,189	454,648	
Pope.....	35,980	87,754			70,455	7,009	215,958	67,886	
Pulaski.....	19,319	12,516			44,922	222	195,735	16,511	
Putnam.....	37,271	17,184	4,174	28,137	796	7,007	334,259	86,519	
Randolph.....	140,764	162,274	1,170	450	1,031,022	3,237	510,080	414,487	
Richland.....	75,079	50,618	2,025		150,268	3,401	482,591	204,634	
Rock Island.....	155,214	31,295	20,755	243,541	3,279	20,003	1,439,653	276,575	
Salmon.....	27,309	79,396			200		1,491,546	32,978	
Sangamon.....	421,748	51,085	19,932	89,304	247,658	39,073	4,388,763	397,718	
Schuyler.....	96,195	62,477	21,294	56,221	165,724	20,841	440,975	119,359	
Scott.....	85,331	14,633	1,610	78	266,105	930	752,771	13,463	
Shelby.....	310,179	74,908	9,314	15,526	452,015	23,686	2,082,578	637,812	
Stark.....	138,129	13,375	2,783	2,550		30,534	1,149,878	136,726	
St. Clair.....	391,111	76,591	2,910		1,568,219	1,008	1,831,151	531,851	
Stephenson.....	254,854	37,567	13,701	527,394	72	135,568	1,615,679	960,620	
Tazewell.....	229,126	45,268	14,846	132,417	9,210	59,027	2,062,053	505,841	
Union.....	75,832	83,606	5,300		180,231	1,737	679,753	124,743	
Vermilion.....	360,251	53,078	31,122	44,806	248,558	52,476	2,818,027	436,051	
Wabash.....	54,063	37,558	509		202,201		421,361	110,793	
Warren.....	266,187	27,294	14,583	186,290	5,712	72,212	2,982,853	601,965	
Washington.....	177,592	55,794	1,939		672,180	2,276	8,813,151	3,398	
Wayne.....	147,392	146,794	10,486	266	164,689	8,665	1,179,391	404,482	
White.....	92,898	78,167	869		266,105	418	870,521	119,652	
Whitesides.....	249,809	21,823	37,310		457,455	264	2,162,942	830,838	
Will.....	419,442	2,266	6,335		195,286	1,996	8,030	1,131,458	1,868,682
Williamson.....	128,448	116,949	1,648	176	170,787	6,228	655,710	180,986	
Winnebago.....	241,373	37,238	15,237	408,606	2,468	137,983	1,237,406	868,903	
Woodford.....	325,504	25,317	23,135	178,139	108,307	20,426	2,154,185	744,541	



Phineas Chaney

OREGON

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF OGLE CO.

[Taken from Illinois State Geological Reports.]

This large and excellent county is bounded on the north by parts of Stephenson and Winnebago Counties; on the east by DeKalb County; on the south by Lee County, and on the west by Carroll County, and a small portion of Whiteside County, just touching it on the southwest corner. It is thirty-nine miles from east to west, and about twenty-one miles from north to south, making eighteen full townships of land, and about seven half townships, containing, therefore, about seven hundred and seventy-three sections, or square miles.

Rock River, a broad-flowing, swift, bubble-dancing stream, flows in a diagonal direction across the county, entering it about twelve miles from its northeast corner, and making its exit about eight miles east of its southwest corner, dividing the county nearly equally. For most of this distance the stream sweeps along in long, undulating curves except at Grand de Tour, where it doubles upon itself in short, abrupt crooks. The river valley here is unlike itself further north and south. The face of the country along the river is abrupt, rough, broken and timbered. In only a few places do the prairie vistas open down to the water's edge, affording glimpses of the broad, undulating plains, which open so wide beyond, that the blue of the sky and the green of the rolling sward, seem to mingle in a far-off blending. The little streams on either side have cut down through the hills, leaving bold outcrops of the Trenton limestones and St. Peter's sandstone.

To one familiar with the sublimity and grandeur of mountain scenery as displayed in Alpine regions, or among the canons and wonders of our own Sierra Nevada or Rocky Mountain chains, where the slow-moving glacier creeps among eternal rocks down to the evergreen forests and the smiling valleys; where the mountain-born torrent leaps in foam along its rocky channel; where gorge and precipice and adamantine rocks, in wild confusion piled, fill the soul with wonder—to one, we say, familiar with such scenes as these, the scenery along Rock River, in Ogle County, may seem tame; but to the inhabitant of the prairies, accustomed only to the grassy plains and green slopes of his native state, bedecked though they be in their native wildness with flowers of gayest hue, there is a charm in such scenery as a ride along the river bank from Byron to Dixon discloses.

The resemblance to the old feudal castles of England, as, half-ruined, moss-covered and ivy draped, they are preserved to us in picture galleries, is constant and recurring. The limestone bluffs, covered half way up their steep side with the accumulated talus of ages, look like mural escarpments and Cyclopean walls among the wild hills. The sandstone cliffs of various hues, now glancing like snow peaks in the sunshine, or glowing like hills of flame or yellow, when stained with the red oxide of iron, are weathered into all sorts of fantastic shapes. The rounded, tower-like, casemated masses, which stand out in bold relief at the Indian Pulpit, three or four miles below Oregon, and at other places along this heavy outcrop of the St. Peter's sandstone, need not the aid of imagination or fancy to shape themselves

into dome and minaret, spire or cupola, or the graceful flutings, carvings, mouldings and columns of Gothic, Doric or Corinthian architecture. If well painted in oil, some of the more striking scenes would illustrate Illinois landscapes of no mean order of beauty.

These bold, perpendicular bluffs of rock and deep ravines cut into them by the little streams, afford excellent opportunities for an examination of the geology of this county, and will be again referred to in another part of this report.

At Oregon and Grand de Tour good dams are built across the river, and a part of the magnificent powers thus obtained are made available for milling and manufacturing purposes. Dams might be constructed at many other points on the river within this county, and a supply of water power be put into use unlimited in extent. Indeed, such a stream as Rock River, for water powers, is hard to find; and some day it will enrich all this part of the state with its mills, manufactories, factories, founderies and machine shops. Other, but smaller streams, run through different parts of the county.

On the west side of Rock River, and tributary thereto, is Leaf River and Pine Creek. The former rises in Stephenson County, enters Ogle County about ten miles west of Adeline, and flowing in a southeast course, mingles its waters with those of the larger river a few miles below Byron. It is a considerable stream, and affords some fair water powers for light work. Pine Creek runs into Rock River a short distance west of Grand de Tour. It comes down from the north, making a sweeping bend toward the east. It is not a large stream, but, geologically, is one of the most interesting water courses we ever examined.

On the south side of Rock River, the two streams of most note are Stillman's Run and Kyte River. The former is a small stream, rising in the eastern prairie townships and terminating in Rock River, at the bend east of Byron. Those familiar with the history of the Black Hawk War need not be told that this stream took its name from the retreat of a detachment of white soldiers under Major Stillman, after it had been ambushed and defeated by a band of Black Hawk's warriors. Those slain in crossing the stream were buried on a high point of land near the residence of Joshua White, Esq. So long as the little stream flows, its historic name will preserve the memory of that disgraceful scare and wild retreat from an almost imaginary danger. Kyte River is a more considerable body of water, coming in from a southeast direction. Its mouth is near the little Village of Daysville. It is a slow, lazy stream.

The country is rough, and more or less rolling, in close proximity to all these streams, except Stillman's Run. The rough, hilly part of the county, along the streams, is covered with a fair growth of the usual white and black oak timber. None of it could be called heavy timber, and some of it is brushy barrens. Still, all these streams, with a few isolated groves, furnish a fair supply for fuel and other economical uses.

The timber soil is thin and white, but under proper cultivation, returns good crops of potatoes, fruits, cereals and garden products.

By far the largest portion of the county, however, is rich, undulating prairie land. All the eastern and southeastern part, all the western and northwestern part, together with much of the northern part, is prairie, as rich and beautiful as the state can produce. These prairies are covered with a soil composed of the richest prairie loam. In a part of the state where all the counties are prosperous, Ogle will rank among the foremost in

agricultural resources, and in the elements of material wealth. The amount of farm products annually raised and sold is enormous, while the real resources of the soil are not yet half developed. When these resources shall be more fully developed, and the vast untouched water powers of Rock River and its tributaries shall be utilized, this county will attain a degree of prosperity which will place it foremost in that richest portion of the Prairie State lying between Rock River and the Mississippi.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.

The geology of Ogle County is of a highly interesting character. Besides the usual surface deposits, the Galena, Blue and Buff limestones of the Trenton series, and the Cincinnati group, are all developed and outcrop; while the St. Peter's sandstone, for about fourteen miles along the river, rises in bold outcrops of from twenty-five to two hundred feet in thickness. The only other outcrops of this interesting formation in the northern part of the state are at Starved Rock and Deer Park on the Illinois River, and a few other points in LaSalle County.

The following section will show the measured outcrops. They are all thicker, perhaps, than these figures indicate, except the St. Peter's sandstone. The bottom of that formation and its full outcrop, we think, was reached. The floor of Rock River, three or four miles below Oregon, where its thickest development is reached, is the top of Calciferous sandstone or Lower Magnesian limestone:

SECTION OF OGLE COUNTY FORMATIONS.

Usual surface deposits, consisting of sands, clays, soils and gravel beds, aggregate, perhaps	125 feet.
Cincinnati group, green and blue shales	25 "
Galena limestone	35 "
Blue Trenton limestone	44 "
Buff Trenton limestone	36 "
St. Peter's sandstone, white, soft	200 "
Lower Magnesian limestone	— "

The above figures indicate the maximum thickness of the surface deposits, the St. Peter's sandstone, and, perhaps, the Buff limestone. The other members of the section we think are thicker than the above measurements indicate. No where could we find exposures where the full thickness could be determined. Commencing at the top, we will describe these formations in their descending order.

SURFACE GEOLOGY.

The usual "river bottoms" exist along the streams to a limited extent. This, together with the common prairie soil, a vegetable mold, covering most of the county, comprises the extent of the alluvial deposits. The drift formation is much more heavily developed. Over the southern and eastern portion of the county, and along the lower Rock River bluffs, it thins out to a considerable extent; but over the northern and northwestern parts of the county the true drift, in the form of drift-hills and coarse gravel-beds, is very heavily deposited, reaching a thickness, as we have above indicated, of one hundred and twenty-five feet. Over the parts first mentioned fine-grained clay, some times marly and some times sandy, cover the nether rocks. These clays are almost uniformly of a light yellowish

color. Few gravel beds and little coarse gravel can be noticed in passing over them. Boulders are of rarer occurrence than in any other portion of this part of the state. It is not a driftless region, but the drift forces have acted peacefully here, and nothing but the finer sediments and precipitates of the water were here deposited or accumulated under the action of chemical, atmospheric and aqueous agencies. But in the parts of the county last mentioned, vast accumulations of coarse gravel, commingled with fine white sand, have been deposited, indicating that the drift forces and agencies acted here on a large scale. Around the head waters of Leaf River these gravel hills are a marked feature in the landscape. About three miles and a half north of Foreston, the Illinois Central Railroad passes through a range of these hills. The company have there opened many gravel pits and quarries, and are constantly loading trains for the purpose of ballasting their road. The appearance of that chain of hills is so remarkable that few travelers on the swiftly-flying passenger trains fail to notice and remark upon it. East of the track, a backbone of hills stretch away toward Adeline, broadening and widening in the distance, until they resemble great ocean waves fixed and solid. Our pocket-level showed that the highest hump on this backbone, measuring from the base, was about one hundred and three feet, while to the level of the water in the brooks some distance off, the descent was probably twenty feet. The railroad track is cut through these gravel hills to the depth of about forty feet. For that depth the material is composed of gravel, from the size of pebbles to that of small boulders, mixed with a large quantity of white sand. The sand is almost as white as the St. Peter's sandstone, except where stained yellow by the oxide of iron. The gravel is very much rounded and water-worn. The deposit has marks of partial stratification in a few places. At one place, close to railroad track, a bed of gravel, almost free from sand, is cemented so strongly together by some calcareous substance that it has to be quarried like ordinary stone. It looks like a coarse conglomerate or pudding stone, and will resist, without breaking, a smart blow from a heavy hammer. Such is the internal structure of these gravel hills. On the surface they are covered with a thin soil, full of gravel and whitish boulders of small size, into which a spade could not be sunk. Toward the east the hills preserve their outlines for a distance of some eight miles before they sink down into ordinary gravel beds, extending for a long distance across the northern part of the county. Toward the west they extend three or four miles before losing themselves in the general roll of the prairies. The direction of main chain is exactly east and west; the western part, as indicated by a very good pocket compass, bears west southwest by east northeast.

A little brook runs toward the east on either side of the gravel hills, being, perhaps, a quarter to half a mile apart. About the middle of the range, the brook on the north side breaks through an abrupt gap and joins its sister on the south, and together they seek Leaf River, skirting along the south side of the gravel beds. To the north and the south of the small valleys through which these little streams flow, the prairie gradually rises until it attains almost the elevation of the gravel hills themselves.

These hills resemble strongly the central morraines of a vast glacier, or where two glaciers meet and mingle in one; but they also give evidences of the sifting and assorting agencies of water. They are, doubtless "moraine hillocks," such as are found in many parts of Northern Wisconsin.

If the surface of the underlying Trenton rocks could be examined, over a dozen miles in extent in this locality, they would, we think, in many places be found plowed, grooved and scratched, or planed smooth, by the slow, silent force of the irresistible glacier or iceberg.

If the phenomena in this interesting locality indicate glacial action, and we think they most unmistakably do, it was probably combined with aqueous forces, and the two causes contributed to the results observed. We have sought for the manifestations of glacial action in many places, while examining the drift through these counties; but while evidences of the floating iceberg and ice-floe, with their freight of boulders, of peaceful atmospheric or strong aqueous forces are constant and recurring, this is the only locality where we could find phenomena that looked like the work of the glaciers.

I examined with care the materials of which these gravel beds are made up. Much of it is composed of metamorphic rocks, brought from the regions of Lake Superior. But a large portion, from one third to one half perhaps, is derived from the Niagara, Galena and such other limestones as are found in the lead basin. They are much rounded and water-worn, but are not transported from the great distances from whence came the granites, syenites, and other boulders and gravels: *Tentaculites*, from the Niagara; fragments of *Orthocera* and *Orthis*, from the Blue; *Pleurotomarias* and pieces of *Trilobite* shields, from the Galena, were noticed among the piles of gravel—imperfect as fossils, of course, but sure indications of the neighboring formations from which they were derived.

A mixed mass of gravel, like the one under consideration, would seem to indicate that forces from a distance and forces near at hand, operating in every conceivable direction, with great force and over long periods of time, all contributed to gather together these heaps of abraded materials, some from the distant regions of the granite and the traps, and some from the neighboring limestones of a by-gone geological age; but all equally worn smooth by the grinding of the waters and ice.

But, leaving this interesting accumulation, we still find evidence of the drift gravels all over the northern part of the county; but the beds become comparatively thin, and are underlaid by the usual clays of this part of the state. The blue clays, belonging to the base of the drift, we failed to detect through Ogle County. It doubtless exists, if proper excavations were made, but the common, light-colored, yellowish clay is by far the most common.

Remains of the *Mastodon* have been found closely connected with this formation. In 1858 the tooth of one of these animals was found in a little tributary of Stillman's Run. The locality is low—somewhat marshy. The stream has cut a channel through the black alluvium of the low prairie. The tooth was washed out and lodged against a clump of willows when found. It is a ponderous grinder, weighs seven and one half pounds, is covered with a black, shining enamel, and is a fine fossil, in a high state of preservation. The fortunate finder carefully preserves it, and can not be induced to part with his treasure.

Other mastodon remains doubtless exist about the marshy springs of Stillman's Run.

Some years ago a large bone, supposed to be from the fore-leg of one of these animals, was found two or three miles above Byron. The bank of Rock River had caved down for some distance back from the stream; some

five feet below the surface of the high land coming up to the river, and perhaps fifteen feet above ordinary water level, the bone was found, sticking in the bank. The bank seems to be a sort of a modified drift, made up of somewhat marly, dark colored alluvial clay, intermixed with river sand and a considerable quantity of gravel. The formation is hardly alluvium, but seems to be a kind of a river drift. The fossil is light, porous, and whitish in color, in a rather poor state of preservation. We obtained it through the courtesy of Mr. Mix, and sent it to the State Geological Cabinet.

Among the mineral substances found in the drift of this county, bits of lead and pieces of pure Lake Superior copper are occasionally met with.

THE CINCINNATI GROUP.

This formation is but lightly developed in Ogle County. No exposed outcrop, that we are aware of, exists at all. The high prairie, however, east and northeast of Polo, lying between Pine Creek and the Illinois Central Railroad, and extending a few miles north towards Adeline, is underlaid by the shales of the Cincinnati group. At several recently dug wells, piles of these cream colored and blue shales and clays attracted our attention. They are generally struck at a depth of fifteen or twenty feet, and soon crumble to pieces when exposed to the rains and frosts and other atmospheric influences. The exact thickness of this group I am unable to state, but think it exceeds rather than falls below twenty-five feet. The area indicated is covered by the usual light colored, finely comminuted clays, which nearly always rest upon the rocks of this group. It generally forms the sub-soil of a good agricultural region, but sometimes it is inclined to be a little too sticky and wet.

Ever living wells of reasonably pure water are found without difficulty where ever the Cincinnati shales lie near the surface. In some cases masses of sticks and decayed drift wood lie between the shales and superimposed clays, separated from the former by only a few feet of marly, blackish clay. In such cases the water of the wells is neither sweet nor pure.

THE TRENTON GROUP.

The Galena Limestone.—Next in the descending series comes the upper division of the Trenton group, known generally in the books as the Galena limestone. It underlies a considerable portion of the county, emerging along the face of the ravines from beneath the concealing drift, and even rising like mural walls along some of the streams. The lines of demarcation between this and the nether Blue limestone is not always easily distinguished. Layers, partaking of the characteristics of each of these divisions, are often found intermingled for some distance, although the characteristics of the mass of the two formations are very distinct. This peculiarity is not so marked in this county as in the eastern part of Stephenson.

The rock here usually preserves its usual coarse-grained nature towards the top of the quarries, changing into a deeper sub-crystalline mass towards the bottom of the formation. It preserves its usual dull, greyish, cream-colored, chrome-yellow tints. No outcrop of it appears along the banks of the Rock River, unless it may be near the Winnebago County line. But as we go back from the river the older formations sink down and run under, and this becomes the prevailing surface rock.

It is an important member of the series of Illinois strata, both on account of its many economical uses, its historic interest, and the lead-bearing character of certain portions of its basin.

The superficial area underlaid by the Galena limestone in this county is quite large. South of Rock River the older formations come to the surface a few miles back from the stream, and outcrop along the ravines cut down into this belt of rough, rolling country. But the Galena runs on almost as soon as the level prairie is struck; and all the eastern and south-eastern townships are underlaid by it, and would show it, could the concealing drift clays be removed. The township of White Rock takes its name from a low outcrop of light-colored Galena about the head waters of Stillman's Run, near the centre of the township. It is quarried to some extent, and hauled over the surrounding prairie. The stone is rather soft and crumbly, but is used extensively by the farmers for cellar walls, foundations and other similar uses. Killbuck Creek running north through the southeastern portion of the county, cuts into the same rock and even touches the Blue limestone, but no good outcrop is shown. About Payne's Point, in the Township of Pine Rock, along a little timber ravine, stone are quarried whose conchoidal fracture and ash color show beds of passage between the Galena and the Blue.

North of Rock River the same phenomenon is observed, only on a more extensive scale. The older formations sink as the distance from the stream increases, until the Galena runs on, forming surface rock where the river enters the county, but before reaching Byron it strikes these older formations. Leaf River and Pine Creek cut deep into the surface deposits, and show outcrops of the St. Peter's sandstone, the Buff and Blue limestones respectively, for some distance after the Galena becomes the underlying rock of the surrounding country; but even along the banks of these streams the Galena outcrops long before the sources are reached. All round the head waters of Leaf River the gravel beds rest directly upon the Galena limestone. The road from Polo to Mt. Morris crosses Pine Creek about the middle of its course. At the crossing, Galena escarpments, crowned with the white pine and red cedar, overhang the creek as it washes their base. In going down stream the Blue Trenton is soon struck; but in going up stream, even to its very sources, massive time-worn outcrops of the real lead-bearing rocks add picturesqueness to the scenery. At the forks of Pine Creek, a few miles northwest of the residence of Hon. D. J. Pinckney, there is an outcrop thirty-six feet thick, the upper half of which is quarried into. A lime kiln is here in successful operation, and stone is quarried for common building purposes.

The western part of the county, between the Illinois Central Railroad track and county line, are principally underlaid by the limestone under consideration. Elkhorn Creek, which just touches the county about Brookville, and Buffalo Creek, a small stream west of Polo, both cut into the Blue limestone, as the exceptions to the above statement. At the quarry one mile west of Polo, on the Mount Carroll road, the Galena composes the top layers; the middle is beds of passage and the bottom is the Trenton Blue. Following the creek down past the large Blue limestone quarries southwest of Polo, the Galena is again struck before the county line is reached, and at Sanfordville, a short distance beyond the county line in Whiteside County, displays itself in a massive quarry, worked extensively in former days. The same rock prevails about Woosung.

At White Rock and at the forks of Pine Creek a few characteristic fossils were to be seen ; but the rock is not worked enough in this county to afford many fossils or good specimens. Where a Galena quarry is extensively worked for months at a time, and carefully examined during all its workings, fossils worth gathering may be found ; but a visit of a few hours to outcrops little worked at the time, can not be very satisfactory so far as the acquisition of fossils is concerned.

The Blue Limestone.—This, the Blue limestone of the western geologists, or the Trenton limes one of the New York survey, is, under present classification, the Blue or Middle division of the Trenton proper. In a descending order it next succeeds the Magnesian beds of the Galena division. It is variable in appearance. The upper parts of its outcrops are thin-bedded, almost shaly, and of a buff or lead-white color, often breaking into fragments when quarried. The lower layers are compact and thick enough to make a good building stone. They break with a glassy fracture; and some of the layers near the bottom are of a deep ultra-marine blue color. This fine color fades a shade or two lighter when the stones have been quarried and exposed to the weather.

In the region of country underlaid by this rock, pit-holes, or sink-holes, are of frequent occurrence. These curious depressions in the face of the country are from one to three rods in diameter, and run to a point in a funnel-shape, at a depth of from six to fifteen or twenty feet. The rock also contains vertical crevices, through which subterranean streams of water often rush after heavy rains or springy thaws.

Along Buffalo Creek, west of Polo, for three or four miles there is an upheaval of the Blue limestone. The top of the first quarry, the one on the Mt. Carroll road, as already stated, is composed of Galena limestone, shading down into beds of passage into the underlying division ; but the bottom is the genuine blue "glass rock" of the Trenton. Two miles below this, on the creek, several other quarries are opened and heavily worked. They, and in fact all worked exposures of this rock examined in this county, show substantially the following section :

Chocolate-colored clays and subsoils, with fragments of rock and some gravel.....	5 feet.
Thin-bedded, buff-colored, fragmentary limestone, sometimes light lead-colored	14 "
Heavy-bedded, blue, glassy layers, breaking with cloudy, conchoidal fracture	6 "

These Polo quarries are worked to a depth of about twenty-five feet. The blue layers in the bottom are sometimes a foot thick. When lifted from their watery bed they look as if dyed in blue ink. A large public school house is now building in Polo from stone obtained at this locality. The blue color is conspicuous, and the effect striking and beautiful.

This limestone also outcrops about Brookville and west of Foreston a short distance, where it is quarried on some of the small feeding streams of Elkhorn Creek.

On the map of Ogle County I have marked, in colors, several long, narrow strip on either side of Rock River. They extend diagonally nearly across the county, preserving the general course of the stream. The broad blue band represents the part of the county along the stream underlaid by the Blue limestone. All the small streams falling into Rock River from both sides, so far as I examined them, present the following succession of

the rocks. At their mouths, especially from three miles above Oregon to Grand de Tour, the St. Peter's sandstone comes to the surface; a short distance up stream the Buff limestone outcrops along the banks and on the sides of the ravines; farther up, the limestone under consideration is met and continues to outcrop for two, three or four miles; then the Galena rises like a rocky wall along the water's edge, and continues the surface rock until the head waters of the streams are reached. Some of the hill sides show all three of these resting comfortably upon each other, as in the ravines about Oregon, and along the lower part of Pine Creek. Kite River and the next stream below it south of Rock River, Leaf River, Pine Creek, and almost any of the small brooks, present the same succession of the rocks.

On Pine Creek, from a mile below the crossing of the highway leading directly east of Polo, to about Sharp's Mill, the upper thin-bedded layers of the limestone under consideration outcrop in rocky-faced, abrupt bluffs, reaching a thickness of forty or fifty feet. The heavier blue layers of the Polo beds were not here observed. They resemble the outcrops of the same rocks above Dixon, except the fossils are rare, and the rocks have a dry, baked appearance. At Sharp's Mill, the St. Peter's sandstone and the Buff limestone begin to outcrop along the base of the hills. Above Byron the river hills are capped with the Blue, changing into the Buff toward their bases.

The Blue limestone at Dixon and many other places is full of fossils. Slabs of thin stone are there found covered so thickly with fragments of small trilobites, corals, stems of enerinites, and mollusca of various genera and species that one can not help wondering at the great abundance of the lower forms of animal life, which swarmed in the ocean of the lower Silurian era. These thin fossiliferous strata are compact and solid, and when dressed and polished look like a beautiful variegated marble. Dr. Everett, of Dixon, has in his cabinet specimens of this polished marble which will compare in beauty with any marble we ever saw. In Ogle County, however, we could nowhere find in the Blue limestone the same abundance of fossils. At Polo, a large chambered shell known there as an *Ammonite*, but probably the *Lituites undatus* of Hall, is occasionally found; also an *Orthoceras*, which sometimes reached the great size of nine inches in diameter and eight or ten feet in length. Thin fossiliferous layers have recently been found in the quarries at Oregon. A heavier working of the outcrops along Pine Creek might also disclose them. A barrenness of good fossils seems to characterize all the formations in Ogle County.

The Buff Limestone.—The lower division of the Trenton, or the Buff limestone of Owen, next succeeds in the descending order. It crops out in many places in close proximity to the St. Peter's sandstone. In some places it is separated from the overlying division by a few feet of shale and blue clay; in others, the transition from the one to the other is not easily distinguished. In the former, it is thick bedded, compact, and the heavy layers are divided by thin, fossiliferous layers and thin, blue bands of clay; in the latter it is shaly, shingly, yellowish buff colored, resembling much, certain parts of the Blue division.

Dr. Everett's description of this rock corresponds with our own observations, so far as outcrops in close proximity to the St. Peter's sandstone were examined. In the ravines above and opposite Oregon; at Sharp's mill, on Pine Creek; at Moore's quarry, in Lee County; on Kyte River, and in one or two other places, this is true. At Sharp's mill, and near

Oregon, the lower layers are of a dull, earthy color and fracture, with considerable sand in their composition, and on being struck with the hammer, give a heavy, dead sound or thud, as if striking a mass of frozen earth.

This description would hardly apply, however, to the outcrop at Byron. This corresponds exactly with Whitney's description of the Buff limestone outcrops at Winslow and Beloit; and these are exactly like many outcrops of the Blue division, except that the fossils do not seem to be identical.

Fossils.—At Moore's farm, in Lee County, many fossils were observed, mostly imperfect casts on the thin layers of shaly matter separating the massive layers, and also on the surface of some of the massive layers. But in the Ogle County outcrops we could hardly detect a fossil except at Bryon. There we found a part of a large *Orthoceras*, six inches in diameter, perhaps. The animal to which it belonged must have been six or seven feet long.

THE ST. PETER'S SANDSTONE.

This very interesting formation outcrops heavily in this county. It is the prevailing rock along Rock River, from about two and one half miles above Oregon to three miles below Grand de Tour, a distance of about fifteen and one half miles. Where the bluffs and high land come up to the river this rock nowhere outcrops more than a mile or two back from the stream. Even the river bluffs along the sandstone region, in places, are capped by the limestones of the upper Blue and Buff. But up the tributary streams, low outcrops may be noticed extending miles back from Rock River. Up Pine Creek it may be traced as high as Sharp's mill, some five miles from the river. Up Kyte River, for perhaps as great a distance, it shows itself along the base of the bluffs and hills, often just above the water's edge. Up the smaller streams it can be traced lesser distances. Many of these hills we found capped with the Blue limestone lying upon the sandstone unconformably; many others exhibit the Buff and Blue lying upon each other conformably; some are capped by the Buff alone; some are nothing but hills of sandstone, uncapped by even the overlying drift, weathered into shapes resembling the pictured icebergs of the Arctic seas. The high bluffs, at the base of which the Town of Oregon stands, with the exception of a light limestone cap on the top, are composed of light-colored St. Peter's sandstone. At this locality it is about one hundred feet thick. It rapidly dips for two miles and a half up the river, and finally runs out of sight, the last outcrop observed being half a mile up the little stream, and about twelve feet thick. As we go down the river the thickness increases. About four miles below Oregon, at the fantastic shaped "Indian pulpit," the sandstone peaks rise higher than at Oregon, and before the mouth of Pine Creek is reached, the elevations measure from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred feet. After reaching the mouth of Pine Creek, the formation dips rapidly and soon runs under the overlying formations.

Two or three miles above Oregon, on the west side of Rock River, the bluffs rise in a long line along the stream to a height of perhaps one hundred feet. The debris and talus of these hills present an abrupt, grass-covered slope to within twenty feet of the top. The rest of the height is a long, low, beetling mural escarpment of frowning Buff and Blue limestone. The talus covers the St. Peter's sandstone, which doubtless forms the base of the hills. Opposite Oregon, in a low hill, a sandstone quarry and a Buff limestone quarry exist within a few rods of each other.

Peculiarities noticed while examining this interesting sandstone suggest a few observations.

In many instances hard metallic-looking layers, or bands, like the red cornelian bands in the trappean rocks of Lake Superior in their modes of occurrence, are found running in somewhat parallel planes through the softer material of which this sand rock is composed. These are from one half an inch to two inches in thickness, and are often within a few inches of each other. As the softer material crumbles away these remain projecting, giving the rocky face of the outcrop a pictured or horizontally-veined appearance. The frost breaks these off and they accumulate in the ravines. They give a hard and ringing sound when struck with the hammer, and almost resemble old pieces of castings in both color and hardness. These layers are ferruginous in texture, and were formed by the oxide of iron cementing together and hardening thin layers of the sandstone, while in course of being deposited. At a little ravine between Oregon and Mt. Morris they lay in piles, as if an old pot foundry had once existed there. At the crossing of a small stream between Dixon and Daysville, where a mill-dam had once been built, and a low outcrop of red St. Peter's sandstone may be noticed at the right of the crossing, they lay over the hillside and in the road in great abundance. On many of them ripple-marks, as perfect as when made in the soft sand of the old Silurian beach, still exist. They are the ebbies and ripples of the Silurian seas turned to fossils, and preserved in the embrace of iron and sand.

Again, these sandstone hills resist atmospheric agencies in a wonderful degree, considering the soft and friable nature of their composition. Oftentimes where they are most abrupt one can pick holes in their perpendicular sides with his knife, or strike his pick into the solid-looking mass. One would expect that such masses would crumble to pieces and sink into low, white sand banks, but such is not the case. They preserve their forms as well as the limestones, and have quite as little debris and talus piled about their bases.

The color of this sandstone is of all shades, from the whiteness of crushed sugar to chrome yellow, and the many tints of brown and red. The color is a stain produced by the oxide of iron held in solution in the waters, which have at various times percolated through the sandstone mass. Where this dye was absent in the percolating water, a sandstone as white as granulated snow was the result; as the dye was present in the water, in that proportion are the sandstones colored and stained.

In consistence this sandstone is saccharoidal, or sugary, and much of it is held together by the slightest cohesive attraction. In many places, especially where the sandstone was very white, I found difficulty in obtaining cabinet specimens. Every blow of the hammer would shiver the block to pieces. But this is not always true. I saw houses built from this material which seemed to be hardening into a fair building stone, and Dr. Everett gives an account of an arched railroad bridge built over Franklin Creek, in Lee County, from the same sandstone. In a few places it seems to have become hard and crystalline; in a few more it has cohesion enough to make an indifferent building stone; but its general character is soft, friable and uncohesive.

Under a strong microscope the grains of the white variety appear limpid and semi-translucent; those of the darker varieties appear as if coated over by rust. All the grains are round, similarly formed and simi-

lar in size. The grains are quite small, and the mass is remarkably pure and homogeneous in character. These incoherent, chrySTALLINE grains of transparent quartz owe their darker colors, where colored, to a solution of the coloring matter held in chemical combination; but in most cases the color is caused by a formation over the surface of the silicious grains of sand.

Distinct stratification exists in most of the outcrops, and even lines of cross stratification are not rare. Whitney failed to notice wave-marks in the Wisconsin outcrops; but there can be no mistake as to the wave and ripple-marks on the ferruginous layers of the Rock River outcrops. Some of the large masses present abrupt and strong dips; but these are owing to local causes. No trace of organic life, either plant or animal, has yet been observed in these sandstones. The area of their deposition seems to have been a peculiar one. Great changes must have taken place as it was ushered in and as it went out.

A high axis of elevation runs along this heavy deposit. In either direction from the river it dips away rapidly, and the overlying deposits come on in quick succession. Rock River runs along this anticlinal axis, having cut down almost or entirely through the formation.

The heaviest outcrop of the deposit now under consideration, in the whole area over which it is known, is the one along Rock River in Ogle County. The formation is thin and wide-extended, embracing a superficial extent in the Northwest alone, of more than four hundred miles in length by over one hundred in width. At Starved Rock, on the Illinois River, it is about one hundred and fifty feet thick. In Calhoun County it outcrops, in the Cap an-Gress Bluffs, to a thickness of about eighty feet. In Wisconsin and Minnesota its heaviest outcrops do not much exceed one hundred feet in thickness. In Ogle County, however, we think it reaches fully two hundred feet, and at the artesian well, in Stephenson County, it is, perhaps, considerably thicker. It is the identical same rock known in the Missouri Reports as the Saccharoidal sandstone, so extensively used in the manufacture of glass at Pittsburgh. As observed in Missouri, however, it is oftener of a light buff or brown color, and has less of the white, pure silicious sand in its composition than the same rock has in Illinois and further north.

Geologists seem to be greatly in the dark as to the origin of this curious, interesting formation.

THE LOWER MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE.

The Lower Magnesian limestone, or Calciferous sandstone of the New York geologists, or its western equivalent, comes, we think, to the surface at several places in the bed of Rock River, between Oregon and Grand de Tour. The floor of the river in many places along these high sandstone bluffs, we are quite sure, is a harder, solidier and altogether different rock. When doing field work in that part of the ground gone over by us, we had poor facilities for examining the river bed; but at one locality on the north bank of the stream, five or six miles below Oregon, and just at the edge of rather low water, we found a stratum of stone, apparently *in situ*, which we believe to have been the top of this formation. We confess, however, that our judgment as to the existence of the Lower Magnesian limestone along the river bed in this county is formed, at least partly, from analogy, appearances and the natural belief that the bottom of the St. Peter's sandstone is here reached. A proper examination of the river bed, or some shallow

borings along its shores, would satisfactorily test the matter, and settle any existing doubt.

ECONOMICAL AND AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY.

Most of our remarks upon the economical and agricultural geology of counties north of this one, would apply with equal correctness to Ogle. In physical features, geological formations and agricultural capabilities, they have much in common. There are some points of difference, however.

Stone for Economical Uses.—All the limestones form a good building stone. The seminary buildings at Mt. Morris, and the new public school at Polo, are fine examples of the building materials furnished by the Blue limestone quarries. The rock is not only strong, easily worked, convenient to obtain, but when properly laid up of blue, or mingled buff and blue colors, the architectural effect is beautiful. The thin-bedded top layers furnish a good stone for the lighter industrial uses. The heavy-bedded, dull-colored buff is more used for the heavier kinds of masonry. The Galena, in this county is a rough, thick-bedded stone, used in cellar walls, bridge foundations and the common stone work necessary on the farms about its outcrops. In a few places the St. Peter's sandstone has crystalline layers of sufficient tenacity to cut into window and door caps, build into cellar walls and dwelling houses; and in one instance, at least, is used for the culverts in a small railroad bridge. It is easily hewn into shape, and seasons into greater hardness and tenacity.

Certain layers of the Blue limestone also burn an excellent common lime. The kilns above Dixon, in Lee County, turn out an abundance of as good lime for ordinary building purposes as need be desired. The sub-crystalline layers of the Galena are well adapted for lime production, and are much used for that purpose. On Pine Creek, timber is abundant; stone from both these divisions is easily obtained, and of good quality; and lime can be made in any desired quantity.

It is generally believed that some layers of the Buff might be burned into a good hydraulic lime, but this is not known by the test of experiment.

Peat.—On the Killbuck Creek, on section 30, in the Township of Monroe, there is a long, narrow, irregularly-shaped peat bed containing about fifty acres. In the deepest parts the deposit is perhaps twelve feet thick. The peat is the result of the decay of the usual grasses, sedges and mosses, but is rather grass peat than moss peat. Compared with the Cattail beds of Whiteside County, it is more porous, fibrous and unripe. It is available already as a fertilizer, and like the rest of our small prairie, unripe beds, will some day be used largely for that purpose. Its value as a fuel depends upon the success of the peat experiments now being tried in many places.

Clays and Sands.—Banks of common yellow sand, suitable for mortar making and plastering, may be found almost any where in the banks and sand-bars of Rock River. The sub-soil clays under the thin oak soils, and in fact most of the sandy sub-soil, may be molded into a good article of common red brick.

According to all our western geologists, the white rocks of the St. Peter's sandstone furnish the very best material for the manufacture of glassware. The Pittsburgh glass manufactories obtain tons of their sand from the saccharoidal deposits of Missouri, a rock identical with our St. Peter's sandstone. Our sandstone, however, is white, pure, limpid and

free from foreign matter; theirs consist more of the yellow and brown-stained varieties. The sugary, white sandstone of the Upper Mississippi is a pure silica. If the statements of the learned Dr. Owen are true, only about two tenths of one per cent of extraneous matter, as shown by chemical analysis, enters into the composition of the snow-white sands of this formation.

Thousands of tons of the sand could be cheaply transported down the river to the Rock Island coal fields; or, when the contemplated railroad up the Rock River Valley is completed, for the purpose of connecting the lumber regions of the north with the coal fields of Illinois, the coal could be easily run up from Rock Island to the Oregon or Grand de Tour sand cliffs, and glassware for the whole Northwest be cheaply and successfully manufactured. These facilities for moving the coal and sand together will exist at no distant day. It will then remain for capital to invest in this remunerative branch of manufacturing industry.

Soils and their products.—The dark-colored loams are underlaid by a light-colored, clayey or gravelly sub-soil. The loam is largely composed of vegetable elements. If not made up of it, it is at least greatly enriched by the successive growth and decay, for ages, of our common prairie grasses. This is the soil of our prairies. The timber soils are the usual clayey deposits of the oak ridges, underlaid by a close, compact, yellow sub-soil. Hungry, sandy soils are seldom met with. Leachy, loamy, fat soils, well adapted for the best farming lands, cover most of the county. The soils in this portion of the state are composed of silica, or the earth of flints; alumina, or fine, impalpable clays; carbonate of lime, or calcareous materials, making marly soils; and various other materials, such as the oxide of iron, organic matter, and the like. The first two are the basis of all our soils. The last gives them fertility. No soil is composed of a single one of these elements; but the mixture or chemical combination of all these, and some times many other elements, exist in the same soil, making clay soils, clay loams, loamy soils, sandy soils, vegetable molds, marly clays or sands, and many other kinds of soils, well known to agricultural chemistry.

We think the general proposition is true, that where large tracts of country are underlaid by the same or closely related geological formations, the soils will have some resemblance to those formations. They are undoubtedly, in part, derived from them; and in many cases, in this part of the state, as we have already intimated, the soils and sub-soils seem to show their origin from these subjacent rocks. But this remark must be received with considerable allowance. The transporting, sorting and sifting agency of water, the ice action of glaciers and icebergs, and the evidences that other geological forces have been at work all over this region, leads us to greatly modify the statement just made, and to believe that our soils are, in part at least, derived from many sources—some of them remote from their present localities. The same is true, we think, of the sub-soils and finer materials of the drift. These, originally, perhaps, were all alike; but chemical and atmospheric agencies, and the growth of vegetation, changed the surface clays into rich, fat soils; the sub-soils received less of these influences but still felt them, and were further changed by the percolating, saturating surface waters; but the deep lying clay and sand beds received no change from these agencies. Even the acids of the air could not penetrate to them, and they remain unchanged.

Ogle County shows more evidences of a transported soil than Western Stephenson or Carroll County.

Geology, engaged in investigating these phenomena, is thus the handmaiden of agriculture, and ought to be encouraged and studied by the farmer. He should not be slow to learn that all branches of human knowledge are bound together like the links of a chain; all the arts of life sustain to each other dependent relations, and all cultivators of soil or science ought to be bound together by the bonds of a common interest.

But, however derived or made up, the soils of this county are generous and fertile in a high degree. Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, barley, rye, the products of the kitchen garden, the hardier fruits of garden and orchard, are here raised in bountiful profusion. Vine culture has not yet attracted much attention, not for the want of suitable localities in which to try the experiment, but simply because attention has not yet been directed to this branch of horticultural industry.

In speaking of these noble soils—the Edens of agriculture in these Western States—we may as well make some remarks here, which apply with equal force to the agricultural policy of this and all the neighboring counties, and to the practice of prairie farming generally. We mean the unscientific, slovenly and wasteful modes of cultivating the virgin soils of our broad prairies. The unripe peat and muck remain undisturbed in their beds; trenching and sub-soil plowing are never resorted to; annual fires consume the surplus stubble and stalks left from the last year's crop; ashes, bones, lime, the barn-yard and stable manures, if disturbed at all, are raked into some convenient, out of the way place; and the farmer generally cultivates so much that he can not half cultivate anything at all.

Geology and chemistry, and the experience of older countries, all cry out against this wrong done to our generous soils. In the first place, the farmer ought to study his soil, ascertain what element is wanting, or what it has in excess, and intelligently supply the one or counteract the other. Instead of scratching over a large amount of soil, if he would go deeper, and throw up a little sub-soil, the kiss of the roving winds, the rain and the sunshine would enrich these, and his soil would grow deeper instead of becoming hungry and exhausted. Composts should yearly be made of every available substance, and scattered with a profuse hand over his meadows and grain-producing fields. Perhaps some water-soaked bog, and some unproductive ridge, lying side by side, and both worthless, have in them the complements of the best producing soils, and only need a little mingling to make them the most valuable tracts in the field or on the farm. A little mind employed in cultivating the earth is better than much manual labor, aided though it be with all forms of labor-saving machinery.

Against this wasteful system of farming, every industrial interest should cry out. Our soils, when new, used to return average crops of forty bushels to the acre; now fifteen is a good crop on the older cultivated lands. In the corn field, seventy, eighty and one hundred bushels to the acre was not an unusual yield; now thirty-five or forty is oftener the exception than the rule. At this rate, our land will rapidly become exhausted. Good husbandry, good farming, if not able to keep the soil up to its primitive fertility, ought, at least, to prevent its rapid deterioration.

HISTORY OF OGLE COUNTY.

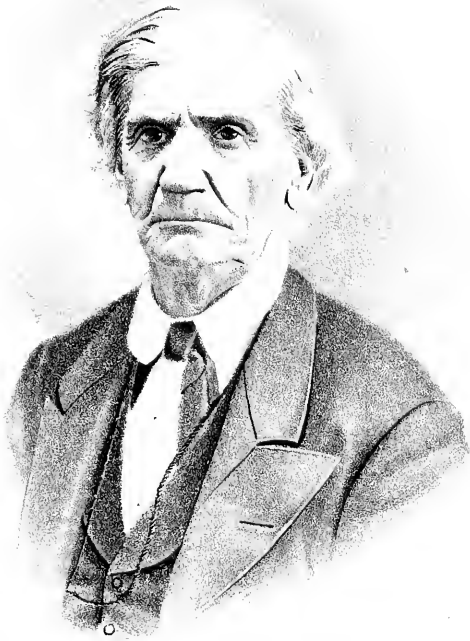
INTRODUCTORY.

The History of Ogle County is so intimately connected with the history of the northwestern part of the state, that a correct history of the former can not be written without reference to the early settlement of the latter, and indeed it would be a waste of time to attempt to write a history of either, without going back to the date of the first settlement of the territory now embraced within the limits of the State of Illinois, by Americans, in 1784. In entering upon this task it will be our purpose to draw upon such historical authorities as have received the sanction of accuracy and impartiality. In matters pertaining to the local history, we will refer to such of the pioneers of the county as have survived the storms and vicissitudes of life, and whose participation in the public affairs of the Rock River Valley renders their lives a part of its history.

A little more than half a century has passed since white men began to enter upon and occupy the northwestern part of Illinois on Fever (now Galena) River, at the *galena* mines, and forty-seven years have been buried beneath the *debris* of time since the first voting precinct was established (under authority of the County Commissioners of Jo Daviess County) within the limits of Ogle County. It is a little more than that since Ogle, Chambers, Dixon, Ankeny and Kellogg came here to found homes, and, as a natural consequence, a great many early incidents of local importance at the time of their happening, are entirely lost to the memory of the oldest surviving settlers; or, if not entirely lost, have become so confused with the multiplicity of accumulating cares, that, to extricate an accurate account of them from time's rubbish and preserve them in printed pages so they will be seen *now* as they were seen *then*, will require the most critical exercise of mind and pen.

When the thirteen American colonies declared their independence of British rule, July 4, 1776, the magnificent valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries was under the jurisdiction of European powers. France had ceded to Great Britain that portion of the Province of Louisiana lying at the east side of the "Father of Waters." The first British governor, Captain Sterling, took formal possession of Illinois and raised the English flag at Fort Chartres, ten years after the treaty of cession in October, 1765, and in 1766 by an act of Parliament known as the Quebec bill, the Illinois country was annexed to Canada, and remained under Canadian jurisdiction until 1778, a period of fourteen years.

In 1778, Col. George Rogers Clarke, a native of Virginia, who had won military fame in conflicts with the Indians of Kentucky, Ohio and elsewhere, conceived the idea of an expedition to capture the British posts in the Illinois country. Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia, favored the enterprise, and aided by the advice of Thomas Jefferson, George Mason



Peter Smith
ROCHELLE

and George Wythie, directed the expedition. Col. Clarke raised four companies of Virginians, and through his wonderful skill and heroism the expedition was completely successful. The Virginia Legislature voted the thanks of the people to Col. Clarke, his officers and men, for their brilliant achievements, and in October, 1778, by act of the House of Burgesses, established the County of Illinois, embracing all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, and making Col. John Todd, Jr., its civil commandant. "Thus," says Mr. Miller, "Patrick Henry became the first American Governor of Illinois." The proclamation to its inhabitants is dated June 15, 1779.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, Great Britain formally ceded to the United States all her territory east of the Mississippi River, and in 1784 Virginia ceded to the Federal Government all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, her claim to the Illinois country being through a grant from James I. of England, and by virtue of conquest in 1778.

Notwithstanding the ordinance providing for the erection of the Northwestern Territory was passed in 1787, its provisions were not acted upon until 1788, when General Arthur St. Clair was made its governor. The capital of the territory was first established at Marietta, afterwards removed to Chillicothe, and in 1795 again removed to Cincinnati, and subsequently to Vincennes. From 1784 until 1790, when Gov. St. Clair organized the first county in Illinois (St. Clair), there was no executive, no legislature and no judicial authority exercised in the country. The people were a law unto themselves, and during these six years it is said that remarkable good feeling, harmony and fidelity to agreements prevailed. Previous to the division of the Northwest Territory, in 1809, there had been but one term of court having criminal jurisdiction in the three western counties of the territory, namely, Knox County (Indiana), and St. Clair and Randolph Counties (Illinois), the last named being organized by Governor St. Clair in 1795.

The Territory of Illinois was established in 1809, and Hon. Ninian Edwards, then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Kentucky, was appointed governor, and Nathaniel Pope, Esq., of Kaskaskia, secretary of the treasury. Kaskaskia was established as the territorial capital. This had been a part of Indiana Territory from 1800, during which time the government was of two grades; first, the lawmaking power, consisting of the governor and judges; second, the territorial legislature, consisting of a house of representatives elected by the people, and a council appointed by the president and senate. Up to 1812 the Territorial Government of Illinois was of the first grade.

From 1795 to 1812, there were only two counties in the territory—St. Clair and Randolph. In 1812, Madison, Gallatin and Johnson Counties were erected, increasing the number to five.

February 14, 1812, Governor Edwards issued an order directing an election to be held in each county, on the second Monday in April, to enable the people to determine whether they would enter upon the second grade of government. The governor was clothed with full power to advance the territory to the second degree, but he chose to be guided by the popular will. The election was held, and the question was decided in the affirmative by a very large majority.

In September of the same year, Governor Edwards ordered an election to be held on the 8th, 9th and 10th days of October, to choose members of the council and house of representatives. This was the first election for

members of the territorial legislature, and on the 25th of November, 1812, the first legislature assembled at Kaskaskia. The following named gentlemen were returned as members of the council: Benjamin Talcott, of Gallatin County; William Biggs, of St. Clair County; Samuel Judah, of Madison County, and Pierre Menard, of Randolph County. George Fisher, of Randolph County; Philip Trommel and Alexander Wilson, of Gallatin County; John Grammer, of Johnson County; Joshua Oglesby and Jacob Short, of St. Clair County, and William Jones, of Madison County, were elected as members of the house.

It may not be out of place here—inasmuch as we are briefly tracing the history of Illinois, as a Territory and as a State—to go back one year and note an important event in the history of the country—a series of earthquakes that commenced on the night of the 16th of December, 1816, and which, according to Dr. Hildreth, continued until the following February. During the continuance of these earth-shocks, the town of New Madrid, on the Missouri side of the Mississippi River, was almost entirely destroyed. Lands were sunken for many miles around New Madrid, and down into Northeastern Arkansas. The writer has been told by reliable authority, that in the northeastern corner of Arkansas there is a tract of country known as the “sunken lands,” that is an impassible bog or quagmire—that, in the centre there is a kind of island, that can be seen from the outer edges, but which has never been reached since the earthquake that occasioned it, but that as late as 1871-'2 there were evidences of animal life on the island, in the presence of deer, etc., that were supposed to have come from a parent stock left on the island when the earthquake subsided. This assertion is not vouched for as a fact, but is given from what is believed to be reliable authority—the statement of a resident of Arkansas, whose acquaintance the writer enjoyed while living in that state, after the close of the war. But to return to Dr. Hildreth's statement: “The banks of the Mississippi in many places gave way in large masses and fell in the river, while the water changed to a reddish hue, became thick with mud thrown up from the bottom, and the surface, lashed violently by the agitation of the earth beneath, was covered with foam, which gathered into masses and floated along the trembling surface. Its vibrations were felt all over the valley, as far up as Pittsburgh.”

Returning again to the territorial legislature, we find that from January 11, 1811, to November 8, 1814, the revenue received from taxes was \$4,875.45, of which there had been paid into the treasury, \$2,516.89; remaining in the hands of delinquent sheriff, \$2,374.47. As a matter of comparison for the curious, the following figures, taken from the last accessible report of the State Auditor, are presented:

State tax receipts, 1874.....	\$1,561,732 04
State tax receipts, 1875.....	1,759,916 03
	\$3,321,648 07

Increase in state taxes since the state was organized—sixty-four years—\$3,316,772.63.

As another item of comparison: the journals of the first State Legislature show that a committee appointed for the purpose purchased a sufficient supply of stationery for the use of that body for \$13.50. The amount paid for stationery for the use of the 29th session of the General Assembly was \$1,680.

On the 18th day of April, 1818, the Congress of the United States

passed an act, entitled "An act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states." Immediately following the passage, approval and publication of this act, an order was issued for an election to choose members to the constitutional convention. The constitutional convention assembled at Kaskaskia, in July of the same year, and on the 26th day of August following, signed and submitted the constitution under which Illinois became a sovereign and independent state.

At that time there were fifteen counties in the territory, which had been organized in the following chronological order: St. Clair, 1790; Randolph, 1795; Madison, 1812; Gallatin, 1812; Johnson, 1812; Edwards, 1814; White, 1816; Monroe, 1816; Pope, 1816; Jackson, 1816; Crawford, 1817; Bond, 1817; Union, 1818; Washington, 1818; Franklin, 1818.

The old constitution bears the signatures of the following members: Jesse B. Thomas, President of the Convention and Representative from the County of St. Clair.

John Messinger, James Lemen, Jr., St. Clair County; George Fisher, Elias Kent Kane, Randolph County; B. Stephenson, Joseph Borough, Abraham Priekett, Madison County; Michael Jones, Leonard White, Adolphus Frederick Hubbard, Gallatin County; Hezekiah West, William M'Fatrige, Johnson County; Seth Gard, Levi Compton, Edwards County; Willis Hargrave, William McHenry, White County; Caldwell Carns, Enoch Moore, Monroe County; Samuel Omelveny, Hamlet Ferguson, Pope County; Conrad Will, James Hall, Jr., Jackson County; Joseph Kitchell, Ed. N. Cullom, Crawford County; Thomas Kirkpatrick, Samuel G. Morse, Bond County; William Echols, John Whitaker, Union County; Andrew Bankson, Washington County; Isham Harrison, Thomas Roberts, Franklin County.

William C. Greenup was secretary of the convention.

Section two of article two of the constitution provided as follows: "The first election for senators and representatives shall commence on the third Thursday of September next, and continue for that and the two succeeding days; and the next election shall be held on the first Monday in August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and forever after elections shall be held once in two years, on the first Monday in August, in each and every county, at such places therein as may be provided by law."

Under the new constitution, elections are held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Section eighteen of the same article provided that "the General Assembly of this state shall not allow the following officers of government greater or smaller annual salaries than as follows, until the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four: the governor, one thousand dollars; and the secretary of state, six hundred dollars."

Section two of article three: "The first election for governor shall commence on the third Thursday of September next, and continue for that and the two succeeding days; and the next election shall be held on the first Monday of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one. And forever after, elections for governor shall be held once in four years, on the first Monday of August."

Section three of the same article: "The first governor shall hold his office until the first Monday of December, in the year of our Lord, one

thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified to office; and forever after, the governor shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible for more than four years in any term of eight years," etc.

Pursuant to section two of article two of the constitution, the first election for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, senators, representatives, etc., commenced on the third Thursday of September, 1818, and continued for two days thereafter.

The poll books of the several voting places in the fifteen organized counties that made up the State of Illinois at that time, would be interesting now if it were possible to secure them. But very few, if any, of the voters at that election are spared to the present. Almost sixty years have been engulfed in the vortex of time since the first state officers were elected, and since then the people of the commonwealth have participated in no less than three wars—the Black Hawk War of 1832; the Mexican War, and the great American Rebellion—the bloody and prolonged conflict between freedom and slavery, 1861-'5.

In these sixty years this state has given the parent government one of the most successful warrior-chieftains, known to history, and two presidents—Lincoln, freedom's martyr, and U. S. Grant, the honored guest of the crowned heads and titled courts of the European world. But we digress.

Mr. Ford in his history of Illinois says, in reference to the constitutional convention and its members: "The principal member of it was Elias K. Kane, late a senator in Congress, and now deceased, to whose talents we are mostly indebted for the peculiar features of the constitution. Mr. Kane was born in the State of New York, and was bred to the profession of the law. He removed in early youth to Tennessee, where he rambled about for some time, and finally settled in the ancient village of Kaskaskia, Illinois, about the year 1815, when he was about twenty years of age. His talents were both solid and brilliant. After being appointed secretary of state under the new government, he was elected to the legislature, from which he was elected, and again re-elected to the United States Senate. He died a member of that body in the Autumn of 1835; and in memory of him the County of Kane, on Fox River, was named."

The following is the act of Congress declaring the admission of the State of Illinois into the Union:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, whereas, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act to enable the people of Illinois Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states," the people of said territory did, on the twenty-sixth day of August, in the present year, by a convention called to for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and state government, which constitution and state government, so formed, is republican, and in conformity to the principles of the articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the territory northwest of the River Ohio, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven. Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Illinois shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever. [Approved, December 3, 1818.]

The act of Congress of the 18th day of April, 1818, referred to in the act just quoted, was based upon the action of the territorial legislature in

session January, 1818, when a petition for authority to organize as a state was prepared and forwarded to Nathaniel Pope, then territorial delegate in Congress. Mr. Pope lost no time in presenting the petition to Congress, and that body as promptly referred it to the proper committee, and that committee instructed Mr. Pope to prepare a bill in accordance with the prayer of the petition. Mr. Pope complied with the instructions, but the bill as originally drafted did not embrace the present area of Illinois, and when it was reported to Congress certain amendments proposed by Mr. Pope, were reported with it. The ordinance of 1787 provided that not less than three nor more than five states were to be erected out of the territory northwest of the Ohio River. Three states were to include the whole territory, and these states were to be bounded on the north by the British possessions, but Congress reserved the right, if it should be found expedient, to form two more states out of that part of the territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan.

These important changes in the original bill, says Mr. Ford in his History of Illinois, "were proposed and carried through both Houses of Congress by Mr. Pope on his own responsibility. The Territorial Legislature had not petitioned for them—no one had suggested them, but they met the general approval of the people." The change of the boundary line, however, suggested to Mr. Pope—from the fact that the boundary as defined by the ordinance of 1787, would have left Illinois without a harbor, on Lake Michigan—did not meet the unqualified approval of the people in the northwestern part of the new state. For many years the northern boundary of the state was not definitely known, and the settlers in the northern tier of counties did not know whether they were in Illinois or Michigan Territory. Under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, Wisconsin at one time laid claim to a portion of northern Illinois, "including," says Mr. Ford, writing in 1847, "fourteen counties, embracing the richest and most populous part of the state." October 27, 1827, nine years after the admission of the state, Dr. Horatio Newhall, who had then recently arrived at the Fever River Settlement, wrote to his brother as follows: "It is uncertain whether I am in the boundary of Illinois or Michigan, but direct your letters to Fever River, Ill., and they will come safely." In October, 1828, a petition was sent to Congress from the people of that part of Illinois lying north of the line established by the ordinance of 1787, and that part of the Territory of Michigan west of Lake Michigan and comprehending the mining district known as the Fever River Lead Mines, praying for the formation of a new territory. A bill had been introduced at the previous session of Congress for the establishment of a new territory north of the State of Illinois, to be called "Huron Territory," upon which report had been made, *in part*, favorable to the wishes of the petitioners, but they asked for the re-establishment of the line as ordained by Congress in 1787. They declared "that the people inhabiting the territory northwest of the Ohio had a right to expect that the country lying north of an east and west line passing through the southernmost end of Lake Michigan, to the Mississippi River, and between said lake, the Mississippi and the Canada line, would REMAIN TOGETHER" as a territory and state. They claimed that this was a part of the compact, unchangeably granted by the people of the original states to the people who should inhabit the "territory northwest of the Ohio." They declared that the change of the chartered limits, when

Illinois was declared a state, was an open invasion of their rights in a body when they were unrepresented in either territory; that "an unrepresented people, without their knowledge or consent, have been transferred from one sovereignty to another." They urged that the present "division of the miners by an ideal line, separating into different governments individuals intimately connected in similar pursuits, is embarrassing." They asked for "even-handed justice," and the restoration of their "chartered limits." The *Miners' (Galena) Journal*, of October 25, 1828, which contains the full text of the petition, says: "We do not fully agree with the memorialists in petitioning Congress again to dispose of that tract of country which has once been granted to Illinois; but we think that it would be for the interest of the miners to be erected, together with the adjoining county above, into a separate territory. And we firmly believe, too, that Congress departed from the clear and express terms of their own ordinance passed in the year 1787, when they granted to the State of Illinois nearly a degree and a half of latitude of the CHARTERED LIMITS of this country. Whether Congress will annex this tract to the new territory we much doubt, but we believe the ultimate decision of the United States Court will be, that the northern boundary line of the State of Illinois shall commence at the southernmost end of Lake Michigan." The petition was unavailing, and the northern line of Illinois remains unchanged, but the agitation of the subject by the people of this region continued. In 1840 the people of the counties north of the ordinance line sent delegates to a convention held at Rockford to take action in relation to the annexation of the tract north of that line to Wisconsin Territory, and it is said the scheme then discussed embraced an effort to make Galena the capital of the territory. Charles S. Hempstead and Frederick Stahl were delegates to the convention from Galena, and James V. Gale, Dr. W. J. Mix, Col. Dauphin Brown, S. M. Hitt and W. W. Fuller were delegates from Ogle. At that convention speeches were made by Messrs. Charles S. Hempstead, Martin P. Sweet, Jason P. Marsh, and others. Resolutions were adopted requesting the senators and representatives in Congress for Illinois to exert their influence in favor of the project. The labors of the convention produced no results, but until the admission of Wisconsin as a state, there was a strong feeling among the people of northwestern Illinois that they rightfully belonged to Wisconsin, and a strong desire to be restored to their chartered limits. Perhaps the heavy debt with which Illinois was burdened at that time may have had some influence in causing the feeling.

Until the admission of the state into the Union in 1818, all the northern and northwestern part of the state was inhabited only by Indians, who claimed this whole region. In 1804, the Saes and Foxes, then a powerful tribe, by treaty made at St. Louis with Gen. Harrison, then governor of the Territory of Indiana, ceded to the United States all their lands lying east of the Mississippi; but Black Hawk and other chiefs who were not present at St. Louis, refused to be bound by its terms. All the territory north of the line drawn west from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, was in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, when the state was erected, in 1818, except a tract five leagues square on the Mississippi, of which Fever River was about the centre, which by treaty the United States Government had reserved ostensibly for a military post, but really to control the lead mines. The government had possessed knowledge for many years of the existence of lead mines here, but their loca-

tion was not known, and it was thought that all would be included within the limits of the reservation. The government designed to own and hold exclusive control of these mines.

But leaving the territorial condition of the country of the *Illini*,* we come directly to the state organization and the several county organizations down to 1827, when the County of Jo Daviess was organized. The first election for governor, lieutenant governor, county officers, etc., was commenced on the third Thursday of September, 1818, and continued for that and the two succeeding days. Shadrach Bond was elected governor, and commenced his term of four years in October, 1818, a few weeks after the election. "Governor Bond," says Mr. Ford, in his Illinois History, "was a native of Maryland, was bred a farmer, and was a very early settler among the pioneers of the Illinois Territory. He settled on a farm in the American bottom, in Monroe County, near Eagle Creek. He was several times elected to the Territorial Legislature, and once a delegate to represent the territory in Congress. He was also a receiver of public moneys at Kaskaskia, but was never elected or appointed to any office after his term as governor. Indeed, of the first seven governors of Illinois, only one has ever held any office since the expiration of their respective terms of service; though I believe they have all, except myself, tried to obtain some other office. Governor Bond was a substantial, farmer-like man, of strong, plain, common sense, with but little pretensions to learning or general information. He was a well-made, well-set, sturdy gentleman, and what is remarkable at this day, his first message to the legislature contained a strong recommendation in favor of the Illinois and Michigan Canal."

Governor Bond died about 1834. Bond County, organized in 1817, was named in his honor.

"Colonel Pierre Manard, a Frenchman, and an old settler in the country, was generally looked to to fill the office of lieutenant governor; but as he had not been naturalized until a year or so before, the convention declared in a schedule to the constitution, that any citizen of the United States who had resided in the state for two years, might be eligible to this office."

Ex-Governor (territorial) Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas, were the first United States Senators from Illinois. Elias K. Kane was appointed secretary of state; Daniel P. Cook† was elected the first attorney general; Elijah C. Berry was auditor of public accounts, and John Thomas was the first state treasurer.

"Under the auspices and guidance of these men Illinois was launched on her career of administration as an independent state of the American Union. At this time the whole people numbered only about forty-five thousand souls. Some two thousand of these were the descendants of the old French settlers in the Villages of Kaskaskia, Prairie Du Rocher, Prairie Du Pont, Cahokia, Peoria and Chicago. These people had fields

* Tribe of men.

† In 1819 Daniel P. Cook was elected to Congress, and re-elected biennially until 1826, when he was defeated by Governor Duncan. He rose to a high position in Congress, and the last session he was there, he acted as chairman of the important committee of ways and means of the lower house. To his services, at this last session, the people of Illinois are indebted for the donation by Congress of 300,000 acres of land, for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. For him the County of Cook was appropriately named, as more than half of its great prosperity is owing to his exertions in Congress in favor of the canal.

in common for farming, and farmed, built houses, and lived in the style of the peasantry of old France an hundred and fifty (1847) years ago. They had made no improvements in any thing, nor had they adopted any of the improvements made by others. They were the descendants of those French people who had first settled the country more than a hundred and fifty years before under La Salle, Ibberville, and the priests Alvarez, Rasles, Gravier, Pinet, Marest, and others; and such as subsequently joined them from New Orleans and Canada, and they now formed all that remained of the once proud empire which Louis XIV., King of France, and the regent Duke of Orleans, had intended to plant in the Illinois country. The original settlers had many of them intermarried with the native Indians, and some of the descendants of these partook of the wild, roving disposition of the savage, united to the politeness and courtesy of the Frenchman."

The first settlement made by people of the United States was in 1784, when a few families from Virginia founded a small colony or settlement near Bellefontaine, in Monroe County. The next American settlements were made in St. Clair County, two of which were made previous to the beginning of the year 1800.

The first American settlers were chiefly from Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Tennessee, and some from Maryland, as was Governor Bond and his immediate friends. "Some of them had been officers and soldiers under General Rogers Clark, who conquered the country from the British in 1778, and they, with others, who followed them, maintained their position in the country during the Indian wars in Ohio and Indiana, in the times of Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne." This whole people did not number more than 12,000 in 1812, but with the aid of one company of regular soldiers defended themselves and their settlements during the war of 1821, against the then numerous and powerful nations of Kickapoos, Saes, Foxes, Pottawatomies, and Shawnees, and even made hostile expeditions into the heart of their territories, burning their villages and defeating and driving them from the country.

When the state was admitted in 1818, the settlements extended a little north of Edwardsville and Alton; south along the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ohio; east in the direction of Carlyle (in Clinton County), to the Wabash, and down the Wabash and the Ohio, to the mouth of the last named river. But within these boundaries there was a very large and unsettled wilderness tract of country between the Kaskaskia River and the Wabash, and between the Kaskaskia and the Ohio—the distance across it being equal to a three days' journey.

Such was the extent of the settlement in Illinois when the territory was clothed with state honors. As before stated, there were but fifteen organized counties represented in the constitutional convention—St. Clair, Randolph, Madison, Gallatin, Johnson, Edwards, White, Monroe, Pope, Jackson, Crawford, Bond, Union, Washington and Franklin. Union, Washington and Franklin were the youngest, all of them being organized in 1818.

Pike County was erected January 31, 1821, and included all the territory west and north of the Illinois River, and its south fork, now the Kankakee River. At the first election after the organization, only thirty-five votes were polled. This was the first county organization under state authority that embraced the territory of which Ogle is a part, and out of which more than fifty counties have been organized. A Gazetteer of Illi-



Wm J. Mix Jr
OREGON

nois and Wisconsin, published about 1822, says that the county "included a part of the lands appropriated by Congress for the payment of military bounties. The lands constituting that tract, are included within a peninsula of the Illinois and the Mississippi, and extend on the meridian line (4th) passing through the mouth of the Illinois, one hundred and sixty-two miles north. Pike County will no doubt be divided into several counties; some of which will become very wealthy and important. It is probable that the section about Fort Clark (now Peoria) will be the most thickly settled. On the Mississippi River, above Roek River, lead ore is found in abundance. Pike County contains between 700 and 800 inhabitants. It is attached to the first judicial circuit, sends one member to the House of Representatives and, with Green, one to the Senate. The county seat is Colesgrove, a post town. It was laid out in 1821, and is situated in township 11, south, in range 2, west of the fourth principal meridian; very little improvement has yet been made in this place or the vicinity. The situation is high and healthy, and it bids fair to become a place of some importance." This is all that is known of the Town of Colesgrove, the county seat of all this region in 1821.

Fulton County was organized from Pike, with the county seat at Lewiston, January 28, 1823, and included all the territory north of the base line, and west of the fourth principal meridian, which had been in Pike.

Peoria County, with Fort Clark (now the City of Peoria), as the county seat, was organized from Fulton, January 13, 1825.

In 1826 the County Commissioners of Peoria County established a voting precinct on Fever River, now Galena, which they called Fever River Precinct. At an election held on the 7th day of August, 1826, this precinct polled 202 votes. Messrs. Nehemiah Bates, Jesse W. Shull and Andrew Clamo were Judges, or inspectors of election. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties they were sworn by John L. Bogardus, a Justice of the Peace. This was the first election ever held in the northwestern part of Illinois, including the territory now embraced in Ogle County. Of the 202 names on that old poll book, not one is recognized as representing any of the early settlers of Ogle County, from which we infer that white men had not yet attempted an abiding place within the limits of the county whose history we are writing.

There is a tax-list of 1826 on file at Peoria, containing 204 names of men in the Fever River Settlement; but the deputy collector who undertook to collect the taxes reported that they openly defied him and refused to pay a cent. Evidently there were "tax-fighters" in those days as well as in the present.

Jo Daviess County was organized from Peoria, February 17, 1827, and was bounded as follows: Beginning on the Mississippi River at the northwestern corner of the state, thence down the Mississippi, to the north line of the Military Tract, thence east to the Illinois River, thence north to the northern boundary of the state, thence west to the place of beginning. Galena was named as the county seat. The north line of the Military Tract commenced on the Mississippi River, not far from Keithsburg, in Mercer County, and running east, reached the Illinois River not far from Hennepin, in Putnam County, and included an area equal to 240 townships of six miles square, of thirty-six sections each, covering 8,640 square miles, and embracing 5,529,600 acres.

From February 16, 1827, to December 24, 1836 (the date of the first

election, although the act organizing the county was approved January 16, 1836, the territory of Ogle County formed a part, and was subject to the jurisdiction of Jo Daviess County. During these years the general and local history of the two counties are almost identical, and in order to perfect the history of events transpiring in Ogle County, it will be indispensably necessary to follow the history of Jo Daviess County up to the period when Ogle was fully organized as an independent county.

The earliest history and first occupation of the region of country embraced within the limits of Jo Daviess County, as originally organized, are enshrouded in almost impenetrable obscurity. After the lapse of more than three quarters of a century, the almost total absence of records, and the fact that the whites who visited or lived in this region prior to 1820 have all passed away, render it impossible now to determine with any degree of certainty the name of him who is entitled to the honor of being recorded as first settler, or who first even temporarily sojourned on the banks of the Sin-sin-ah-wah (the home of the eagle) and the Mah-cah-bee (the fever that blisters), for there the settlement of Northwestern Illinois commenced.

Probably the first explorer of this region was Le Sueur, a French trader, who, on the 25th of August, 1700, while on an expedition to the Sioux on St. Peter's River (now the Minnesota) discovered a small river entering the Mississippi on the right side, which he named "The River of the Mines." He described it as a small river running from the north, but it turns to the northeast, and he further says, that a few miles up this river is a lead mine. Le Sueur was unquestionably the first white man who ever trod the banks of Fever River, and visited the mines *then known* and probably worked by the natives.

When Julien Dubuque first located near the present town of Dubuque, in 1788, he was accompanied by one D'Bois, who is said to have located on the east bank of the Mississippi, a short distance below the present town of Dunleith, very nearly opposite his companion's location. But nothing further is known of him, and from that time until about 1810 or '11 no definite information can be obtained. It is said that traces of white occupants at a very early period were discovered on the Sinsinawa by the first settlers or miners. It would be strange, indeed, with the knowledge of the immense deposits of lead and the abundance of game in this region, as well as of the mining operations of Dubuque on the west side of the Mississippi, if no adventurers or traders ever visited the Riviere au Feve, now Galena River, or ventured among the Sacs and Foxes on the east side of the Mississippi from 1788 until about 1820. Roving traders and the agents of the American Fur Company could not have overlooked the value of this location as a trading post, even if they made only annual visits, remaining long enough to dispose of their goods and purchase the lead and peltries accumulated by the Indians. But thus far no records of such occupation have been discovered, and the only positive evidence of the occupation of any portion of the territory of Jo Daviess County after D'Bois, and prior to 1819-'20, is the testimony of Captain D. S. Harris, of Galena, the oldest surviving steamboat captain on the Mississippi, and the oldest known survivor of the immigration of 1823, who says that, about 1811, George E. Jackson, a Missouri miner, had a rude log furnace and smelted lead on an island then existing in the Mississippi River, on the east side of the main channel, a short distance below Dunleith, and nearly

Pg 250 - Old Co. Hist

Aug 25, 1700 Le Sueur, French
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A Permanent White settlement at
Galena existed about 1820.

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Monday night

Hello everyone,

Barb and a couple of her friends are upstairs working on some home ec project tonight. Glad they are working together as this has been quite a weekend. The girl in their class who found out over a year ago that she had cancer died last Saturday and the funeral was today. Needless to say, it has been hard on everyone. Barb had had a letter from Debbie just last Monday or Tuesday. She had been in the hospital, but at the time she wrote she was home. Am so thankful she didn't have to be in the hospital for very long. She was such a lovely girl. This is the second girl in this class who has died with polio. Barb never knew the other girl as she died the first year we were here.

I am in the process of refinishing the woodwork in the downstairs bathroom. Want to get it done before they come to work on the kitchen. On the walls needs some work done on it so thought we would get it done while the carpenters are here. We are going to have a closet made off the landing in the back stairs for the sweeper, dust mop and what have you. Think we'll have the walls fixed in there while we are at it. We will put a floor in there-extend it out over the stairs. We will have a cupboard built in the back stairs from the kitchen.

Tom had a walker put on his cast Saturday and seems to be getting along fine. He won't be going to work until next week. He went down tonight, but it hurt a little. Don't know what would have happened had he gone out for football this year. I shudder to think about it.

Rather enjoyed working at the office last week, but still don't know how women work and keep up everything at home. Glad I don't have to do it while the children are home.

Had some grapes given to me this past week so made some jam. However, at the rate we are using it it will be all gone by the time you get here in November, Crampy. I hadn't made any jam or jelly for so long so it must have been a real treat for the family.

Maetha started to make some slacks the other day and she had quite a time as the machine kept tearing (twice) the material. I cleaned it with a brush and the sweeper and then oiled it so am anxious to see if that will take care of the problem. If it doesn't think I'll take the machine to Creator to the Singer store to have them look at it. Hate for it to be giving trouble when the girls like to sew so well.

Barb is taking home ec (second year) and is suppose to start sewing next week. Will have to see if we can find a pattern and some material which she likes. Am glad Barb is taking home ec as think she'll learn quite a bit in there.

Jack and Tom are watching a football game on TV downstairs so will finish this letter on my typewriter upstairs. Am glad to see the football season start so that Jack will take some time to sit down and watch it on TV.

Found the enclosed cartoon in the paper so thought you might get a chuckle out of it. Can't find it now.

*hovey
Vill*

(

opposite the mouth of Catfish Creek. Here the first smelting now known to have been done by white men, within the limits of Jo Daviess County, was done. Jackson built a flat boat to carry his lead to St. Louis, and had much trouble with the Indians on his way down the river. "He was joined," says Capt. Harris, "probably about 1812 or '13, by John S. Miller, but soon after the island was abandoned. Jackson went to Missouri, and Miller went down the river and built the first cabin and blacksmith shop on the present site of Hannibal, Mo." It is also said that in 1818, Miller, with George W. Ash and another man, ascended the Mississippi with a boat load of merchandise as far as Dubuque's mines, trading with the Indians, and he probably visited La Pointe and may have spent some time there. Both Jackson and Miller returned to Fever River in 1823. The island has now nearly disappeared, but in the Fall of 1823 two keel-boat loads of scorïæ and partially burned mineral were taken from the site of Jackson's old furnace, by Moses Meeker, and carried to his furnace on Fever River and smelted.

The first permanent settlements by the whites in all Northwestern Illinois, of which any record or reliable knowledge now remains, existed about 1820 on the banks of the river now known as the Galena. This river was then known as Fever or Bean River. There is a tradition that the river took its name from one La Fevre, a Frenchman, who first visited that locality, but there is no evidence to confirm it. The Indian name for the river was Mah-cau-bee—Macaubee, which translated, means "fever," or, more literally, "fever that blisters," the Indian term for small pox. They gave it this name, it is said, because, in the early history of this country, when the extreme western frontier of the white settlements was many hundred miles eastward, some of the warriors from the populous Indian villages then existing on the present site of Galena, and on the banks of a small creek a little way southward, went to the assistance of their eastern brethren. On their return they brought with them the loathsome disease for which they had no other name than Mah-cau-bee, the fever that blisters. The larger one they called "Moshuck—Macaubee—Sepo," Big Small Pox River, and the smaller "Cosh-a-nush—Macaubee—Sepo," Little Small Pox River. Hundreds of the natives died and the Indians named both streams Macaubee. The smaller one is still called Small Pox Creek, but the larger was changed by the whites to the rather more pleasant name of Fever, and the little frontier hamlet was known as "Fever River Settlement," or La Pointe, until 1826-'7, when the name of Galena was substituted. The name "Bean," which was sometimes applied to Fever River in early days, came from the fact that the early French traders and adventurers, who were evidently familiar with this locality long before 1820, had changed the Indian name to "Riviere au Feve," which translated into English, means river of the bean;* hence the name "Bean River,"* applied to it in the early

* Since this was written some additional light has been thrown upon the origin of the names "B-an" and "Fever." Mr. B. C. St. Cyr, one of the early merchants of Galena, on the authority of his uncle, who traded among the Indians in this region, more than a hundred years ago, states that the stream was then called by the French *Fielle* from an old Indian chief, bearing that name, then living on its banks. This name, *Fielle*, signifying gall, was afterward corrupted by later French visitors, or by the Indians themselves, to Feve, signifying bean, the pronunciation being somewhat similar. From Feve the transition was easy to Fevre—Fever. The origin of the Indian name Macaubee appears to be more doubtful. In 1835, Wm. H. Sawyer, Esq., of Galena, spent some time with Col. Geo. Davenport. Mr. Sawyer had then recently opened one of the ancient mounds on the bluff near the Portage, and found an immense quantity of human bones, evidently of quite modern

gazetteers. This is but another indication pointing to the occupation of La Pointe, prior to the date of its first settlement, as now fixed by some historians. Certainly the names of the men who were first there, and applied the name "Riviere au Feve," have passed into oblivion.

As early as 1822, this extreme western frontier settlement had become sufficiently well known to have a place in the literature of that day. A rare copy of "The Gazetteer of Illinois and Missouri" (now many years out of print), published in 1822, and at present in the possession of William Hempstead, Esq., of Galena, contains the following:—

"BEAN RIVER (Riviere au Feve, Fr.) a navigable stream of Pike County, emptying into the Mississippi three miles below Catfish Creek, twenty miles below Dubuque's mines and about seventy above Rock River. Nine miles up this stream, a small creek empties into it from the west. The banks of this creek, and the hills which bound its alluvium, are filled with lead ore of the best quality. Three miles below this on the banks of Bean River is the *Traders Village*, consisting of ten or twelve houses or cabins. At this place the ore procured from the Indians is smelted and then sent in boats either to *Canada or New Orleans. The mines are at present extensively worked by Col. Johnson, of Kentucky, who during the last session of Congress (winter of 1821-2) obtained the exclusive right of working them for three years. The lands on this stream are *poor*, and are only valuable on account of the immense quantities of mineral which they contain."

In the same work Chicago is simply mentioned as "a village of Pike County, containing twelve or fifteen houses, and about sixty or seventy inhabitants." It is very evident that there was a "Traders Village" on or near the present site of Galena in 1822, and that it was a point of more importance, commercially, than Chicago, at that time. The statement of the gazetteer is confirmed by a letter from Capt. M. Marston, then Commander at Fort Edwards, to Amos Farrar, Fever River, dated April 12, 1822, in which occurs the following:—"The Johnsons of Kentucky have leased the Fever River lead mines and are about sending up a large number of men. It is also said that some soldiers will be stationed there. If this is all true, the Foxes, and *all the trading establishments* now there, must remove."

In 1803, when the United States purchased the province of Louisiana from Napoleon, of France, the existence of lead mines in that region was known. In 1807 Congress enacted that these mines should be reserved from sale, and held in fee simple, under the exclusive control of the government. Leases of three to five years were issued to various individuals to work them as tenants of the United States, but until about 1823, the most of the work being done in Missouri, the mining operations appear to have been carried on without much system. Miners throughout all the lead mining districts paid but slight attention to Congressional enactments. Lessees were not properly supported in their rights, and of course became constantly involved in disputes with claimants and trespassers, which often proved ruinous to their undertakings.

In November, 1821, when the charge of the lead mines was transferred from the General Land Office to the War Department, no mines were known to be worked in any of the mining districts, under leases or legal

date. Mentioning the circumstance to Col. Davenport, that gentleman said that the Indians living on the streams now called Fever River and Small Pox Creek had taken the small pox, and died in large numbers, the survivors fled, but while he (Davenport) lived at Portage, about 1816, they returned, gathered up the remains of the victims, and buried them in the mound Snyder had opened. From that time the Indians called both streams "Macanbee," "the fever that blisters," hence the name Fever; the smaller stream being still called Small Pox.

*By way of Wisconsin River to the portage, then down the Fox River to Green Bay.

authority, although many were known to be worked without authority, especially in Missouri.

Mr. Seymour, in his history of "Galena Mines," etc., published in 1848-'49 states, on the authority of Jesse W. Shull, that previous to 1819 "the Sacs and Foxes, noted as warlike and dangerous tribes, had already killed several traders who had attempted to traffic among them," and adds: "It was a current report among the settlers at Prairie du Chien, that a trader was murdered in 1813, at the mouth of the Sinsinawa. His wife, a squaw, had warned him to leave the country, as the Indians meditated taking his life. Disregarding her friendly warnings, he remained, and was murdered the same night."

In 1816, by a treaty made at St. Louis with various tribes to settle the disputes that had arisen under the treaty of 1804, by which the Sacs and Foxes had ceded to the United States all the lands lying between the Illinois and Wisconsin River east of the Mississippi, all the lands north of a line running west from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River, were relinquished to the Indians, except a tract one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin, and another tract five leagues square on the Mississippi River, of which Fever River was about the centre. These reservations were intended to be sufficient to embrace the lead mines known to be worked by the squaws, and presumed to be valuable, although their location was not known to the government.

From the best information now accessible, it appears that the point of land lying between Fever River and the creek now known as "Meeker's Branch," at the junction of these streams, was called "January's Point," when the "first settlers" came in 1819 or '20. John Lorrain, in his History of Jo Daviess County, published in 1876, says: "In 1820 Jesse Shull and Samuel C. Muir opened a trading post near the present site of the City of Galena, then called "January's Point," and by this name it was known to the early settlers, as well as by the French name La Pointe—The Point—by which it was generally called by the traders and miners for years afterwards, until a Frenchman named Frederic Gros Claude settled near the site of January's old post, and then it was sometimes called Frederic's Point. The presumption is that Thomas H. January, a Pennsylvanian, occupied The Point as a smelter and trader long enough before the arrival of Shull and others to give his name to it, or "La Pointe," the name given to it by the French traders, familiar with the location and friendly with the Indians, perhaps, even before January located there. Captain Harris, previously quoted, however, thinks that January, who was from Pittsburgh, was not permanently located here until about 1821 or 1822.

In the Spring of 1848, the Louisville *Courier* stated that one Henry Shreeve came up Fever River and obtained lead in 1810.

In February, 1810, Nicholas Boilvin, then agent for the Winnebagoes at Prairie du Chien, passed through this region on foot from Rock Island, with Indians for guides, and by them was shown a lead mine, which, from his memoranda, written in the French language, was near Fever River, and was probably what was afterward known to the early settlers as "the old Buck lead."

The veteran Capt. Harris says, that unquestionably Julien Dubuque operated on both sides of the Mississippi, and mined on Apple River, near the present village of Elizabeth, worked the old Buck and Hog leads, near Fever River, the Cave diggings, in what is now Vinegar Hill Township,

Jo Daviess County, and others, as early as 1805, and very probably at a still earlier date. The Indians were on very friendly terms with Dubuque, and when they reported a discovery to him he sent his assistants, Canadian Frenchmen and half breeds, to prove them, and in some cases to work them. All over that region, when Capt. H. came to Fever River, a lad of fifteen, in 1823, traces of old mining operations existed, which were evidently not the work of the Indians. At what was called the Allenwrath diggings, at Ottawa, about two miles from the present City of Galena, a heavy sledge hammer was found under the ashes of one of these primitive furnaces, in 1826. This furnace had been worked long before the date generally assigned to the first white settlement in this region. This ancient hammer, weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds, is still preserved by Mr. Houghton, for many years the leading editor of the Northwest. The Indians never used such an implement, and it was unquestionably left, where it was found in 1826, by some of Dubuque's miners.

All these important considerations, in connection with the fact that the Mis-issipi River was the great highway of the pioneers of that day—that Prairie du Chien was a thriving French village, and had been a French military post as early as 1755, long before Dubuque located above the mouth of Catfish Creek—that a military and trading post existed at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island) previous to the later "first settlements" on the east side of the Mississippi, now Jo Daviess County, lead almost irresistibly to the conclusion that "La Pointe" was well known to the earlier Indian traders, and that the lead mining region around Riviere au Feve had been visited and occupied, temporarily at least, by white men for many years prior to 1819-'20. But by whom? History is silent, and those hardy pioneers have left no footprints on the ever shifting sands of time.

It must be considered as reasonably certain, as previously stated, that the lead mining district now lying in both Jo Daviess County and in Wisconsin, was more or less occupied by Dubuque's men before any permanent settlements were made in the territory. Dubuque, by his wonderful magnetic power, had obtained great influence among the Indians, then occupying this entire region. They believed him to be almost the equal of the Great Spirit, and they feared him nearly as much. They implicitly obeyed him, and it is not a mere chimera to presume that they reported to him the existence of leads on the east, as well as on the west, side of the Father of Waters, and it is reasonable to suppose when such reports were made to him, that he verified them by actual observations made by himself or his men. From the remembrances of the oldest residents of Jo Daviess County now surviving, and the traces of mining done by whites long before any permanent settlements were made, it seems more than probable that Dubuque and his men were the first whites who occupied the Fever River lead mining district, in common with the aboriginal inhabitants.

It must also be considered certain that La Pointe, as the present City of Galena was called by the French traders and miners, was familiar to them as a trading post or point for many years before the first settlements were made, of which meagre, fragmentary and often confused and conflicting accounts have come down to the present day. These were favorite hunting grounds for the native tribes who had populous villages on the banks of the Macanbee and other streams in this country, and it was undoubtedly a favorite resort for traders, who voyaged up and down the Mississippi on their periodical trafficking expeditions. That it was known as a good trading

point for many years prior to Mr. Shull's location there in 1819, is beyond question. The total absence of records of the local events in these early days, however, renders it impossible now to determine who they were. Doubtless some of them were there after permanent settlements were made, and were among the first settlers.

In 1819, the historic diggings, known for more than half a century as the "Buck Lead," were being worked by the Indians, the most of the work being done by the squaws. It was the largest body of mineral then ever discovered on Fever River, and an immense amount of galena ore was taken out by the natives and sold to the traders before it was worked out by Johnson. Mr. Farrar estimated that several million pounds had been taken from this lead by the Indians, more, in fact, than was taken from it by the white miners afterwards. This lead took its name from the "Buck," a Sac or Fox chief who was encamped, with his band, on Fever River in 1819, and worked it. Its existence had been known to the Indians for many years, and unquestionably by Dubuque, previous to its working by Buck and his band. Close by it, and parallel with it, was a smaller lead, which was called the "Doe lead," in honor of Buck's favorite squaw. Before the arrival of Johnson, in 1820 or '21, the Indians took from this lead the largest nugget of mineral ever raised in the mines. It took all the force they could muster to raise it, and when they had safely landed it on terra firma, the Indian miners wanted the traders to send it to Washington as a present to the "Great Father." As it never reached there, the presumption is that the traders preferred to purchase the mineral, at the rate of a peck of corn for a peck of mineral.

In 1816, the late Col. George Davenport, agent for the American Fur Company, trading with the Sacs and Foxes, occupied a trading post at the Portage, on Fever River, and lived there. How long is not now known. He soon after left that point and went to Rock Island. The post was afterwards occupied, in 1821, by Amos Farrar, of the firm of Davenport, Farrar & Farnham, agents for the American Fur Company. This important fact in the early history of that region is given on the authority of Wm. H. Snyder, Esq., of Galena, who received it from the lips of Davenport himself, in 1835.

In 1819, when the "Buck lead" was being worked by the Indians, as above stated, Mr. Jesse W. Shull was trading at Dubuque's mines (now Dubuque) for a company at Prairie du Chien. That company desired him to go to Fever River and trade with the Indians, but he declared that it was unsafe—that the Sacs and Foxes had already murdered several traders—and declined to go unless he could have the protection of the United States troops. Col. Johnson, of the United States Army, was induced to summon a council of Sac and Fox nations at Prairie du Chien, and when the chiefs had assembled he informed them that the goods that Mr. Shull was about to bring among them were sent out by their Father, the President of the United States (it was not considered a sin to lie to the Indians even then), and told them that they must not molest Mr. Shull in his business. Having received from the government officers and from the Indians assurances of protection, Mr. Shull came to Fever River late in the Summer of that year (1819), and erected a trading house on the bottom near the river, not far from the foot of Perry Street, Galena. Mr. Seymour, in his history of Galena, published in 1848, fixes the location as "just below where the American House now stands," but as the "American House" has long since disappeared,

this location is not now very definite. During that year (1848), Mr. Seymour had a personal interview with Mr. Shull, then residing in Green County, Wisconsin, and gathered from his own lips the facts as stated above. At that interview Mr. Shull stated that himself and Dr. Samuel C. Muir were the first white settlers on Fever River, *at that point*, in 1819, that "during that year Dr. Muir commenced trading there with goods furnished by the late Col. Davenport, of Rock Island." Mr. Shull also stated that later in the same year Francois Bouthillier came and *occupied* a shanty at the bend, on the east side of Fever River, below the present limits of the City of Galena. It is to be regretted that Mr. Shull had not been more explicit, as it would be very interesting now to know whether Mr. Bouthillier built that shanty there, or whether it had been built by him or some other roving trader before that time, and whether it was *occupied* temporarily or permanently by him in 1819. Mr. Bouthillier was a French trader known at Prairie du Chien as early as 1812, when, it is said, he acted as interpreter and guide for the British troops. He undoubtedly knew of the Fever River trading point, and may have frequently visited it and "occupied a shanty," as probably others had, prior to 1819. Mr. Shull himself does not appear to have been a very permanent fixture *at that point* then, for during "the Fall he moved his goods to the mouth of Apple River, of the Maquoketa, Iowa, and other places, to suit the convenience of the Indians as they returned from their Fall hunts." Mr. Shull does not appear as a trader after that year, although he may have been engaged in the Indian trade somewhat later, but he soon became interested in mining, and remained in the mining district, finally locating in Michigan Territory, now Wisconsin.

At that time all this region was a wilderness, occupied only by a few fur traders and roving tribes of Indians. The nearest settlements at the north were at Dubuque's mines and Prairie du Chien, the latter an old town of great distinction and extensive trade, relatively of as much importance in the Mississippi Valley at that period as St. Paul and St. Louis are now. On the east, the nearest village was Chicago, consisting of a few rude cabins inhabited by half-breeds. At Fort Clark (now Peoria), on the south, were a few pioneers, and thence a long interval to the white settlements near Vandalia.

Dr. Samuel C. Muir, mentioned by Mr. Shull as trading at Galena, in 1819, may have been there at that time, but whether before, after, or with Mr. S., does not appear. It is very probable that he was there, may have been there before 1819, but if he engaged in trade it was very temporary. It may be that he came there on a tour of observation, and took a few goods with him, like the provident Scotchman he was, "to pay expenses." But Dr. Muir was a physician. He had received his education at Edinburgh, and felt a just pride in his profession. He was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character. He was a surgeon in the United States Army previous to his settlement at La Pointe. When stationed with his regiment at some post in the northern country he married an Indian woman of the Fox nation. Of that marriage the following romantic account is given.

The post where he was stationed was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden (whose native name unfortunately has not been preserved) who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor her canoe, paddle it across the river, and come directly to her lodge. She knew, according to the supersti-



W W Fuller

(DECEASED)
OREGON



tions belief of her race, that in her dream she had seen her future husband, and came to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which she, with childlike innocence and simplicity, related to him. Her dream was indeed prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after awhile the sneers of his brother officers, less honorable, perhaps, than he, made him ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, thinking that she could never find him again, or, if she could, that she would not have the courage and power to follow him. But, with her infant child, the intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and, after days of weary labor, at last reached him, but much worn and emaciated, after a lonely journey of nine hundred miles. She said, "When I got there, I was all perished away—so thin." The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his bosom, and until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table, and was respected by all who knew her, but never abandoned her native dress.

In 1819-'20, Dr. Muir was stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, but threw up his commission, and in the Spring of 1820 built the first cabin erected by a white man on the present site of the City of Keokuk, Iowa, but leased his claim to parties from St. Louis, and, later in the same year, went to LaPointe to practice his profession, and was the first physician known to have located in Northern Illinois. He remained in practice there about ten years. He had four children, viz.: Louise (married at Keokuk, since dead), James (drowned at Keokuk), Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly, soon after he returned to Keokuk, left his property in such condition that it was wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left penniless and friendless, became discouraged, and with her children, disappeared, and it is said, returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

Francois Bouthillier, the other and later occupant of that shanty in 1819, was a roving trader, following the Indians. Whether he remained there permanently from that time is very uncertain, but nothing further is known of him until Mr. J. G. Soulard, then on his way to Fort Snelling, found him there in 1821, still an Indian trader. "Mr. Bouthillier," says Mr. Shull, "after he occupied a 'shanty at the Bend,' in 1819, purchased a cabin then known as the cabin of Bagwell & Co., supposed to be situated near the lower ferry." But he says, "in 1824, and *precious* to Bouthillier's purchase, the house and lot had been sold for \$80." Here Mr. Bouthillier engaged in trade, and established a ferry, which is the first permanent settlement made by him of which there is authentic account. Captain Harris says he remembers distinctly when Bouthillier built his trading house at or near that point.

In this connection, it is well to add that Mr. George Ferguson and Mr. Allan Tomlin, both early settlers and highly esteemed and reliable citizens of Galena, express the opinion that there was a trading post at the Portage, three and one half miles below LaPointe, between Fever River and the Mississippi, even prior to the advent of either of those whose names have been mentioned. However this may be, it must be admitted that there were a large number of Indians encamped or living there at that time, whose women and old men were engaged in raising lead from the "Buck lead," and

the fame of their rude, and, for them, extensive mining operations, must have naturally attracted the attention of traders, who came there to traffic with them. Probably others than Shull, Muir and Bouthillier were in that vicinity with their goods, and the surrounding circumstances would seem to corroborate and justify the opinion expressed by Messrs. Ferguson and Tomlin. The Portage was a narrow neck of land between the Fever River and the Mississippi, so named because the Indians and traders were accustomed to transport their canoes and goods across to save their journey down the same point again, the distance across the neck being only a few rods. A furrow was plowed across this neck of land at its narrowest point, by Lieut. Hobart, in 1834, and now there is a deep channel, called the "cut-off." That location was very convenient for a trading post.

If the lead mines attracted traders, they attracted miners as well. Among the first, if not *the* first, to work the mines, of whom any definite account has been preserved, was James Johnson, of Kentucky, said to be a brother of Colonel R. M. Johnson, of historic renown as the slayer of Tecumseh, and vice president with Van Buren. It has already been shown that "the Johnsons" of Kentucky were engaged in lead mining there in 1822. The date of Johnson's first arrival there must forever remain in obscurity, unless some records not now accessible, shall be found to show it. In a letter written by Dr. H. Newhall, dated Fever River, March 1, 1828, he speaks of the "Buck lead" as having been worked out by Colonel Johnson while he was at these mines in 1820-'21." Mr. J. G. Soulard, who passed LaPointe in 1821, on his way to Fort Snelling, and stopped there a day or two, says that, on his way up, they met Johnson's boat going down, and that, while there, he understood that he was mining there, but did not see him. From the best information now at hand, it would seem that Mr. Johnson first visited that region as a trader, as early, perhaps, as 1819, possibly before, and that, in 1820-'1, he was mining there without authority from the government, under purchased permission of the Indians. It does not appear that the government exercised any especial jurisdiction there at that time, as the lead mining district was under the control of the general land office until 1821. It may be, also, that he was not mining, but simply smelting the mineral purchased from the Indians.

Some time during the Summer of 1820, Mr. A. P. Vanmeter—or Vanmatre, as the name is spelled in early records—is said to have located at Galena, probably on the east side of the river, opposite the present woolen mill above Baker's Branch, as he was afterwards there engaged in smelting.

It is more than probable that others came with him, or during the same year, but their names do not appear of record. Mr. D. G. Bates was associated with Vanmatre shortly afterwards in the smelting business, but whether he arrived there contemporaneously with Mr. Vanmatre is not known.

In August or September, 1821, Amos Farrar was managing a trading post on Fever River as agent for the American Fur Company, and was living there with his Fox wife. This fact is established beyond question by a letter addressed to him at the "Lead Mines, Fever River," from Major S. Burbank, commander at Fort Armstrong, dated October 14, 1821, "by favor of Mr. Music," presenting Mr. Farrar with "my old black horse, if he will be of any service to you." A letter dated Fort Armstrong, November 21, 1821, signed J. R. Stubbs, a blacksmith, addressed to Amos Farrar,

Fever River, introducing to the latter the bearer of the letter, Mr. Symmes, who was accompanied by Mr. Connor and Mr. Bates"—undoubtedly B. Symmes and James Connor, and, perhaps, David G. Bates, who have always been considered among the earliest settlers in the mining region. These and other letters and papers belonging to Mr. Farrar were kindly placed at the disposal of the writer by Captain G. W. Girdon, of Galena, one of the oldest steamboat captains now in service on the Mississippi, and enabled him to fix the date of his permanent settlement on Fever River more accurately than can be done with some others. From these letters it appears that Mr. Farrar was, for at least two years before, and up to July 22, 1821, in the service of Louis Devotion, as a trader on the Mississippi, located at Fort Armstrong, bringing his supplies *via* Green Bay from Canada. At that date he left the service of Mr. Devotion, and, immediately after, came to Fever River, as before stated, and probably located at the Portage. In 1823, he had a trading house on the bank of the river, near the centre of what is now Water Street, between Perry and Franklin Streets, Galena. On the 1st of June, 1825, Mr. Farrar received a permit, signed Charles Smith, acting sub-agent United States lead mines, permitting him to occupy five acres of United States land for cultivation, and to build a cabin thereon, situated near the Portage. He must comply with all regulations concerning cutting timber. Mr. Farrar had three children by his Indian wife (now all dead). About two years before his death he married Miss Sophia Gear, sister of Captain H. H. Gear, who still survives him. He died of consumption, at his residence within the stockade, July 24, 1832, beloved and respected by all who knew him. The following copy of a printed notice to the inhabitants will show the esteem in which he was held :

Yourself and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Amos Farrar this morning at ten o'clock, from his late residence within the stockade.

GALENA, July 26, 1832.

This was probably the first funeral notice ever printed in Northwestern Illinois.

We have been thus elaborate in regard to the mining regions of Galena, to show the origin of settlements in Northwestern Illinois. The mines naturally attracted attention, and the more they became known, the greater was the influx of immigrants. Up to 1831, the immigration was confined exclusively to the mines at Galena, and but little attention was given to the rich farming lands of the prairies and river valleys, and only a few attempts had been made towards taking claims and making farms in any part of the country away from the Galena section. Early in the Summer of 1825, a Mr. Kellogg started from Fort Clark for the Fever River Mines, and reached and crossed Rock River a few miles above the present City of Dixon. Passing up the prairie lying between Polo and Mount Morris, touching the western part of West Grove, he continued northward to Galena. Mr. Kellogg was the pioneer traveler from Fort Clark, now Peoria, and thus marked out a course of travel that came to be known as "Kellogg's Trail." During that Summer and Fall, a large number of fortune hunters, some with teams, but more on foot, and all camping out, passed over the same route, which continued to be the line of travel between Fort Clark and Galena until a shorter one was defined in 1826.

There were neither ferries nor bridges over any of the streams in those days, and the method of crossing them was primitive and simple. Indians,

particularly the Winnebagoes, were numerous all through this country, and were thickly settled or encamped along Rock River, and were easily persuaded to help the whites cross the river. Two of their canoes would be placed side by side, the two wheels of one side of a wagon placed in one of them, and the two wheels of the other side placed in the other canoe, thus forming a ferry boat, on which they would be transferred from one side of the river to the other. The horses or oxen were made to swim the river, and, safely crossed, they would be hitched up again, and the journey renewed.

As the country came to be understood, the Kellogg trail was regarded as circuitous, and bearing too far to the east to be the shortest, and, in the Spring of 1826, John Boles, who was traveling across the country, left the beaten trail, some miles south of Rock River, and crossed that stream just above where it is now crossed by the Illinois Central Railroad at Dixon. He then passed up through the country, about one mile east of Polo; thence north to White Oak Grove, about half a mile west of Forreston; thence through Crane's Grove, and so on to Galena. This trail immediately came to be the popular route of travel, and was known as "Boles' Trail." For three years, or until 1829, it was the only route used. It is said that, on the prairie, a few miles east of Polo, traces of this old trail are still to be seen and easily defined.

In the winter months there was but very little travel, probably from the fact that there was but little or nothing doing in the mines, and may be because of the exposure necessarily incident to the trip. In March, 1827, however, a heavy tide of travel set in from Fort Clark, and other parts of the state below there.

Among the first to come up that season and cross Rock River at the Boles trail (now Dixon) was Elisha Doty, who subsequently settled at Polo. When he arrived at the river it was still covered with ice, over which he essayed to cross, but before he had proceeded far the ice began to give way, and he was obliged to abandon the attempt. "While waiting on the bank (says Boss' Sketches of the History of Ogle County, published in 1859), just before starting on his return, about two hundred teams collected there, all on their way to Galena. We mention this fact that an approximate idea may be formed of the amount of travel to and fro through the country at that early period."

This was not the only trail or line of travel from the southern part of the state, to Galena, at that date. About the same time the Kellogg trail was marked out, another trail, known as the "Lewiston Trail," was established. This trail crossed the river a little above Prophetstown, in what is now Whiteside County, and passed some miles west of the western line of Ogle County. There was probably as much travel on the Lewiston trail as on the Boles trail, and hence the reader will readily infer that there was an immense rush to the lead mines in 1827.

There was another trail from the south part of the state, known as the "Sucker Trail," and is often mentioned by old Illinoisans. One peculiarity of the miners was to apply to the people from the various states, names suggested by some peculiarity of character or surrounding circumstances. Miners and others came in such large number from Missouri as to suggest to the fertile imagination of the hardy settlers the idea that the State of Missouri had taken an emetic, and forthwith all Missourians were dubbed "Pukes." The people of Southern Illinois had the habit of coming up

here with their teams in the Spring to haul mineral and work in the mines, but regularly returned to their homes in the Fall. This suggested that they were like the fish called "suckers," which run up the small streams in the Spring, and run down to deeper water at the approach of cold weather. All Illinoisans were called "Suckers," therefore, and here, in the lead mines of the Upper Mississippi, originated the term which is now applied to all residents of the "Sucker State." Kentuckians were called "corn-crackers;" Indianians, "Hoosiers;" Ohioans, "Buckeyes," etc., and hence the name "Sucker Trail."

Isaac Chambers, the first white settler in Ogle County, passed through the county limits early in the Summer of 1827, *en route* for Galena, and was so favorably impressed with the beauty of the country and the richness of the soil, that he determined to make it his future home, which determination he carried out in 1829, but of this more anon.

In 1827 the site of Dixon had become a fixed place for travelers to cross the river, but crossing was often attended with a great deal of inconvenience, as up to this time, and until 1828, there was no ferry other than the kind of canoe ferry already described, and the Indians were not always present and in readiness with their canoes. When the water was low, the river could be forded without difficulty, but this was not always the case. The establishment of a ferry at that point was first undertaken by a man named J. L. Begordis, of Peoria, who sent a man up in the early Summer of 1827 to build a shanty 8 by 10, on the bank, and to live there and "hold the fort," or ferry, until Begordis could find and forward the necessary workmen, carpenters, etc., to build the ferry boat. Soon after the shanty was completed, Mr. Doty (the father of Elisha Doty already mentioned), a carpenter, came, and work on the boat was commenced and vigorously prosecuted. When the boat was about half completed, the Indians set fire to it, and informed its builders that they should not build a boat there, and told them to "go to Peoria." Doty and his assistant did not stand upon the order of their going, but went at once, for the command was imperative, if not threatening.

In the Spring of 1828, Joe Ogee, a Frenchman and an Indian interpreter, whose wife was a Pottawattomie woman, settled there, built a house, and established a ferry. The records in the County Clerk's office at Galena, show that on the 7th day of December, 1829, Ogee applied to the Board of Commissioners of Jo Daviess County, for license to keep a ferry, although he had maintained one for more than a year. At the same time he made application for license to keep a tavern, both of which were granted. The county commissioners had power to fix both ferry and tavern rates, and as a reminder of times long ago, we copy the following rates at Ogee's Ferry:

Footmen	12½ Cents.
Man and horse.....	25 "
Each yoke of cattle.....	37½ "
Other cattle per head, or horse.....	25 "
Each road wagon.....	\$1 00
Each horse hitched thereto.....	25 "
Each two-horse wagon.....	75 "
Each two-wheeled carriage or cart.....	\$1 00
Each one-horse wagon.....	75 "
Each 100 lbs. merchandise.....	6 "

The tavern rates he was allowed to charge were thus established:

Each meal.....	37½	Cents.
Horse feed.....	25	"
Horse per night to corn and hay.....	62½	"
Man per night.....	12½	"
Each half pint of French brandy or wine.....	25	"
" " whisky or other domestic liquors.....	12½	"
" " Holland gin.....	25	"
" quart of porter, cider or ale.....	25	"

Mr. Boss says Ogee was "almost an Indian, from his long association with them, and having adopted many of their social and domestic habits." His tavern and ferry were not disturbed by the Indians, and he remained in possession of the ferry until the 11th of April, 1830, when he sold out to John Dixon, of Peoria, after whom the City of Dixon was named.

All was not happiness, however, in Ogee's family. There was a "skelton in the closet," and, some months before Dixon bought the ferry, a separation between them was agreed upon. The Indian wife went her way, leaving the husband to act as landlord, landlady and ferryman, as best he might. Mrs. Ogee belonged to one of the *wealthiest* Indian families of the country, and was an *heiress*, owning nearly one half of Paw Paw Grove, an Indian reservation. After the separation between herself and Jo, she was looked upon as a *captivating widow*, and was not long in finding admirers. After angling around awhile, she selected one Job Alcott as the "best suited to her mind," to whom she was married. When the Pottawattomies were removed to Kansas, Job Alcott and his wife accompanied them to their new home.

John Ankeney came up from the southern part of the state, in the Spring of 1829, and located a claim at *Nanusha*, or Buffalo Grove, near where the old Galena road crossed Buffalo Creek. After making his claim, he returned for his family, and, while he was absent on that mission, Isaac Chambers came down from Galena with his family, and stopped at White Oak Grove, a small growth or patch of timber about half a mile to the west of the present village of Forreston. But, not altogether suited, he remained there only a short time. He reasoned that the timbered parts of the country would become more valuable than the prairie land, because of the superabundance of the latter, and comparative scarcity of the former. After prospecting around for awhile, and examining different localities, he finally settled upon Buffalo Grove, about ten miles south of his first stopping place at White Oak Grove. He removed his family there, and commenced to make arrangements to build a house a few rods above the site of the old bridge over Buffalo Creek, where there was an easy crossing of that stream of water. He also had in purpose a plan to open a road through the timber, and, by building a hotel, divert the travel from the prairie and thus put his time, labor and money where they would do the most good. As it happened, Mr. Chambers had taken the claim previously selected by Ankeney, and while he was perfecting his plans and arrangements for opening the contemplated road and building a hotel, Mr. Ankeney came back with his family, and was surprised to find that his claim had been "jumped," or taken, by Mr. Chambers, while the latter was no less surprised at the appearance of Ankeney. The surprise was mutual, although it is to be presumed that it was not at all agreeable to either. If either had been left alone in undisputed possession of the claim, it would have been a long distance, in any direction, to the nearest neighbor. But this consideration was of no consequence to either of the disputants, and Mr.

Ankeney, in no very pleasant mood of temper, went down the creek about one hundred rods, where he proceeded to erect a "public house," although there was but one road in the whole country, and that one fully two miles distant.

Hotels in those days were of the most primitive character. Generally speaking, they were one-story log structures—round logs, at that, not even "scutched down." If they had more than one room, the extra one was, in all probability, a "shed addition," built on the side. If there was an upstairs apartment, it was reached by a rude step-ladder, made from a conveniently sized sapling, cut to the proper length, through which inch or inch and a half augur holes were bored at desired intervals, and then split in halves. The smaller undergrowth of hickory, oak or ash, about the size of common hoop-poles, were next brought into use, cut to the proper length, and the ends dressed down to fit the holes in the side pieces of the ladder. When enough of these were made ready, the ladder was put together, and was ready for use. This ladder would be elevated in one corner of the room, or, may be, set up in the chimney-corner outside, underneath a window or half-doorway, cut in the end of the upper part of the house. The furniture of the "taverns" was just as simple as the plans and architecture of the house. Often the floor was nothing but the earth. As likely as not three-legged stools supplied the place of chairs. Tables were often made from puncheons split from logs, dressed down with a broad-axe to a proper thickness, then fastened together by a cross piece underneath, which was held in place by wooden pins. In each corner of the table a hole was bored with a hand augur, which received the legs. Bedsteads were sometimes made by boring a hole in one of the logs at the proper height, in one side of the building, about four feet from the corner. About six feet from the wall a post was driven into the ground. One end of the side rail would be fitted in the augur-hole, and the other end fastened to the post. The foot rail was provided in the same way. Then came the slats (instead of bed-cords), reaching from the side rail to the side of the house, and the bedstead was completed. Mr. Boss says: "These bedsteads were often so made that, by placing one above another, one bed-post would support twelve sleepers. If the family consisted of both sexes, curtains of deerskins or other materials, were hung between the beds, or else the light was put out just before retiring. This was done by covering up or throwing water on the fire in the fire-place, for those were days of economy. If, perchance, fires were extinguished, they were re-kindled by striking flints and catching sparks on tinder."

Such were the tavern accommodations in the Rock River Valley fifty years ago. And in such houses the fathers and mothers of some of the most aristocratic first families of Ogle County set up housekeeping.

After their houses were built, Chambers and Ankeney proceeded to establish the dividing line between their claims. Other boundary lines were unnecessary, for there were no other claimants in all the country, and, if they so willed it, one of them could claim Rock River for his eastern line, and the other one the Mississippi for his western line. They were, for the time, "monarchs of all they surveyed." But we will quote from Mr. Boss:

"One clear, star-light night, when the moon did not shine, and when there were no clouds floating across the sky, they went together to the south side of the grove, and, from a red-oak stump, they started towards the North Star, hacking the trees which stood in their way, the marked trees being the line between them."

All things being ready, they went to Ogee's Ferry, and staked out each his road, the two lines running parallel, being at no place more than half a mile apart. Chambers' stakes, of course, ran by his house, and Mr. Ankeney's by *his* house. The lines intersected north of the grove, and the main line, after continuing a considerable distance, again intersected with the old Boles trail. No difficulty was found in inducing travelers to take one of the two proposed roads, but the question was, *which* road should they take? Each at once set at work to make his own house the most attractive. Jealousy and rivalry at once arose between them, and were harbored as long as they lived so near together with conflicting interests. Each used every means in his power to injure the custom of the other, by such acts as felling trees across the other's road, and in many other equally irritating ways, which rendered it quite an unpleasant neighborhood.

Early in 1828 a man named Clempson secured the contract for carrying the mail between Peoria and Galena, but he soon transferred the contract to John Dixon, who carried it by hack or stage, his son being the driver, and was probably the first stage driver on the old Peoria and Galena route. He commenced to make regular trips some time before Ogee's ferry boat was completed, and often experienced great difficulty in getting the Indians to ferry him over the river. In 1830, as before stated, Dixon bought the ferry and its privileges and moved his family from Peoria to Dixon's Ferry.

In May, 1829, Oliver W. Kellogg settled in what is now Erin Township, Stephenson County. He remained there until the Spring of 1831, when he moved down to Buffalo Grove, and bought the Chambers claim and "tavern." Chambers moved about six miles north and made another claim at what has ever since been known as Chambers' Grove. Kellogg not only succeeded to the ownership of the Chambers property, but to the Chambers line of hostilities against Ankeney.

The same day that Kellogg arrived at Buffalo Grove, Samuel Reed and family came and made a claim on the south side of the grove, where he continued to live until the time of his death in 1852.

In June of the same year (1829) two Kentuckians, Bush and Brooky, settled on the north side of the grove.

In 1831, settlers were scattered along the route between Peoria and Galena as follows: The first was at LaSalle Prairie, about fifteen miles north of Peoria. The second was John Boyd, about twenty miles above LaSalle Prairie, at what is known as Boyd's Grove. Bulbony came next, about eight miles north of Boyd's. Henry Thomas lived at the head of Bureau Timber, twelve miles distant from Boyd's Grove. Joseph Smith was the next settler northward, and lived at a grove which was called "Dad Joe's Grove," in honor of this first settler at that point, which was nineteen miles south of Dixon's Ferry. The first settlement north of Dixon was Buffalo Grove. Then came Cherry Grove, Crane's Grove, John Flack's on Rush Creek, John Winters, on Apple River, where the Village of Elizabeth now stands. Mr. Winters afterwards removed to Buffalo Grove. Northward, between Elizabeth and Galena, there were only two or three miners' huts, one of which belonged to William Durley, who was subsequently shot by the Indians at Buffalo Grove.

For many years these were noted places. Their settlement had been made in the midst of Indians. The Winnebagoes had not left the country, and the Pottawatomies, while a smaller tribe, still occupied their old hunting grounds. They were peaceable, however, and never manifested any



R. S. Shumway
POLO

W.M.S. Hamilton
Pg 284.

disposition to pilfer or do any of those trifling acts that characterized many other tribes of Indians when they professed peace and friendship.

In the Spring of 1831 the settlers of Buffalo Grove made the first attempts at cultivating the soil. Some prairie sod was turned over and planted to corn. We again quote from Boss' Sketches of the History of Ogle County: "The 'first moon in June' was the time at which the Indians held their annual council, and when they met at Rock Island it was rumored that they were going to make war upon the whites. Deeming it imprudent to remain here, the settlers started for Galena. On arriving at Apple River, their numbers were considerably increased by the addition of several persons from other points, and they concluded to stop and build a stockade. They had been there just a week and commenced cutting the timbers for a fort, when a dispatch was received from Rock Island informing them that a treaty had been made, and that they might safely return to their farms. On their return, the farms were fenced, in order to secure the growing crops. Before the crops could be harvested, provisions grew short, and the settlers were obliged to go to Peoria County for supplies.

"When Autumn came the corn crop was light and late. After being harvested, the grain was grated on a grater to get meal for bread, until it was too dry, when it was pounded in a mortar. [The more appropriate name would be a hominy block.] The mortar was made by boring and burning out the end of a log prepared for the purpose. The pestle was made by fastening an iron wedge to a 'spring stick' attached to an upright post (much in the fashion of an old fashioned well sweep); handles were then put on, when the operator commenced pounding, the elasticity of the stick lightening the labor by raising the wedge after it had struck the corn. This rude mill was generally used once a day. The Indians, who were the nearest neighbors, supplied them with venison during the Winter, receiving corn and pumpkins for their compensation. The Winter (1831-'2) was long and tedious, with deep snows and high winds."

June 8, 1831, the first voting precinct ever established within the limits of the territory of Ogle County, was defined by the County Commissioners of Jo Daviess County. On that day the commissioners aforesaid entered the following order:

It is considered that the persons residing within the following limits shall constitute voters within Buffalo Grove Precinct, viz.: East of the Lewiston road and south of a line to include the dwelling of Crane and Hylliard, running to the southern boundary of the county inclusive.

It is considered that John Dixon, Isaac Chambers and John Ankeney be and they are hereby appointed judges of elections for the Buffalo Grove Precinct.

It is ordered that the house of John Ankeney be the place of voting in and for the Buffalo Grove Precinct.

The Lewiston trail crossed Rock River at Prophetstown, and passed up through Carroll County not far (as some of the settlers of 1836 tell us) from Lanark. Crane's Grove, according to the same authority, was on the dividing ridge between the headwaters of Straddle (now Carroll) Creek and Plum River. Thus it will be seen that Buffalo precinct embraced a wide range of territory. In all that region at that time there were not to exceed fifty voters—probably not twenty-five, and may be not even that number. We sought to find the original poll-book at Galena, but like a good many of the other early papers it had been lost or carried off. It is a lamentable fact that there was not that care in the preservation of early documents there should have been—a carelessness that is now deeply regretted. That

old poll-book of forty-seven years ago would be a valuable document, and the names of the voters at the first election in August, 1831, would make an interesting paragraph in the history of Ogle County.

The history thus far written has been of a general character and not confined to Ogle County, but has been considered necessary to show the origin and spread of the settlements in Northwestern Illinois. We have quoted from what is believed to be good and reliable authority. Some of the statements are gathered from personal interviews with old Galenians—men who came there as boys of fifteen years in 1823, and who have remained there ever since, helping to develop the country, and taking an active part, as their years increased, in all of the public enterprises of the country. Men of good minds and observant characters, it is reasonable to suppose that their statements are authentic and accurate. In other instances, we have quoted from printed history, written years ago, when the memory of early incidents and happenings was fresh in the memory of the people. So there is no reason to question the accuracy of the incidents we have thus far grouped together. Having followed the settlement of the country from its first occupancy by white men at Galena in 1819, to the erection of the first voting precinct within the limits of Ogle County in 1831, we will now ask our readers to go back with us to review the incidents of the two Indian Wars—the Winnebago War of 1827, and the Black Hawk War of 1832. When we have written of the causes that conspired to bring on these wars—wars in which the first settlers were directly interested, and in which they participated—of their prosecution and final conclusion—the local history and development of the county will be taken up in chronological order and followed down to the present era.

It will be noticed by critical and studious readers that the theory herein presented as to the origin of these wars, especially of the Winnebago War, is at variance in some important respects from the theories and causes advanced by earlier writers. The time has now come, if never before, when the people can afford to be just to the memory of the rights of the people who once occupied the beautiful and fertile valleys of Rock River and its tributaries. It is not our purpose to divest the Indians of all responsibility or immunity from wrong doing in all cases, but simply to deal with facts as we have found them. These facts are gathered from intelligent, unprejudiced minds—from men who saw and were a part of the army against the Indians, and who know whereof they affirm.

THE WINNEBAGO WAR.

As has already been shown, when Jo Daviess County was first organized in 1827, it embraced within its jurisdiction all the country within the following boundaries: "Commencing at the northwest corner of the state, thence down the Mississippi River to the north line of the military tract (not far from Keithsburg, in Mercer County); thence east to the Illinois River; thence north to the State line; thence west to the place of beginning." These lines included a vast area of territory—much larger and richer than the territory embraced within several of the New England States.

The year 1827 is not only memorable to the people of this country as being the year in which the great Northwest was organized (since when

Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska have been organized as states and settled by millions of civilized and intelligent people, and the great territory of Dakota (knocking for admission into the Union), but as being the period of the first serious troubles experienced by the pioneer settlers with the Indians, and now dignified by the title of the "Winnebago War." All the territory north of the Ordinance line of 1787 was in the undisputed possession of the Indians, except the reservations at the north of the Wisconsin and on Fever River, and the mining district in Jo Daviess County and Michigan Territory, outside these reservations, was occupied largely by the Winnebagoes. Early in 1827, miners, settlers and adventurers flocked hither in great numbers, and inevitably extended their explorations for mineral beyond the "Ridge," reeognized as the line of the "five leagues square," although it does not now appear that the limits of the reservation were ever accurately determined. Many rich leads were discovered on Indian lands, and miners persisted in digging there, in direct disobedience of the orders of the Superintendent of the United States Lead Mines to desist and withdraw from lands on which the United States were not authorized to even explore for mineral. In exceptional instances, the right to mine was purchased from the Indians, but in most cases the restless searchers for mineral wealth totally disregarded the orders of the Superintendent and the rights of the Indians, who, according to the acts of the trespassers, "had no right which a white man was bound to respect." Frequent disputes occurred in consequence between the miners and the Indians. Mr. Shull, who had discovered a fine lead and had erected a shanty near it, was driven off, and his cabin destroyed by the Winnebagoes, who, owning the land, did no more, and perhaps not as much, as whites would have done under similar circumstances, to protect and preserve their rights and property. The dissatisfaction and ill feeling engendered by these encroachments upon their territory was, perhaps, a minor cause of the outbreak, but had no other cause operated to further exasperate the Indians, the difficulties might, and probably would, have been amicably adjusted without bloodshed.

About this time, and while these disputes between the miners and Indians were occurring, two keel-boats, belonging to the contractor to furnish supplies for the troops at Fort Snelling, while on their way up the river, stopped at a point not far above Prairie du Chien, where were encamped a large number of Winnebago Indians. John Wakefield, Esq., in writing from memory an account of the war, if it can be called such (and it must be admitted now, writing in a spirit of bitter prejudice against the Indians, who had been peaceable and friendly with the settlers here, until provoked beyond endurance), says that these boats were run by "Capt. Allen Lindsey, a gentleman of the first respectability in our country," and that he was with his boats on this particular trip, but it is to be hoped that Wakefield was in error, for no "respectable gentleman" could have permitted men under his command to indulge in such fiendish excesses, not only endangering their own lives, but imperiling the safety of all the frontier settlements as well.

Reynolds says that after stopping at the Winnebago camp "the boatmen made the Indians drunk—and no doubt were so themselves—when they captured six or seven squaws, who were also drunk. These captured squaws were forced on the boats for corrupt and brutal purposes. But not satisfied with this outrage on female virtue, the boatmen took the squaws with them in the boats to Fort Snelling." Another version given by

Harvey Mann, of Vinegar Hill, Jo Daviess County, and others who were familiar with the events of that year, is that the boatmen and the Indians had a drunken frolic: that several squaws were kept on board the boats all night and put ashore the next morning before any of the tribe had recovered from the effects of their "spree," and the boats continued on their voyage up the river. These accounts agree as to the main fact that the boatmen committed a gross outrage upon the Indians, and provoked an attack.

When the duped and injured Winnebagoes had slept off the effects of their debauch and become sober enough to comprehend the outrage committed upon their women, and the injury done them in "this delicate point," they were intensely exasperated, and resolved to wash out the stain upon their honor in blood. What white people would not have done the same, under similar circumstances? Runners were sent out in all directions summoning the warriors to the scene of action at once for an attack on the boats when they returned. A war party of the Winnebagoes went from Jo Daviess County, in the vicinity of Galena, to aid their northern brethren in avenging the insult they had received. Capt. D. S. Harris states that at this time a band of fifteen or twenty of these Indians stopped at his father's house on the way up the river, and were very insolent. "Old Curley," a friendly Indian, had notified the family of the intended visit, and the younger members had sought refuge in the neighboring cornfield, leaving only Smith and Scribe in the house with their mother. "The Indians," says Smith Harris, "were very insolent, as was not unusual for that tribe. They offered no personal injury, for Scribe (Smith's brother) and I stood by our guns. They did attempt to take some articles of goods we had, but we told them if they didn't let things alone we would shoot, and they knew we meant it. They finally left without doing any harm, and we felt much relieved." This band went north, and, it is said, murdered a family near Prairie du Chien. Four Winnebago Chiefs called upon the Gratiots, at Gratiot's Grove, and informed them that on account of the action of the whites they should be unable to restrain their young men from declaring war, and as they did not desire to harm the "Choteaus" (as the Indians always called the Gratiot family), they had come to tell them that they had better remove. But careful inquiry among these who were at Galena during that year fails to develop any evidence that any outrages were committed by the Indians in the mining district at that time, either before or after the insult by those drunken keel-boatmen, and which the injured party intended to avenge upon the guilty parties themselves.

Wakefield says that some of the Indians "came aboard of Lindsey's boat on his way up and showed such signs of hostility that he was lead to expect an attack on his return, and provided himself with a few fire arms, so that in case of an attack by them he might be able to defend himself." Other accounts state that the boatmen anticipated an attack upon their return. Why, if they had done nothing to provoke an assault? The Indians were peaceable, and even in the mines, where they had reason to complain of the encroachments of the whites upon their territory, they had done nothing more than to drive off the trespassers.

Of course the boatmen expected an attack on their return trip, for they knew they deserved it, and the dispassionate judgment of humanity, after the lapse of half a century, concurs in that opinion. Knowing this, they attempted to run by the Winnebago Village on their return, in the night. The watchful, vengeful Winnebagoes, however, were not to be eluded. The

boats were forced to approach near the shore in the narrow channel of the river at that point, and there, says Reynold's, "the infuriated savages assailed one boat and *permitted the other to pass down*" unmolested. The presumption is that the boat assailed contained the offenders whom they wished to punish. Reynolds' account of the fight is as follows :

The boatmen were not entirely prepared for the attack, although to some extent they were guarded against it. They had procured some arms, and were on the alert to some degree. The Indians laid down in their canoes and tried to paddle them to the boat; but the whites, seeing this, fired their muskets on them in the canoes. It was a desperate and furious fight for a few minutes, between a good many Indians exposed in open canoes and only a few boatmen protected, to some extent, by their boat. One boatman, a sailor by profession on the lakes and ocean, who had been in many battles with the British during the war of 1812, saved the boat and those of the crew who were not killed. This man was large and strong, and possessed the courage of an African lion. He seized a part of the setting pole of the boat, which was about four feet long and had on the end a piece of iron, which made the pole weighty and a powerful weapon in the hands of "Saucy Jack," as the champion was called. It is stated that when the Indians attempted to board the boat, Jack would knock them back into the river as fast as they approached. The boat got fast on the ground, and the whites seemed doomed, but with great exertion, courage and hard fighting, the Indians were repelled. ("Jack," unmindful of the shower of bullets whistling about, seized a pole, pushed the boat into the current, and it floated beyond the reach of the assailants.) The savages killed several white men and wounded many more, leaving barely enough to navigate the boat. Thus commenced and thus ended the bloodshed of the Winnebago War. No white man or Indian was killed before or after this naval engagement.

The arrival of these boats at Galena and the report of their narrow escape, created great alarm, intensified by the arrival, the same day, of a party who had fled to Galena for safety, anticipating war, and by the warning given to the Gratiots. All mining operations ceased; the miners and scattered settlers hurried to Galena for safety, built stockades and block-houses in their own neighborhoods, or left the country. A little fort was built at Elizabeth, another at Apple River, and still another in Michigan Territory. These forts, although not needed then, were afterwards found "very handy to have in the family."

Governor Edwards received information, on which he relied, that the Winnebago Indians had attacked some keel-boats, that the settlers and miners on Fever River were in imminent danger of an attack from a band of the same and other Indians (although the facts, as reported to him and upon which he acted, have never been made public), and called out the Twentieth Regiment Illinois Militia, under Col. Thomas M. Neale, who were to rendezvous at Fort Clark (Peoria), "and march with all possible expedition to the assistance of our fellow citizens at Galena." The brave citizens of Sangamon rallied to the rendezvous, and, with ten days rations, marched to Gratiot Grove, and—finding no hostile Indians there, disbanded and—marched home again.

Gen. Lewis Cass, Governor of Michigan Territory, who had been appointed by the government to hold a treaty with the Lake Michigan Indians, at Green Bay, arrived there about this time, but, finding but few there and hearing that the Lake Indians had received war messages from the interior, hastened to communicate the startling intelligence to the military commander at St. Louis. He ascended Fox River from Green Bay, descended the Wisconsin and Mississippi, and in nine days arrived at St. Louis. It is said that "among the Winnebagoes he discovered warlike preparations, but his sudden and unexpected appearance among them in a birch canoe, of larger size than that used by ordinary traders, filled with armed men, with the U. S. flag flying, led the Indians to suspect that he

was accompanied by a superior force. To this fact and the rapidity of his movements may be attributed his safety and the men under his command." A single birch bark canoe, with armed men enough in it to overcome thousands of hostile savages for hundreds of miles, must have been worth seeing.

On his way down, Gen. Cass stopped at Galena, where Gen. Henry Dodge and Gen. Whiteside had raised a company of volunteers, ready to march against the terrible foe. An eye witness of his arrival says that in the midst of the alarm then prevailing the excited people heard singing, and thought the Indians were coming, but soon their fears were allayed, for they saw, gliding gracefully up the river, around the point below the village, a large canoe flying the United States flag and containing an American officer and six Canadians dressed in blue jackets and red sashes, with bright feathers in their hats, who were singing the "Canadian Boat Song" as they bent over their oars, and with measured strokes sent it flying to the bank, when Gen. Cass stepped ashore amid the cheers of the assembled population. "Armed men" were few and far between in that boat.

Immediately upon receipt of news from Governor Cass, General Atkinson marched with 600 men to the "seat of war," and formed a junction with the Galena Volunteers at Fort Winnebago. "Thus far they had marched into the bowels of the land without impediment." During all this period of alarm, excitement and feverish expectation of a descent of the hostile Indians upon the defenceless frontier settlements in the mining district, what were these Indians doing? They had had time enough to have swept the white settlers on Fever River out of the country, or out of existence, before the "imposing display of such a large number of troops in the heart of their country, dampened their war spirit and induced them to surrender their chiefs," but it does not appear that they murdered a single settler, or committed any serious depredations after they had punished the keel-boatmen who had so grossly insulted them.

Capt. D. S. Harris, who was a volunteer in the Galena company commanded by Gen. Dodge, says: "We marched to Fort Winnebago, where Red Wing was brought in a prisoner, and that was the end of it." The Winnebagoes surrendered Red Wing and We-Kaw, the two chiefs who had led the attack upon the keel-boats, when Gen. Atkinson made the imposing military display in "the heart of their country." Red Wing was imprisoned at Prairie du Chien, where he was to be kept as a hostage for the good behavior of his nation, but his proud spirit was so broken by the confinement which he felt was unjust, that he soon died.

Thus ended the Winnebago War, which was really only an attack upon some keel-boatmen, provoked by the outrages upon the Indians by the boatmen themselves. There was no war elsewhere, but the prosperity of the mining region was temporarily checked by the alarm and consequent suspension of mining and business.

Whether, had the Indians succeeded in their attempt to murder the offending crew of the boat they attacked while they permitted the other to pass down the river unmolested, they would have entered upon the war path against all the white settlements in this region, must forever be a matter of conjecture, and while there were and are differences of opinion, the most of the survivors of that period of excitement coincide in the belief that had not the Indians been stung to fury by these drunken boatmen there would have been no trouble. The mineral lands could have been bought, as they

were, subsequently, by treaty. If the government, when it demanded the surrender of Red Wing and kept him as a hostage, had arrested these boatmen and imprisoned them for life, both for the outrage they committed and for recklessly disturbing the peace, and destroying for a time the prosperity of the frontier settlements, and causing so much damage to the innocent settlers, or had delivered them to the Indians to be kept as hostages for the good behavior of their class, it would have been only even-handed justice.

Soon after this disgraceful and, in some respects, ludicrous affair, a treaty was made with the Winnebagoes by which, for twenty thousand dollars paid in goods and trinkets at fabulous prices, they were satisfied for the damages sustained by them in consequence of the trespasses on their lands, and relinquished a large tract of these lands to the miners.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The great event of the year 1832 was the Black Hawk War. The reader is familiar with the general history of this war, but there are some incidents connected with it and some phases of it familiar to the survivors of the sturdy rank and file that participated in it, who had and still have their opinions relating to its causes and conduct, differing from most published accounts, that should be recorded. The war was commenced and most of the blood was spilt in what was then Jo Daviess County. Mostly confining this sketch to these events and to the causes of the war as received from the lips of the survivors, it may appear that, like the Winnebago affair of 1827, the whites were not entirely guiltless.

In 1831, Black Hawk and his band had crossed to their old homes on Rock River, but had negotiated a treaty and returned to the west side of the Mississippi, receiving liberal presents of goods and provisions from the Government, and promised never to return without the consent of the President of the United States or the Governor of Illinois. But on the 6th day of April, 1832, he again recrossed the Mississippi with his entire band and their women and children. The *Galenian*, edited by Dr. A. Philleo, of May 2, 1832, says that "Black Hawk was invited by the Prophet, and had taken possession of a tract about forty miles up Rock River, but that he did not remain there long, but commenced his march up Rock River." Capt. William B. Green, now of Chicago, but who served in Stephen's Company of mounted rangers, says that "Black Hawk and his band crossed the river with no hostile intent, but to accept an invitation from Pit-ta-wak, a friendly chief, to come over and spend the Summer with his people on the head waters of the Illinois," and the movements of Black Hawk up Rock River before pursuit by the military, seems to confirm this statement. There seems to be no question of the fact that he came in consequence of an invitation from the Prophet or Pit-ta-wak, or both, as his people were in a starving condition.

Others who agree with Green, that Black Hawk did not come to fight and had no idea of fighting, say that he had retired to the west side of the Mississippi the previous year under treaty, receiving a large quantity of corn and other provisions, but in the Spring his provisions were gone, his followers were starving, and he came back expecting to negotiate another treaty and to get a new supply of provisions.

There is still another explanation that may enable the reader to harmonize the preceding statements and to understand why Black Hawk returned in 1832. It is well known that in nearly all the treaties ever made with the Indians, the Indian traders dictated the terms for their allies and customers, and, of course, received a large share of the annuities, etc., in payment for debts due to them. Each tribe had certain traders who supplied them. George Davenport had a trading post at Fort Armstrong. His customers were largely the Saes and Foxes, and he was held in high esteem by them; in fact, his word was their law. It is said that Black Hawk's band became indebted to him for a large amount and were unable to pay. They had not had good luck hunting during the Winter, and he was likely to lose heavily. If Black Hawk, therefore, could be induced to come on this side of the river again and the people could be alarmed so that a military force could be sent in pursuit of him, another treaty could be made, he might assist in making terms and get his pay out of the payments the government would make, and all would be well. Mr. Amos Farrar, who was Davenport's partner for some years, and who died in Galena during the war, is said to have declared, while on his death-bed, that the "Indians were not to be blamed, that if they had been let alone there would have been no trouble—that the band were owing Mr. Davenport and he wanted to get his pay and would, if another treaty had been made."

In a letter to Gen. Atkinson, dated April 13, 1832, Davenport says: "I have been informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements. * * * From every information that I have received I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier."

Just such a letter as he or any other trader would have written to cause a pursuit, and consequent treaty. Black Hawk evidently understood the game. He was leisurely pursuing his way up Rock River, waiting for the first appearance of the military to display the white flag and negotiate as he had done the previous year.

Although Black Hawk's movement across the Mississippi, on the 6th of April, was at once construed into a hostile demonstration, and Davenport skillfully cultivated the idea, he was accompanied by his old men, women and children. No Indian warriors ever went on the war path encumbered in that way. More than this, it does not appear, from the sixth day of April until Stillman's drunken soldiers fired on his flag of truce, on the 12th of May, that a single settler was murdered, or suffered any material injury at the hands of Black Hawk or his band. In truth, Hon. H. S. Townsend, of Warren, Jo Daviess County, states that in one instance, at least, where they took corn from a settler they paid him for it. Capt. W. B. Green writes: "I never heard of Black Hawk's band, while passing up Rock River, committing any depredation whatever, not even petty theft." Frederick Stahl, Esq., of Galena, states that he was informed by the veteran, John Dixon, that "when Black Hawk's band passed his post, before the arrival of the troops, they were at his house. Ne-o-pope had the young braves well in hand, and informed him that they intended to commit no depredations, and should not fight unless they were attacked."

Whatever his motive may have been, it is the unanimous testimony of the survivors, now residing on the old battle-fields of that day, that except the violation of treaty stipulations and an arrogance of manner natural to



W. A. McEwen

(DECEASED)
OREGON

an Indian who wanted to make a new trade with the "Great Father," the Sacs under Black Hawk committed no serious acts of hostility, and intended none, until after the alternative of war or extermination was presented to them by Stillman's men.

Certain it is that the people of Galena and of the mining district generally, apprehended no serious trouble and made no preparations for war until Capt. Stephenson brought the news of Stillman's route, on the 15th of May.

Some United States troops arrived at Galena from Prairie du Chien on the 1st of May, and about the same time Black Hawk commenced his march up Rock River, from the Prophet's Village (Prophetstown, Whiteside County), but there was no serious alarm among the inhabitants of the settled portions of Jo Daviess County, and the troops went to Rock Island (Fort Armstrong) on the 7th. About that time J. W. Stephenson, John Foley and Mr. Atchinson returned from a reconnoitering expedition, and reported that the Indians had "dispersed among the neighboring tribes." The *Galenian* of May 16th, printed before the tidings of Stillman's fiasco had reached Galena, said: "It is already proved that they will not attempt to fight it out with us, as many have supposed. Will the temporary dispersion of Black Hawk's band among their neighbors cause our troops to be disbanded?"

On Saturday, May 12, Gov. Reynolds was at Dixon's Ferry, with about two thousand mounted riflemen, awaiting the arrival of Gen. Atkinson's forces from Fort Armstrong. A day or two previous, Major Isaiah Stillman, "with about four hundred well-mounted volunteers," says the *Galenian*, "commenced his march with a fixed determination to wage a war of extermination wherever he might find any part of the hostile band." Just before night, on the 12th of May, 1832, Stillman's forces encamped at White Rock Grove, in the eastern part of Marion Township, near what is now called Stillman Creek, about ten miles from Oregon. He was in close proximity to Black Hawk's encampment, but did not know it. Black Hawk was at that moment making arrangements to propose a treaty of peace. Stillman's men were well supplied with whisky. Some authorities state that they had with them a barrel of "fire water," and that many of them were drunk. They were all eager to get sight of an Indian, and were determined not to be happy until each had the gory scalp of a Sac dangling at his belt. Extermination was their motto, although the game they hunted had committed no depredations.

Soon after, becoming aware of the immediate presence of an armed force, Black Hawk sent a small party of his braves to Stillman's camp with a flag of truce. On their approach, they were discovered by some of the men, who, without reporting to their commander, and without orders, hastily mounted and dashed down upon the approaching Indians. These, not understanding this sudden movement, and apparently suspicious, retreated toward the camp of their chief. The whites fired, killed two and captured two more, but the others escaped, still pursued by the reckless volunteers. When Black Hawk and his war chief, Ne-o-pope, saw them dashing down upon their camp, their flag of truce disregarded, and, believing that their overtures for peace had been rejected, they raised the terrible war-whoop and prepared for the fray.

It was now the turn of the volunteers to retreat, which they did with wonderful celerity, after murdering their two prisoners, without waiting for

the onslaught, supposing they were pursued by a thousand savage warriors. The flying braggarts rushed through the camp, spreading terror and consternation among their comrades, but late so eager to meet the foe. The wildest panic ensued, there was "mounting in hot haste," and without waiting to see whether there was any thing to run for, every man fled, never stopping until they had reached Dixon's Ferry or some other place of safety, or had been stopped by the tomahawk or bullet. The first man to reach Dixon was a Kentucky lawyer, not unknown to fame in Jo Daviess County, who, as he *strode* into Dixon, reported that every man of Stillman's command had been killed except himself. Another man, named Comstock, never stopped until he reached Galena, where he reported that "the men were all drunk, as he was, got scared and made the best time they could out of danger, but that he didn't see a single Indian." All accounts concur in the main facts, however, that the men were drunk, and that the white flag displayed by Black Hawk was fired upon in utter disregard of all rules of warfare recognized, even among the Indians. The whites had commenced the work of murder, and the Indians, losing all hope of negotiation, determined that extermination was a game that both parties could play. Gen. Whiteside, who was in command at Dixon, at once marched for the fatal field, but the enemy had gone, the main body having moved northward, and the rest scattered in small bands to avenge the death of their people upon unoffending settlers. Eleven of Stillman's men were killed, among whom were Captain Adams and Major Perkins. Their mutilated remains were gathered and buried, and the place is known as "Stillman's Run" to this day. This was the commencement of hostilities, and justice compels the impartial historian to record that the whites were the aggressors. Many of the volunteers appreciated the fact, too. It was not such grand sport to kill Indians when they found that Indians might kill them, and especially when war had been wantonly commenced by firing upon and killing the bearers of the flag of peace. They grumbled and demanded to be mustered out, and were dismissed soon after by Governor Reynolds. Another call was issued, and a new regiment of volunteers was mustered in at Beardstown, with Jacob Fry as Colonel; James D. Henry, Lieutenant Colonel, and John Thomas, Major. The late commanding general, Whiteside, volunteered as a private.

The fatal act of Stillman's men precipitated all the horrors of Indian border warfare upon the white settlements in Jo Daviess County, as it then existed, and in the adjoining portions of Michigan Territory. Nor is it certain that all the outrages were perpetrated by the "British Band." It is certain that young Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes joined Black Hawk, and after the war suddenly closed at Bad Axe, it was ascertained that many of the murders had been committed by these Indians. Among the first results of "Stillman's defeat" was the descent of about seventy Indians upon an unprotected settlement at Indian Creek (LaSalle County) where they massacred fifteen men, women and children of the families of Hall, Davis and Pettigrew, and captured two young women, Sylvia and Rachel Hall. These girls, seventeen and fifteen years old, respectively, were afterwards brought in by Winnebagoes to Gratiot Grove, and were ransomed by Major Henry Gratiot, for two thousand dollars in horses, wampum and trinkets, and taken to Galena.

May 15, 1832, Capt. James W. Stephenson arrived at Galena with the startling intelligence of Stillman's disastrous defeat and the commencement

of bloody hostilities by the Indians, creating intense excitement among the people. The ringing notes of the bugle called the settlers and miners together on the old race course on the river bottom, near the foot of Washington Street, and a company of mounted rangers was organized, with James W. Stephenson for captain. At 3 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, May 19, Sergeant Fred Stahl (now a respected citizen of Galena) and privates William Durley, Vincent Smith, Redding Bennett, and James Smith, started to bear dispatches to Gen. Atkinson, at Dixon's Ferry, with John D. Winters, the mail contractor, for guide, but on Sunday, 20th, Sergeant Stahl returned and added to the alarm of the people by reporting that his party had been ambuscaded by the Indians just on the edge of Buffalo Grove, about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and that Durley was instantly killed and left on the spot. Stahl received a bullet through his coat collar, and James Smith afterwards found a bullet hole in his hat and became intensely frightened. After the war the leader of the Indians told Dixon that he could have killed the young fellow (Stahl) as well as not, but he had a fine horse, and in trying to shoot him without injuring the animal, he shot too high, as Stahl suddenly stooped at the same time.

The *Galenaian* of May 23, 1832, says: "The tomahawk and scalping knife have again been drawn on our frontier. Blood of our best citizens has been spilt in great profusion within the borders of Illinois. * * The Indians must be exterminated or sent off."

In the same paper it is said that "fortifications for the defense of the town are rapidly progressing. On Saturday last (19th) a stockade* was commenced near the centre of the town." On a bluff above, at a spot selected by Lieut. J. R. B. Gardenier, commanding the stockade and a large part of the town, a blockhouse was erected and a battery planted, manned by an artillery company, of which Lieut. Gardenier was captain.

On Monday, May 21, † Col. J. M. Strode, commanding the 27th Regiment Illinois Militia, proclaimed martial law, and required every able bodied man to work on the stockade from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Strode's proclamation also prohibited the sale of spirits "at any of the groceries or taverns in Galena from 8 o'clock A. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.," and all persons were "positively prohibited from firing guns without positive orders, unless while standing guard to give an alarm."

The following is a list of the officers of the different companies then organized, as published in the *Galenaian*, May 23:

First Mounted Rangers—J. W. Stephenson, Captain; J. K. Hammett, Alex. Kerr, Lieutenants.

Second Artillery—J. R. B. Gardenier, Captain; W. Campbell, First Lieutenant.

Independent Company of Galena Volunteer Guards—M. M. Manghs, Captain; Moses Swan and R. Singleton, Lieutenants.

Captain H. H. Gear's company consists of sixty men. Captain Boedle's company of forty or fifty men. Captain Aldenrath's company, from East Fork, is also in town.

A blockhouse and stockade are built at Apple River (near Elizabeth) and a company of forty-six men organized, commanded by Vance L. Davidson; James Craig and James Temple, Lieutenants.

At White Oak Springs, ten miles from Galena, a stockade was erected, and a company

* A stockade was made by first digging a trench and standing upright in it timbers from six to twelve inches in diameter, from ten to fourteen feet long, and hewed to a point on the top end. These timbers were placed close together, so that when the trench was filled with earth there would be a solid wooden wall eight to ten feet in height. In the inside a platform was built, on which the inmates could stand to fire over the top, and the walls were also pierced with loop-holes.

† Col. Strode was said to have been the first man to reach Dixon after Stillman's defeat.

of seventy organized. Benj. W. Clark, Captain; John R. Shultz, J. B. Woodson, Lieutenants.

At the New Diggings, nine miles from Galena, was another company of sixty-nine men under command of L. P. Vosburgh, Captain; P. Carr and H. Cavener, Lieutenants; and at Vinegar Hill a company of fifty-two men was commanded by Captain Jonathan Craig, with Thomas Kilsore and R. C. Bourn, Lieutenants. There was also a large company of nearly one hundred men at Gratiot's Grove.

The miners and settlers were thus able to protect themselves within a week after the news of Stillman's disaster reached them.

May 21, Indians fired on a Mr. Goss, near the mouth of Plum River.

May 23, Felix St. Vrain, agent for the Sacs and Foxes, bearer of dispatches, left General Atkinson's headquarters, on Rock River, accompanied by John Fowler, Thomas Kenney, William Hale, Aquilla Floyd, Aaron Hawley, and Alexander Higginbotham. At Buffalo Grove they found the body of the lamented Durley, and buried it a rod from the spot where they found it. The next day (24th) they were attacked by a party of thirty Indians near Kellogg's "old place." St. Vrain, Fowler, Hale and Hawley were killed. The other three escaped, and arrived at Galena on the morning of the 26th.

From the time the first volunteers were mustered out by Gov. Reynolds, on the 26th or 27th of May, until the new levies were organized, on the 15th of June, numerous murders were committed by the Indians, and the only protection the people had were their own brave hearts and strong arms. The atrocities perpetrated by the Indians upon the bodies of their victims, aroused the vengeance of the settlers and miners, many of whom had previously felt that the Indians were not so much in fault, and had been needlessly provoked to bloodshed.

On the 30th day of May, 1832, a meeting of the citizens of Galena and vicinity, called by Col. Strode, to consider the perilous situation of the mining district, and devise measures for security and protection, was held at the house of M. & A. C. Swan (standing on the corner of Main and Green Streets, opposite De Soto House). William Smith, Esq., was called to the chair, and Captain James Craig appointed secretary.

On motion of Dr. Meeker, a committee of nine, consisting of Moses Meeker, William Hempstead, Michael Byrne, Robert Graham, Mr. Shears, James Craig, D. R. Davis, Mr. Thomas and David McNair were appointed to deliberate, and propose such measures as they might think best calculated to secure the object in view. This committee subsequently reported a series of resolutions, that the picketing and block houses be finished; that a garrison of 100 to 150 men be detailed, one third to be quartered in the garrison, and the others to be equally divided in the two extremities of the town, independent of the artillery and horse companies; that not less than fifteen men belonging to the artillery company lodge in the block house every night; recommending that two companies be made of Capt. Stephenson's company, and that they and Capt. Craig's company elect a major to command the squadron; that these companies shall be stationed in the vicinity of Galena, and shall keep out a sufficient number of spies or scouts to form a circuit of from ten to twenty-five miles around Galena, and report every evening; that all persons subject to military duty be immediately enrolled, held in readiness for active service, and to parade with their arms and equipments every evening at four o'clock; that at least ten days' provisions for one thousand men, with fifty barrels of water, be kept constantly in the stockade; that there must be unity of action between the forces

under Gen. Dodge and the mounted men of the place, and that Dr. A. T. Crow, William Smith, Esq., and James Craig should prepare an address to the citizens of the mining district, in order to remove some existing misunderstanding * between the people of the town and country.

The gentlemen named prepared and published the following :

ADDRESS.

To the Citizens of the Mining District, embracing the County of Jo Daviess, in the State of Illinois, and the Western part of the Territory of Michigan, on the Upper Mississippi:

Inhabiting, as we do, a country isolated from our brethren, both of the State and of the Union, to which we belong, surrounded by a savage and hostile enemy, who have raised both the tomahawk and the scalping knife, alike on the defenseless inhabitants, as the soldier going forth to battle. Already have we witnessed the fall of a Durley, a St. Vrain, a Hale, a Fowler, and a Hawley, on this side of Rock River, while the scalping knife is still reeking in the blood of our fellow citizens between Rock River and Peoria, and two of our sisters (Sylvia and Rachel Hall) are groaning in captivity amongst a savage enemy—our communication is cut off by land from the south and east. Prevented by Indian hostility from cultivating our farms and gardens, receiving but little succor from the state to which we belong, or from the general government, receiving but scanty supplies by way of the Mississippi, which must every day become more precarious. Thrown as we are upon our defensive means and resources, let us rally to the standard of our country, and husband with the utmost care the means we can command for our preservation and protection. Our supplies of every kind are principally in this place. Already are our means of security advancing rapidly to a completion, and here will be a place of security for our women and children; here, also, will be food and raiment for them. It is but too true that some of our citizens have been too remiss in their duty; the flame of patriotism does not burn alike in every bosom; and the soldier will look with pity, and not with contempt, at his less gifted neighbor. But when common danger threatens, let brethren unite the more closely, and while our enterprising men shall contend with an enemy in the open field, let those who remain at home do their duty in procuring and preparing all the means of defense and preservation in their power.

The time can not be distant when our situation must be known to our brethren abroad, and if we can defend our position but a short time, we may reasonably look for the succor which both the state and general government are bound to give us. Let us do with alacrity the duty assigned to each of us, and forget our little bickerings and jealousies. Let us finish our stockading and block houses. Let us examine the country, watching the approach and movements of any hostile party that may be in our borders; meet and chastise them if we can; and when peace shall again gladden our ears, we will then settle our misunderstanding, if any should then remain.

Signed on behalf of the meeting by

A. T. CROW,
WM. SMITH,
JAMES CRAIG.

GALENA, May 30, 1832.

On the 6th of June the *Galenian* says: "The stockade in Galena is nearly done, and those in the country are in a tolerable state of completion." But it is evident, from the above address and from concurrent testimony, that the people did not all rally to the work as earnestly as the commander wished. Perhaps they did not realize that they were in any immediate danger, and they had to attend to their own business affairs. To show them the importance of completing their defenses and of attending to duty, as well as to give the citizens some practice in case the Indians should really make a night attack, some of the officers, including Col. Strode, planned to have a false alarm, by firing the cannon at midnight, the Monday night following the meeting. The date and results of the "scare" are given

* The people of the country coming to Galena for safety were not provided for as they thought they ought to be. The people of the town were all excited, had their own business (the little that remained) to manage, and probably left their country neighbors to take care of themselves. Numbers of them were encamped on the bottom near the river for some time, no provision for them having been made within the stockade. Miners refused to come into town for this reason. They said, "We may as well remain at home as to go to the Point, where no arrangements have been made for us." A feeling of jealousy or bitterness sprang up in consequence, and to this the committee had reference.

in a letter from Dr. Newhall to his brother, dated Galena, June 8, 1832, as follows :

The Indian war has assumed an alarming character. On Monday night last (4th) we had an alarm that the town was attacked. The scene was horrid beyond description; men, women and children flying to the stockade. I calculated seven hundred women and children were there within fifteen minutes after the alarm gun was fired—some with dresses on, and some with none; some with shoes, and some barefoot; sick persons were transported on other's shoulders; women and children screaming from one end of the town to the other. It was a false alarm. Had there been an Indian attack, I believe the people would have fought well.

Many ludicrous incidents are related of this "big scare," ludicrous afterwards and now, but not then, when all, save a few in the secret, fully believed the Indians were upon them. Among these, it is said that the worthy postmaster didn't stop to put on his trousers, and rushed into the stockade wrapped in a sheet, calling wildly for some one to bring him a pair of pants. A Mrs. Bennett was already there, making cartridges, and as the P. M. was rushing about for some clothes, she handed him a musket, with the cool remark, "Here, take this gun, and don't be scared to death."

The next day, when the people learned how cruelly their fears had been played upon, their indignation knew no bounds. All business was suspended, Col. Strode and his associates fled the town, an impromptu indignation meeting was held at Swan's tavern, at which strong denunciatory resolutions were passed, and a committee appointed to investigate the matter, of which Rivers Cormack, the old Methodist minister, was chairman. After a few days, popular indignation subsided, and Colonel Strode returned. His motive was good, but the means adopted did not quite meet the approval of the citizens, and the experiment was not repeated.*

In Dr. Newhall's letter of June 8, quoted above, occurs the following :

The Indians have already taken about forty scalps in the whole. News has this day arrived of one more man (Mr. Auberry) having been killed and scalped, near Blue Mound.†

June 8, Captain Stephenson's company of mounted rangers found the bodies of St. Vrain, Hale, Fowler and Hawley, four miles south of Kellogg's Grove, and buried them.

Colonel William S. Hamilton (a son of Alexander Hamilton, who was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr) arrived in Galena with two hundred and thirty Indians, mostly Sioux, with some Menominees and Winnebagoes, on the 8th. These Indians left Galena on the 10th, to join General Atkinson at Dixon's Ferry, all anxious to obtain Sac scalps. Black Hawk's band was reported moving slowly northward.

On the night of June 8, the Indians stole fourteen horses just outside the stockade on Apple River (Elizabeth), and on the night of the 17th, ten more were stolen. The next morning, Capt. J. W. Stephenson, with twelve of his men and nine from Apple River Fort, started on the trail of the red thieves, and overtook them about twelve miles east of Kellogg's Grove, southeast of Waddam's Grove, and pursued them several miles, until a little northeast of Waddam's (in Stephenson County), the Indians (seven in number, says Captain Green), took refuge in a dense thicket, and awaited the

* Tuesday night, July 24, a fire broke out in Dr. Crow's stable in the stockade, and two horses were burned. It was said that there was powder stored in the stable, and there was another scare, but this time the stampede was from the stockade. Amos Farrar died at his house in the stockade the same night.

† At the close of the war, it was discovered that Mr. Auberry was murdered by some Winnebago Indians.

attack. Stephenson dismounted his men, and, detailing a guard for the horses, led his men in a gallant charge upon the concealed foe, received their fire and returned it, returning to the open prairie to re-load. Three times the brave boys charged upon this fatal thicket, losing a man each time. Only one Indian was known to be killed. He was bayoneted by Private Hood, and stabbed in the neck by Thomas Sublett. This Indian was scalped several times, and a piece of his scalp-lock is now (1878) in the possession of Wm. H. Snyder, Esq., of Galena. The three men killed were Stephen P. Howard, George Eames and Michael Lovell. Stephenson himself was wounded. After the third charge, Stephenson retreated, leaving his dead where they fell, and returned to Galena, arriving on the 19th. Of this desperate battle, Gov. Ford says: "This attack of Capt. Stephenson was unsuccessful, and may have been imprudent; but it equalled any thing in modern warfare in daring and desperate courage."

On the evening of June 14, five men, at work in a cornfield at Spafford's farm, five miles below Fort Hamilton, on Spafford's Creek, and on the morning of the 16th, Henry Apple, a German, were killed within half a mile of the fort. Gen. Dodge, with twenty-nine men, at once pursued them about three miles, when they were discovered, eleven in number, in open ground, but were not overtaken until they crossed the East Pick-e-ton-e-ka, and entered an almost impenetrable swamp, at Horse Shoe Bend. At the edge of the swamp, Dodge ordered his men to dismount and link horses. Four men were left in charge of the horses, four were posted around the swamp to prevent the escape of the savages, and the remainder, twenty-one in number, advanced into the swamp about half a mile, where they received the fire of the Indians, and three men fell severely wounded. Gen. Dodge instantly ordered a charge. The Indians were found lying under the bank of a slough, and were not seen until the soldiers were within six or eight feet of them, when they fired. The whole hostile party were killed and scalped in one or two minutes, except one who swam the slough in an attempt to escape, and was shot down on the opposite bank. In this battle F. M. Morris and Samuel Wells were mortally, and Samuel Black and Thomas Jenkins severely, wounded. This was the first victory achieved over the murderous Sacs, and occasioned great rejoicing in the settlements.

On the 20th, Stephenson's and Craig's companies, under command of Col. Strode, went to Waddam's Grove to bury the remains of Howard, Eames and Lovell, which they did, but left the dead Indian above ground. On their return they heard some suspicious sounds, but pushed on in the night to Imus's (in Rush Township) and returned to Galena in safety. Afterwards, says Capt. Green, who was with Stephenson's company, we learned that "a large party of Sacs were within a half-hour's march of us, when we left the graves of our dead comrades."

This party, which numbered about 150, had left the main body of Sacs on Rock River, and, after following Strode's command, were, undoubtedly, the same who made a furious attack on the stockade at Apple River, on the night of the 24th, under the following circumstances: F. Dixon, Edmund Welsh, G. W. Herclerode and Jas. L. Kirkpatrick started to carry dispatches to Gen. Atkinson. They had passed Apple River Fort when they were fired upon by Indians, and Welsh was badly wounded. His companions told him to retreat to the fort, and to give him time, turned upon the foe and raised a yell. This temporarily checked them; Welsh reached the

fort and gave the alarm. Their stratagem succeeded. Dixon dashed through the savages, and escaped to Galena. Kirkpatrick and Herclerode gained the fort; the gate was shut, and for three quarters of an hour the battle raged. The women and girls made cartridges and loaded the muskets. Herclerode was killed while taking deliberate aim at an Indian over the top of the pickets. The number of Indians killed was not known, but they were supposed to have lost several, and finally withdrew, after stealing a large number of cattle, and destroying considerable property.

On the 29th of June, three men at work in a cornfield at Sinsinawa Mound (Jones' Mound), ten miles from Galena, were attacked by a small party of Indians, and two of them, James Boxley and John Thompson, were killed. Major Stephenson with thirty men started immediately on receipt of the news, to bury the murdered men and pursue the murderers. The bodies were shockingly mangled and both scalped, and Thompson's heart cut out. The Indians were followed to the residence of Mr. Jordan, (now Dunleith), on the Mississippi, where they had stolen a canoe and crossed the river. These Indians could hardly have been any of Black Hawk's band, unless they had deserted and were making their way back to the west side of the Mississippi.

On the 30th of June, all the inhabitants north of Galena and on the Mississippi, this side of Cassville, came into Galena for safety. It was not then considered safe to go a mile out of town without a strong guard.

Captain George W. Harrison, in Command at Fort Hamilton, on the Pick-a-ton-e-ka, thirty miles from Galena, after vainly endeavoring to get a cannon, went to Colonel Hamilton's furnace and cast several lead pieces, intended for two-pounders, which were properly mounted at the stockade, and answered every purpose.

June 20, 1832, the ladies of Galena, represented by Mrs. Nancy B. Lockwood, Mrs. Sarah B. Coons, and Miss Elizabeth A. Dodge, committee, presented a stand of colors to Captain Jas. W. Stephenson's company. On the 21st, "The daughters of the lead mines" presented a flag "to our Father War Chief," General Henry Dodge. Afterwards, on the 15th of July, the ladies of the mining country, represented by Miss Margaret C. Brophy and Miss Bridget F. Ryan, presented a stand of colors to Captain Basil B. Craig's company, and about the same time, Misses Catherine S. and Amelia G. Dyas presented colors to Captain Alexander M. Jenkins.

It must be remembered that Black Hawk's forces kept on their march up Rock River, with the evident intention of returning to the west side of the Mississippi, as the forces of General Atkinson below prevented their return by the way they came, and they as evidently believed, after the affair with Stillman, that no flag of truce or proposals for peace would be received by the whites. But various Indian signs were discovered on the Mississippi River. July 6, Lieutenant Orrin Smith was sent, with twenty men, to Jordan's farm (opposite Dubuque), to scour the country there. On the 9th, Indians were in the vicinity of Rountree's Fort (Platteville), where they held a war dance around the scalp of a woman. On the 10th, the *Galensian* says: "To-day we learn that the trail of the Indians shows that they must have come from the west of the Mississippi, in a direction from Dubuque's mines."

These facts indicate very plainly that Black Hawk and his band were not responsible for all the outrages committed in the mining district, but



W. A. Mix M. D.

OREGON



that some of them, at least, are to be attributed to Indians from the west, while others, it is now known, were committed by young Winnebagoes.

July 14, Governor Reynolds, Colonel Fields (Secretary of State), Judges Smith and Brown, Colonels Hickman, Grant, Bresse and Gatewood, Captain Jeffreys and others, arrived at Galena from the army. These gentlemen reported that the Indians were entirely destitute of provisions, and were endeavoring to reach and re-cross the Mississippi.

July 15, an express arrived at Galena, stating that Captain Harney, of the U. S. A., had found and pursued the trail of the Indians for thirty miles, passing four of their encampments in that distance, and that he found many signs of their want of provisions, "such as where they had butchered horses, dug for roots, and scraped the trees for bark," and it became evident that the military had concluded that Black Hawk was doing his best to escape to the west side of the Mississippi. Orders were sent to troops stationed on the banks of that river "to prevent or delay the Indians from crossing until the brigade sent by General Atkinson could come up with them." Indian outrages had now nearly ceased in Jo Daviess County, and a brief sketch of the movements of the troops from Dixon's Ferry to Bad Axe will close this part of the history.

On the 15th of June, 1832, the new levies of volunteers in camp at Dixon's Ferry were formed into three brigades. The first was commanded by General Alexander Posey; the second by General Milton R. Alexander, and the third by General James D. Henry.

June 17th, Captain Adam W. Snyder, of Colonel Fry's regiment, sent to scout the country between Rock River and Galena, while encamped near Burr Oak Grove, in what is now the Township of Erin, Stephenson County, was fired upon by four Indians. He pursued and killed them, losing one man mortally wounded. Returning, he was attacked by seventy Indians, both parties taking positions behind trees. General Whiteside, then a private, shot the leader of the band and they retreated, but were not pursued. Snyder lost two men killed and one wounded.

June 25th, a detachment of General Posey's brigade, commanded by Major John Dement, and encamped at Kellogg's Grove, or Burr Oak Grove, as it was then called, was attacked by a large party of Indians, and a sharp skirmish ensued. Major Dement lost five men and about twenty horses killed. The Indians left nine of their number stretched upon the field. General Posey, then encamped at Buffalo Grove, hastened to the relief of Dement, but the Indians had retreated two hours before he arrived. He returned to Kellogg's Grove to await the arrival of his baggage wagons, and then marched to Fort Hamilton, Michigan Territory.

Gen. Atkinson commenced his slow and cautious march up the river about the 25th of June, and finally reached Lake Koshkonong, where he was joined by Gen. Alexander's brigade, and then continued his march to White River, or Whitewater, where he was joined by Posey's brigade and the Galena battalion under Major Dodge. Gen. Alexander, Gen. Henry and Maj. Dodge were sent to Fort Winnebago for supplies. Here they heard that Black Hawk was making his way toward the Wisconsin River, and, disobeying orders, Henry and Dodge started in pursuit (Gen. Alexander and his brigade returning to Gen. Atkinson), struck the broad, fresh trail of the Indians and followed them with tireless energy. Ever and anon they would find old men, women and children, who could not keep up and had been abandoned to their fate by the flying Indians; some were

killed. One old man, left to die, was sitting against a tree, and was boldly shot and scalped by a surgeon, who afterwards exhibited the scalp as a trophy of his valor.

Black Hawk was overtaken at Wisconsin River, and his braves offered battle to enable the women and children to cross the river. The battle of Wisconsin Heights, at which the Indians were badly whipped by our troops, and "worse whipped by starvation," says Mr. Townsend, was fought on the 22d of July, 1832. Skirmishing commenced a little after noon, but the heaviest fighting was about sunset. The first Indian killed was discovered walking ahead of the troops with a pack of meat on his back. A soldier fired but missed him, when he turned and threw down his gun but was bayoneted after his surrender by Samples M. Journey. The fighting ceased about 10 o'clock, P. M., and the men bivouacked for rest on their arms. "About daybreak," says Capt. D. S. Harris, then a Lieutenant in command of Stephenson's Company, "the camp was alarmed by the clarion voice of the Prophet from a hill nearly a mile away. At first we thought it was an alarm, but soon found that the Prophet wanted peace. Although he was so far distant I could hear distinctly every word, and I understood enough to know that he did not want to fight. The interpreter said that the Prophet said they 'had their squaws and families with them and were starving—that they did not want to fight any more, but wanted peace and would do no more harm if they could be permitted to cross the Mississippi in peace.'" Mr. P. J. Pilcher, now of Elizabeth, who was also there, says that they were awakened by the shrill voice of the chief, and that he plainly understood: "Ne-com, Pe-e-l-o-o-o;" "Friends, we fight no more." Mr. Pilcher says he told Henry what the Indian said, but Henry said "pay no attention to any thing they say or do, but form in line of battle." The Winnebagoes in camp also informed the officers of the meaning of the Prophet's message, and "early in the morning," says Pilcher, "they went with us to the spot where the Indian had stood when he proclaimed peace, and there we found a *tomahawk buried*," an emphatic declaration that so far as Black Hawk and his band were concerned, *hostilities were ended*. No attention was paid to this second attempt to negotiate peace. It is said that the officers had no interpreter and did not know what the Prophet said until after the war closed. This excuse is exploded by the direct and emphatic testimony of Capt. Harris and Mr. Pilcher that the starved and dying Indians must be exterminated.

The next morning not an Indian remained on the east side of the Wisconsin. Gen. Henry pushed back for supplies, and Gen. Atkinson's "bottled forces" coming up, the pursuit was renewed, and the battle of Bad Axe was fought August 2, 1832. "For eight miles," says Townsend, "we were skirmishing with their rear guard," and numbers of squaws and children were killed.

When the troops charged upon the Indians the squaws and children were so closely commingled with the braves, and the squaws were dressed so nearly like the bucks, that it was almost impossible to distinguish between them.

In a sketch of the Black Hawk War, published by Benjamin Drake, the following incident is related: "A young squaw was standing in the grass, a short distance from the American line, holding her child, a little girl four years old, in her arms. In this position a gun was directed at her, and the bullet struck the right arm of the child just above the elbow,

shattering the bone, passed into the breast of the young mother and instantly killed her. She fell upon the child and confined it to the ground. When the battle was nearly over, Lieutenant Anderson, of the United States Army, heard the cries of the child, and went to the spot and took it from beneath its dead mother and carried it to the place for surgical aid. The arm was amputated, and during the operation the half-starved child did not cry, but sat quietly eating a piece of hard biscuit. [Other authorities say it gnawed ravenously at the raw flesh on a horse-bone it had in its hand when its mother was shot.—Ed.] The child was sent to Prairie du Chien, and fully recovered from its wound."

The battle of Bad Axe terminated the war, and Black Hawk's surrender, subsequent visit to Washington, and return to his people in Iowa, are events familiar to the reader. After nearly half a century has passed, and the Indians have disappeared before the westward advance of civilization, it is but just that the truth should be recorded. Passion and prejudice have passed away, and it must be admitted that "when the tomahawk and scalping knife were drawn" in 1832, it was only after the whites had commenced the carnival of blood by first firing on the flag of truce at "Stillman's Run." The vindictive pursuit and murder of women and children after the Prophet had in person informed his ruthless pursuers that "his people were starving and wanted peace," can not be justified. It was as savage an act as the savages themselves had committed. It must be added, also, that after Stillman's defeat, Black Hawk, then an old man, lost all control of his young braves, who were led by Ne-o-pope. But for that fatal act of Stillman's drunken soldiers, in all human probability the subsequent acts of savage barbarity by both Indians and whites had remained undone. "Fire-water" was the active cause of the Black Hawk War, as it was of the Winnebago War.

LOCAL HISTORY.

In the Spring of 1832, the few settlers at Buffalo Grove and other parts of the country, had commenced plowing and planting, only to be interrupted in their pioneer pursuits by the Black Hawk War. They had heard and seen that the Indians were going up Rock River, the Indians saying that they were going up to plant corn, etc. Some time in the month of April, some friendly Indians called at Reed's with some fresh fish, and one of them told the family that Gen. Whiteside was coming up the river with "heap Che-mo-kee man," to fight the Indians, and that they (the whites) must go away—that bad Indians would kill them. "Me no kill you; bad Indians kill you and your papooses."

Mr. Reed had planted some potatoes and about two acres of corn and other "truck," on Saturday, May 12. On Sunday, says our authority, there was a heavy fall of rain, which rendered the ground in an unfit condition for further planting. On Monday evening the report of fire arms was heard in the direction of Kellogg's house, which, on account of the number of shots, alarmed the Reed family. Had they known the occasion of the firing, there would have been no cause for alarm at that immediate time. But of this they were ignorant, and they were thrown into a terrible state of excitement and suspense. Gen. Dodge, with a scouting party, had encamped near Kellogg's, and on their arrival had discharged their pieces. Tuesday morning, however, a messenger from Whiteside's camp arrived at

Reed's with the news of the battle at Stillman's Run, and advising them to go immediately to Dixon, where the main body of the army was encamped. Arrangements for removal were made as hastily as possible. There household goods were loaded on a wagon without much regard to order, and the flight to Dixon was commenced and reached in safety. After remaining there a few days, the Reed family went to Peoria, under escort of a company of volunteers, who were going south to receive their discharge. In September, after the conclusion of hostilities, the men returned to their claims, leaving the women in Peoria County. There was now no danger of Indian molestation, and vigorous and active measures were inaugurated for the improvement of their homes. The prairies were covered with a thick and luxuriant growth of grass, which was mown, cured and stacked for hay for their stock. Additional ground was plowed and sown to wheat, and when Winter began to approach, they returned to Peoria and brought their wives and children back to their homes, from which they had been frightened by the Indians in the month of May preceding.

The wheat sown on the Reed claim was probably the first ever sown in the county.

In 1833 the quiet and tranquility into which the pioneers had settled was partially disturbed by the rumor that the Indians were dissatisfied with the treaty they had made, and were resolved on another war. For the third time the settlers at Buffalo Grove abandoned their homes and went to Peoria. Leaving their families there, the men returned to cultivate their crops, and "fight it out that Summer." But before harvest time came, the women and children were sent for and again brought up to their homes. The rumor here referred to proved to be a false one, and came to be known among the settlers as "Mammy Dixon's War."

A few Indians still remained in the country after the conclusion of the Black Hawk War in 1832, and the alarm of 1833 was occasioned by Mrs. Dixon overhearing a conversation between some of the remaining Indians, in which they expressed their dissatisfaction with the treaty. She communicated this conversation to her neighbors. It spread rapidly, grew as it spread, as gossip always does, until a panic ensued. No outbreak occurred however, and from that time forward the people of Buffalo Grove and other parts of the Rock River country were left in undisturbed possession of their claims, so far as the Indians were concerned.

As the reader has observed, the settlement of Ogle County was commenced at Buffalo Grove. As the years increased and people continued to come in, the settlements extended to other parts of the county, but it was many years before the land was all occupied. From 1833 to about 1845-'6 the immigration was slow, but gradually increased from year to year. About 1845-'6, however, when the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad enterprise was being agitated, a large influx of immigration set in, which was continued until the county was generally occupied.

The next settler at Buffalo Grove, after those already named, was Elisha Doty, who came from Peoria, in 1834. The same year Ankeney removed to the farm subsequently owned and occupied by Harry Smith. In May of this year, Albion Sanford and his family settled here, and in the Fall they were followed by Cyrenus, Ahira and Harrison Sanford and their families. Cyrenus Sanford was the father of Ahira, Albion and Harrison Sanford, and he continued to occupy the claim upon which he first settled, until the date of his death, May 28, 1858. In 1834 a man named Sackett, also

became a settler at Buffalo Grove. Pearson Shoemaker came about the same time, but subsequently removed to Elkhorn Grove, and re-settled near the line between Ogle and Carroll Counties.

In 1834-'5 there were numerous accessions to the Buffalo Grove Colony, if we may call it such. Among the new-comers were John D. Stevenson, George Webster and the Waterburys. In 1835, O. W. Kellogg and Hugh Stevenson laid out a town at Buffalo Grove, which they called St. Mary's. The name was afterwards changed to Buffalo.

Firstlings.—The first houses built in the county were erected by Messrs. Isaac Chambers and John Ankeney.

The first wedding was the marriage between Samples M. Journey and Ankeney's only daughter, early in 1832. It was attended with great *clat*, as it was a wedding among the *first* families. The license was procured at Galena, this county still being within the jurisdiction of Jo Daviess County. All the neighbors, the Kellogg family excepted, for miles around, were present, including guests from Galena, Rush Creek and the southern part of the state. Festivity and dancing were kept up until the "wee small hours" of morning began to approach, when the happy couple were put to bed in real old fashioned style. Journey subsequently went to California, where he was living in 1858-'9, while his wife was living at Lyons, Iowa, at the same time, from which it is to be inferred that the match did not prove a happy one.

September 4, 1834, Cyrus Doty, the first white child native of Ogle County, was born at Buffalo Grove, where he continues to reside, engaged in farming. He is now a grandfather.

The first school taught in the county was in the Winter of 1834-'5. Simon Fellows was the teacher. The school was kept in a house belonging to O. W. Kellogg.

Elkanah P. Bush was the first postmaster, and Buffalo Grove was the first post-office. It was established in the Winter of 1835 (before a post-office was established at Rockford). Previous to the establishment of this post-office, the settlers hereabouts received their mail matter at Dixon. Mr. Bush was not permitted to wear the honors of postmaster very long, but was removed and O. W. Kellogg appointed in his place.

The Town of St. Marys, afterwards called Buffalo, was the first town laid off in the county.

According to Mr. Boss, the first wheat sown was in the Fall of 1832. But the same local writer says the "first crop of Winter wheat raised near Buffalo Grove, was in 1834." [There is a probability that the first wheat sown was in the Fall of 1833, after the "Mammy Dixon War" scare, instead of in the Fall of 1832, after the Black Hawk War.]

The first saw mill was built in 1836 by O. W. Kellogg, George D. Wilcoxon and Reason Wilcoxon, on Buffalo Creek.

In 1835, Joseph M. Wilson and James Talbot commenced the erection of a grist mill. It was completed in the early Summer of 1836, and in June commenced grinding corn. Flour was manufactured there in the Fall of the same year.

The first lawsuits grew out of the claim troubles (already mentioned) between Chambers and Ankeney, commencing in 1836. They were continued until 1839.

Appearance of the Country in 1837.—"When we came from Dixon," said Mr. C. G. Holbrook in Boss' Sketches, "and came up on the rising

ground three miles north of that place, there was not a single foot of ground to be seen which the hand of man had touched. Men were located in the country, but their abodes were in the hollows and groves where they could not be seen." Mr. Boss added: "Since settlements have been made, many of the prairie flowers have disappeared, being destroyed by the cattle and the fires. When the first settlers arrived here, there was no underbrush in the groves, as the Spring fires * always kept it down, and one could see almost as far in the groves as on the prairies."

COUNTY ORGANIZATION—FIRST ELECTION—FIRST BOARD OF COUNTY OFFICERS—
FIRST TERM OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, ETC.

Ogle County was erected by an act of the legislature, approved January 16, 1836. The boundary lines of the county were defined as follows:

Commencing at the southwest corner of township number nineteen, north, range eight, east of the fourth principal meridian, and running thence north along the range line, dividing ranges numbered seven and eight east, to the southwest corner of township number twenty-six, north of range number eight east; thence east to the third principal meridian; thence south along the line of said meridian, to the southwest corner of township number forty-three north, of range number one, east of the third principal meridian; thence east with the line dividing townships numbered forty-two and forty-three north, to the southeast corner of township number forty-three north of range two, east of the third principal meridian; thence south with the line between ranges numbered two and three, east of the third principal meridian, to the southeast corner of township thirty-seven north; thence west with the line dividing townships thirty-six and thirty-seven north, to the southwest corner of township thirty-seven north; thence south with the third principal meridian, to the southeast corner of township number nineteen, north of range eleven, east of the fourth principal meridian; thence west with the line between townships numbered eighteen and nineteen north, to the place of beginning, shall constitute a county, to be called Ogle.

The name was suggested by the late Governor Ford, and was intended to perpetuate the memory of Captain Ogle, whose coolness, courage and daring were so conspicuous in the long and bloody conflict attending the siege of Fort Henry, during the early days of our country's history.

Kane, McHenry, Winnebago and Whiteside Counties were organized under the same law. Stephenson, Boone and DeKalb were organized in 1837.

Kane was named in honor of Elias K. Kane, the guiding and controlling spirit of the constitutional convention of 1818. Winnebago is an Indian name, and was so named because of its territory having been the favorite "hunting ground" of the Winnebago Indians. Whiteside was named in honor of General Whiteside, who participated in the Black Hawk War of 1832. Stephenson was named in honor of Colonel Stephenson, who also bore a gallant and conspicuous part in that campaign, and Boone was named in honor of Kentucky's great pioneer hunter, Colonel Daniel Boone.

DeKalb County was named in honor of Baron John DeKalb, a native of the Province of Alsace, a German province in the possession of France, who, in November, 1776, offered his services to Dr. Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane (the first envoys from the American Republic after the declaration of independence), to serve in the armies of the revolted colonies. He fell, at the head of his command, at the battle of Camden, on the 7th of August, 1780, pierced by eleven bayonet wounds, and died in a few hours. To a British officer who kindly condoled with him on his misfortune, he

* Some old settlers of Jo Daviess County, at Galena, told the writer that the Indians set out these fires every Spring in order to keep down the undergrowth that their hunting grounds might be unobstructed—to afford them better opportunities for sighting deer, etc.

replied: "I thank you for your generous sympathy, but die the death I have always prayed for—the death of a soldier fighting for the rights of man; and, though I fight no more in this world, I trust I may still be of some service to the cause of freedom."

As originally organized, Ogle County included the present County of Lee, but rival interests led to a division of the territory, and the erection of Lee County in 1839. Of this, more in another paragraph.

Section eleven of the act under which the county was organized provided that, "for the purpose of fixing the permanent county seat of Ogle County, Charles Reed, of Cook County, James L. Kirkpatrick, of Jo Daviess County, and James B. Campbell, of Cook County, are hereby appointed Commissioners, who, or any two of them, being first duly sworn before some justice of the peace of this state, as is required by the seventh section of this act, shall meet at the house of Oliver W. Kellogg, in said county, on the first Monday of May next or within sixty days thereafter, and shall proceed in all respects as is required in the seventh section of this act."

Section seven, herein quoted, provides that the said county seat shall be located on lands belonging to the United States, 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 such location shall be made upon land claimed by any individual having title or pre-emption right to the same, the claimant or proprietor upon whose claim or right of pre-emption, 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 the location of said county seat; and the proceeds of such quarter section, if the said county seat shall be located on government lands, or the proceeds of such twenty acres of land, if it be located on the pre-emption right of an individual or individuals, or the said three thousand dollars, in case such pre-emption right 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.

Section twelve provided that the county and circuit court should be held at such places as the county commissioners court should appoint, and that the circuit judge of the sixth judicial circuit should have power to fix the times for holding courts as in his discretion he might think would best promote the public good.

Section nine provided that an election should be held on the first Monday of April (1836) for one sheriff, one coroner, one recorder, one county surveyor, and three county commissioners, who should hold their offices until the next succeeding general election, and until their successors were elected and qualified, and, that the qualified voters present might elect from among their own number, three qualified voters to act as judges of said election, and that they, the judges, should appoint two qualified voters to act as clerks.

Section nine also declared that the election should be held at the house of John Phelps, and that it should be regulated and conducted in the same manner as prescribed in section nine, etc.

— Section eighteen provided, however, "that no one of the counties created

by this act shall be organized, and no election hereby authorized, shall be held, until a petition shall be presented to the judge of the sixth judicial circuit, or in his absence, some other circuit judge, signed by a majority of the voters of the county asked to be organized, and proof made before such judge, that such county contains at least three hundred and fifty inhabitants; and upon such petition being presented, and such proof made, the said judge is hereby authorized and required to grant an order for the election of county officers, naming the day for such election, the place at which such election shall be held, the description of officers to be elected, and appointing the judges of elections; and the said judges of election shall give public notice of said election, by posting up notices in at least four public places in the county; and, such election shall be held and conducted in all respects as other elections."

From some reason, presumably because there were not the requisite number of inhabitants within the county limits, the election provided for in section thirteen, to-wit: on the first Monday in April, was not held; and until the 1st of January, A. D. 1837, the territory named in the boundaries of Ogle County, as originally defined, remained under the jurisdiction of Jo Daviess County. For the same reason, perhaps, the organization of Whiteside was not fully perfected until 1839, when Lee and Whiteside were both set off from Ogle.

Origin of Names.—Before proceeding further with the local affairs of the county, a few paragraphs will be devoted to the origin of names as applied to several historic points in the county, from the reason that frequent reference will necessarily be made to them in coming pages.

White Rock.—So named because of the white rock to be seen on the banks of Stillman's Run from a long distance.

Killbuck.—Because of a large buck being found dead in the stream so named. Another version is that the Driscolls, who moved from the banks of an Ohio stream by that name, named this one Killbuck, they being the first settlers here.

Brodie's Grove.—From the name of a notorious first settler, an associate and relative of the Driscolls.

Pine Rock.—Because of a number of pine trees growing on a large rock.

Grand de Tour.—From a long bend or curve in the course of Rock River.

Mount Morris.—After Bishop Morris, an eminent divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church. [This distinguished and worthy Bishop died at his home in Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, a few years ago.]

Adeline.—After the name of the first wife of Thomas J. Turner, a former member of Congress from this district, who lived at Freeport. He died at Hot Springs, Arkansas, only a few years ago.

Washington and Lafayette Groves.—In honor of Generals Washington and Lafayette, and so named by the Aikens families.

Light House Point.—Because of the high ground and lights being seen from the summit at great distances, believed to have been so named by Dr. John Roe.

Knox's Spring.—After Dr. J. Knox.

Indian Mound.—Because of the remains of an Indian having been found buried there by the early settlers. The skull was to be seen at Mount Morris Seminary some years ago, and may still be preserved there.



William Hamsley
(DECEASED)
BUFFALO TP.



Liberty Hill.—This elevated point on the outskirts of Oregon, was named by an old gentleman from Yankee Settlement, Illinois, named Teller.

Daysville.—After Colonel Day, who attempted to build a village there in opposition to Oregon.

Oregon.—So named by Miss Sarah Phelps, daughter of John Phelps, who first came here in 1833. She subsequently married Mr. Wesley Johnston, and still lives in Oregon.

Hyde Park.—Was named by George W. Lee, after Hyde Park, New York.

Payne's Point.—In honor of Aaron Payne, an early settler.

Buffalo Grove.—Because of the finding of buffalo bones there by the first settlers.

Pine Creek.—From the pine trees that grew along its banks.

Dement.—In honor of Colonel John Dement, of Dixon.

Byron.—This village was first named Bloomingville. When the people first petitioned for a post-office under that name, the petition was refused by the Postmaster General because of the similarity of the name to Bloomington. The name of Byron was adopted at the suggestion of Leonard Andrus—probably a reader and an admirer of the works of Lord Byron.

Flagg.—In honor of W. P. Flagg.

Lane.—After Dr. Lane, a prominent physician of Rockford.

Pulpit Rock.—Because of its fancied resemblance to a pulpit.

Sugar Loaf.—Because of its resemblance to a sugar loaf. After the killing of the Driscolls, June 29, 1841, the Regulators met there to the number of 112 and surrendered themselves to the Sheriff.

Skunk Town.—Because of the number of skunks killed there at one time.

Squaw Hill.—Because of the accidental killing of an Indian squaw on its summit. Her body was enclosed in a rude coffin, made by sawing an old canoe in halves, which, according to Indian custom, was elevated about four feet from the ground. This rude coffin was not long enough to include her whole body, and her feet and ankles were left protruding at the open end. James V. Gale says: "I saw her feet while she lay thus entombed. A Vandal named Thompson tore down the scaffold, rifled the old canoe of her remains, and carried the trinkets, beads, etc., to Dixon.

West Grove.—Because situated in the western part of the county.

North Grove.—Because situated in the northern part of the county.

Stillman's Run.—In memory of Colonel Stillman, who was defeated there by the Indians at the commencement of the Black Hawk War.

Polo.—The name was adopted at the suggestion of Hon. Zenas Applegate, who was killed at the head of his command at the battle of Corinth.

Woosung.—Named by the proprietors after a Chinese city of that name.

Campbell's Grove.—In honor of an old Virginian who settled there.

Sinnissippi.—Indian for Rocky River.

Devil's Backbone.—A sharp ridge of rocks about one mile and a quarter below Oregon.

Fossil Quarry.—From the immense quantity of fossil shells found in the rock quarried there for building the dam at Oregon.

In pursuance of the provisions of section eighteen of the act under which Ogle County was organized, an order was issued by Thomas Ford,

then judge of the sixth judicial district, for an election to be held on the 24th day of December—the day before Christmas—1836. The election was appointed to be held at the house of John Phelps, a "tavern." The judges were: James V. Gale, George W. Rosecrans and Jonathan W. Jenkins. The clerks were George Chandler and Smith Gilbraith.

Even at that day a rivalry had sprung up between Oregon and Dixon for county seat honors, notwithstanding the commissioners appointed for the purpose by the legislature had located the county seat on the 20th of June, 1836, where Oregon has since been built up. In selecting candidates for county commissioners, partisanship was ignored. Only local influence was considered. The Dixonites selected three citizens for county commissioners, who were believed to be friendly to Dixon, and who would use their official influence to maintain the county offices at that place. Oregon people were equally zealous, and they, too, selected candidates for county commissioners pledged to their interests. The Dixon candidates were V. A. Bogue, S. St. John Mix and Cyrus Chamberlain. The Oregon candidates were Isaac Rosecrans, Ezra Bond and W. J. Mix. The contest was animated and excited, and the polls were kept open until midnight. The certificate of the judges of election showed the following vote:

DIXON CANDIDATES.

V. A. Bogue.....	98 votes.
S. St. John Mix.....	98 "
Cyrus Chamberlain.....	95 "

OREGON CANDIDATES.

Isaac Rosecrans.....	89 votes.
Ezra Bond.....	90 "
W. J. Mix.....	87 "

The Dixon candidates were elected. For the other county officers the vote was as follows:

Recorder—James V. Gale, 138 votes; B. J. Phelps, 48 votes. *Surveyor*—Joseph Crawford, 119 votes; William Sanderson, 63 votes. *Sheriff*—W. W. Mudd, 95 votes; Jeremiah Murphy, 93 votes. *Coroner*—L. H. Evarts, 94 votes; Ira Hill, 96 votes.

Mr. James V. Gale, in his private diary, says of this election:

There was great excitement at this election. All the towns were against Oregon. A large quantity of whisky was drunk, and several fights occurred. Dixon, Grand De Tour, Buffalo Grove, and Bloomingville (now Byron) all combined against Oregon. A great deal of hard feeling grew out of this election that lasted until Lee County was set off and erected into an independent county. One man became so boisterous and pugilistic towards his brother that he was tied with a rope. It was the noisiest, roughest, most exciting election ever held in the county.

One hundred and eighty-eight votes were cast at this election. A part of the poll-book is still in preservation at the county clerk's office; but much the larger part has either been unintentionally destroyed, lost or carried off, although the records of that department of county affairs are remarkably well preserved and are arranged with admirable system. The papers are all kept in such order that the present incumbent of the office, Mr. George W. Hormell, and his assistant, Mr. John Mack, can place their hands on any desired paper at once. In fact, the office is a model of neatness—a pattern which seven out of every ten county clerks in the state might follow with profit and credit.

That part of the poll-book made out in the county, showing a return

of the first county election, held on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1836, has the names of the following forty-three voters. We would like to present the names of the entire 188 sovereign and independent settlers of forty-two years ago, but can not for the reasons already stated. The names preserved are:

*W. A. House,	A. Dickerman,	W. W. Mudd,
L. Crandle,	H. Hill,	*D. Brown,
†N. W. Brown,	B. B. Brown,	†J. W. Jenkins,
E. Hine,	†J. Snyder,	John Boardman,
*J. L. Spaulding,	*S. S. Spaulding,	†S. C. Fuller,
A. Shepherd,	R. Murry,	†Robert Page,
*J. P. Dixon,	P. Cameron,	*David Reed,
J. F. Sanford,	W. Southall,	*H. Rosencrans,
D. Javinole,	*William Sanderson,	S. Smith,
M. T. Kimball,	*S. Sharer,	G. Angel,
L. S. Huff,	*S. Gilbraith,	Jas. Williams,
A. Rue,	G. Chandler,	I. W. Moss,
J. Rue,	†James V. Gale,	S. Johnson,
C. N. Turner,	*G. Rosencrans,	— Driscoll,
J. Young,		

Of the above named voters at the first election, those marked * are known to be dead; those marked † are known to be living. Jonathan W. Jenkins, James V. Gale and Robert Page only are known to have always maintained a residence in the county. Mr. Jenkins is in his seventy-seventh year. James V. Gale is seventy-one years of age.

Of the first county officers, so far as known, the following still survive the ravages and cares of time:

James V. Gale, recorder, still lives in Oregon, where he has always maintained an excellent name. He filled the office of recorder for eleven years. He was also elected as the first justice of the peace in Oregon Precinct, and held that office four years. He was likewise appointed as the first public administrator in the county by Governor Duncan, and held that office eight years. During the war period he served his county as representative in the State Legislature, and has served Oregon Township about ten years as supervisor. He is now a prominent stockholder and director and vice president of the First National Bank of Oregon. Besides these positions, he held the post-office of Oregon two years, being appointed under President Harrison in 1841, but was removed in 1843 because he wouldn't Tylerize. When Oregon was incorporated as a city, in 1870, he was elected the first mayor, in which position he served two years.

Virgil A. Bogue, one of the county commissioners, died at Buffalo Grove in 1869, where he had accumulated a handsome property. He also served one or two terms as probate judge, and as justice of the peace of his precinct—Buffalo Grove.

S. St. John Mix, another one of the commissioners, is still a resident of the county and of Byron, from which place he was elected—Byron then being called Bloomingville. He is now nearly eighty years of age, and still engaged in active business pursuits.

Cyrus Chamberlain, the third commissioner, is now between eighty-three and eighty-four years of age, and a resident of Grand de Tour. He has always maintained a residence in the county, and at one time had acquired a valuable property.

The three Oregon candidates for county commissioners, Isaac Rosenraus, Ezra Bond and William J. Mix, are all dead.

Joseph Crawford, surveyor, who lived near Grand de Tour at the time of his election, accumulated a handsome competency and subsequently removed to Dixon, where he became a prominent politician and representative man. He is now president of one of the national banks of that city.

W. W. Mudd, sheriff, removed from the county soon after the expiration of his official services, and all knowledge of him is lost.

Ira Hill, coroner, also removed from the county a number of years ago, and, like Sheriff Mudd, has become lost to the knowledge of Ogle County people.

Smith Gilbraith, county clerk, was appointed from Dixon, where, as the county settled up and Dixon began to assume some importance, he became a conspicuous character in public affairs. He died at Dixon a number of years since.

Of the judges of the election at which the above named gentlemen were chosen to office, James V. Gale is still a resident of the county and of Oregon, as elsewhere noted. George W. Rosencrans died in Utah some three or four years ago, where he was engaged in mining, etc. Jonathan W. Jenkins is still living and a resident of Oregon, as already mentioned.

The first session of the County Commissioners Court was held at the house of John Phelps, in Oregon City, January 3, 1837. Present, Virgil A. Bogue and S. St. John Mix. The first order entered was the appointment of Smith Gilbraith as clerk of the County Commissioners Court. He was required to give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars for a faithful discharge of the duties of the office. O. W. Kellogg and James P. Dixon were his bondsmen.

James V. Gale appeared and qualified as county recorder.

The court then ordered that "the precincts in Ogle County remain the same as established by the Commissioners of Jo Daviess County until the next session, and then adjourned until the first Monday in March, to meet at the house of F. Cushman in Buffalo Grove Township."

March 6 the commissioners met at the house of Mr. Cushman, Buffalo Grove Precinct, pursuant to adjournment. At this session, Joseph Crawford, the other commissioner, appeared, took the prescribed oath and entered upon the duties of commissioner.

At this session Oliver W. Kellogg was appointed county treasurer, and entered into bonds in the sum of \$3,000 for a faithful discharge of the duties of the office. E. W. Covell and James P. Dixon, both of Dixon, were his bondsmen.

License was granted to E. W. Covell, of Dixon, to sell goods, wares, merchandise, etc., for one year, upon consideration of the payment of ten dollars to the county treasurer. This was the first money paid into the county treasury.

The court next proceeded to lay off and establish election precincts, as follows:

Bloomingtonville.—Commencing on the north line of Ogle County on the line between ranges of townships 9 and 10; thence south to the center of township 24; thence east to the line between 10 and 11; thence south to the north line of township 23; thence east to the east line of the county through the center of township forty-one, one and two, east of the third principal meridian; thence north and west along said county lines to the place of beginning.

Joseph Sanford, Miner M. York and Asa G. Spaulding were appointed judges of elections in this precinct, and the elections were appointed to be held at the school-house.

Oregon City Precinct.—Beginning at the center of township 24, range 9 east of the 4th principal meridian, and running south to the center of township 23, same range; then east to the line between 9 and 10; then south one mile; then east to Rock River; then down said river to the line between towns 22 and 23; thence east to the line between 10 and 11; then south to the north line of 21; then east to the east line of said county; then north along said line to the center of town 41; thence west along the line of Bloomingville precinct to the place of beginning.

William J. Mix, James Clark and John Phelps were appointed judges of elections. Elections were appointed to be held at the house of John Phelps.

Grand de Tour.—(Americanized Grand Detour.) Beginning at township 23, north range 9, east of the 4th principal meridian, and running east to town line; then south one mile; then east to Rock River; then down said river to the north line of town 22 north; then east to the line between 10 and 11; then south to the north line of town 20; then west to the west line of range 10; then north to the north line of town 21; then west two miles; then north three miles; then west to Rock River; then up the river until it strikes the line between 4 and 5; then north to the town line; then east one mile; then north to the place of beginning.

John Chamberlain, Spooner Ruggles and Ira Hill were named as judges of elections, and elections were ordered to be held at House & Co.'s store.

Buffalo Grove.—Commencing at the northwest corner of the county and running east to line of township between 9 and 10; then south to the center of township 24, north; thence west to the center of town 24, range 9, east; then south to the north line of town 22; then west to the county line; then north on said line to the place of beginning.

Stephen Hull, John D. Stephenson and Frederick Cushman were appointed judges of elections, and the elections were appointed to be held at the house of Mr. Cushman.

Dixon.—Commencing on the west line of the county on township line between 22 and 23, running east eight miles; then south to Rock River; down Rock River to the south line of section 17; then east two miles; then south three miles on line between sections 34 and 35; then east to town line; then south to the north line of town 20; then west to county line; then north to place of beginning.

William P. Burrows, James P. Dixon and William Martin were appointed judges of elections, and the house of E. W. Covell was named as the voting place.

Inlet.—Bounded as follows: On the north by Dixon, Grand de Tour and Oregon City Precincts; on the east, by the county line, and on the south and west, by the lines of said county.

Z. Mellugin, Thomas Dexter and Charles West were appointed judges of elections, and the elections were appointed to be held at the house of Corydon Dewey.

The court next divided the county into road districts, nine in number, appointed a supervisor for each district, etc.

At that time Whiteside County, for reasons already suggested, was within the jurisdiction of Ogle County, and the territory defined by the

law creating Whiteside County (passed at the same time Ogle was erected) was divided into four election precincts, and each precinct was declared to be a road district.

March 7th, Adolphus Bliss and others presented a road petition asking for a view of a certain route defined in the petition. The petitioners were required to deposit \$5 with the county clerk to cover expenses, etc., in the event the viewers did not report favorably. If the report *was* favorable, the deposit was ordered to be returned to the depositors. This was the practice in all new counties. John Dixon, Corydon Dewey and Z. Mellugin were appointed viewers.

[Adolphus Bliss and Corydon Dewey will be made to figure somewhat conspicuously, if not creditably, in another department of this history, and it may not be out of place to remark that this first road was intended to open up a highway of travel to and past Bliss' "Traveller's Home," a "log tavern" familiarly known to the early settlers as a rendezvous or headquarters for the outlaws, horse-thieves, counterfeiterers, etc., that infested this county from 1835 to 1845, when the gang was finally broken up by the honest, sturdy settlers whom they had so repeatedly outraged.]

The same day, Leonard Andrus presented a road petition looking to the opening up of a legal highway to Bloomingville (now Byron), and, after making the conditional deposit, M. M. York, J. P. Dixon and E. Hubbell were appointed viewers.

In those days the county commissioners granted license to parties desirous of keeping tavern, and as almost every man who had a cabin aspired to be a "tavern-keeper," the income from this source was not inconsiderable, and was the means of meeting some of the first expenses, such as stationery, etc., etc. Grocers, merchants, etc., were also required to take out license, as were ferrymen and the like. The first tavern license was granted to Joseph Sawyer, and the second to Adolphus Bliss, each of whom was required to pay to the county treasurer the sum of \$10. Messrs. Wales, Hunn & Co. were licensed to sell "goods, wares and merchandise" upon the payment of \$12. J. D. Stephenson & Co. were charged \$12 for the privilege of selling goods at Buffalo Grove.

The county commissioners were also vested with power to fix the rate of charges for "tavern keepers" and ferry men, and among the "orders" entered up at this session of the county commissioners court were the following, copied *verbatim* from the record :

TAVERN RATES.	
For each meal of vituals.....	37½ Cents.
“ keeping each horse one knight to hay and grain.....	50 “
“ each lodging.....	25 “
“ “ drink of spirituous liquors.....	12½ “

ROCK RIVER FERRY RATES.

For each yoke of oxen and wagon.....	75 Cents.
“ “ additional yoke of oxen.....	25 “
“ two horses and wagon.....	75 “
“ each additional horse.....	12½ “
“ “ two horse pleasure carriage.....	\$1 00
“ “ man and horse.....	25 “
“ “ footman.....	12½ “
“ one horse and wagon.....	37½ “
“ each horse and gig.....	50 “
“ “ or ass.....	12½ “
“ “ head of cattle.....	6¼ “
“ “ “ “ sheep or hogs.....	6¼ “

Among other business transacted at this term of the court, it was

Ordered, That, on the second Monday in June next, such portion of the section of land on which the county stake is stuck, be sold at public auction for the benefit of Ogle County; the portion to be sold to be hereafter designated by the county commissioners. Adjourned March 8, 1837.

At this session of the commissioners, the court ordered an election to be held in each of the precincts in Ogle County, on the 12th day of April, to fill vacancies in the county offices. An examination of the poll-books fails to show the election of any officers but justices of the peace and constables. The Oregon City Precinct election resulted as follows:

Justices of the Peace—James H. Stephenson received 58 votes; Isaac W. Moss received 44 votes; Lester H. Everts received 35 votes. *Constables*—Isaac DeMott received 71 votes, and John S. Lord received 74 votes.

In Buffalo Grove Precinct the election resulted as follows:

Justices of the Peace—John D. Stevenson received 3 votes, and Virgil A. Bogne received 13 votes. *Constables*—Charles Cushman received 13 votes; Benajah Beardsley received 14 votes, and Isaac Every received 3 votes.

Dixon Precinct voted for two constables. Benjamin H. Steward received 30 votes, and John Morse received 29 votes.

Inlet Precinct made the following return:

Justice of the Peace—Daniel M. Dewey received 17 votes. *Constable*—Charles West received 17 votes.

Justice Dewey, Constable West, Adolphus Bliss (of the old "Travelers' Home"), his wife, Hannah, and a few others of their gang, because of their "close" connection and secret and suspicious ways of transacting public and private business, came to be known to the pioneers as "Dewey, West & Co." To this wing of the Driscoll gang a distinct section of this history will be devoted.

In Bloomingville (now Byron), the sovereign voters made the following return:

Justices of the Peace—James Scott received 23 votes; Lucius Read received 15 votes, and Asa G. Spalding received 11 votes. *Constables*—James Scott received 23 votes; Andrew Shepherd received 15 votes, and Hiram Maynard received 8 votes.

Elkhorn Precinct rendered the following certificate:

Justices of the Peace—John W. Chapman received 12 votes; Elijah Worthington received 10 votes, and Von J. Adams received 2 votes. *Constables*—John McLemore received 5 votes; Nelson Mason received 11 votes, and Isaac H. Albertson received 8 votes.

In Grand de Tour Precinct twenty-seven votes were cast. Erastus Hubbell and Cyrus Chamberlain were elected justices, and Calvin Turner and Jeremiah Murphy were chosen as constables.

The next session of the county commissioners court was ordered to be held at Grand de Tour, where it convened on the 6th of June, 1837, when Leonard Andrus was authorized to keep a ferry at Grand de Tour, upon the payment of a license fee of \$10. The clerk was also authorized to issue a license for a ferry at Van Buren, on the payment of \$20, and — Sanford was authorized to keep a ferry at Bloomingville on the payment of \$5.

Leonard Andrus was appointed school commissioner—the first in the county.

Ordered, That Oregon City precinct be divided by Rock River, and that that part of it on the south side be called Washington precinct; and that James Clark, Richard B.

Aiken and Jehiel Day be, and they hereby are, appointed judges of elections, and that elections shall be held at the house of Jehiel Day.

Ordered, That the clerk commence suit, in the name of the County Commissioners, against the Sheriff of Ogle County, in each and every case for omission of duty.

Smith Gilbraith presented his account for official services to date, \$8.87; also, for expenses for records, stationery, etc., \$8.50—\$17.50; the first account filed against the county. The account was allowed and an order directed to be issued against the treasury for the same.

An order for one dollar each was directed to be issued to the several judges and clerks at the December election.

The commissioners next passed upon their own claims against the county: V. A. Bogue, \$6; C. Chamberlain, \$6; S. St. John Mix, \$7.50. Sheriff Mudd was allowed \$3 for attendance upon the court.

Adjourned June 7, 1837.

June 20, 1836, Charles Reed and James L. Kirkpatrick, two of the commissioners appointed to locate a permanent seat of Justice for Ogle County, proceeded to discharge that duty. The report was in these words:

We, the undersigned commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature, entitled "an act to establish certain counties," approved January 16, 1836, for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice for Ogle County, report, that we did, on the 15th day of June, 1836, meet at the house of O. W. Kellogg, in the county of Ogle, and having been first duly sworn before J. C. Owings, Esq., justice of the Peace in, and for Jo Daviess County, agreeably to the provisions of said act, proceeded to view, select, locate and establish the seat of justice for said county; we, the commissioners, believe, that in making the location for said seat of justice, that they have complied with the letter of the law in that respect. We have selected a point which we consider the most eligible. We have fixed the location with a view to the convenience of the people, the situation of the settlement, and also, with a view to the future population of said county, and to the general advantage and convenience of the people. We, the commissioners, having the above objects in view, and being governed in the matter by the best judgment that we are able to form respecting the same, having determined on, fixed and selected the following place or location for the permanent seat of justice for the County of Ogle, to wit: the southeast quarter of section four (4), township twenty-three north, range ten, east of the fourth principal meridian, upon which quarter we, the commissioners, have set a stake this day, the 20th of June, 1836, the said quarter being claimed by John Phelps & Co., of Ogle County. "Signed,

"CHARLES REED,
"J. L. KIRKPATRICK."

[The point on which the stake was planted was on the high point of ground just north of and adjoining the grounds occupied by the present Union school house.]

This report was dated June 20, 1836, but does not appear of record until the 4th of September, A. D. 1838, when the County Commissioners Court being in session it was ordered to be accepted and entered upon the records of the court. When the locating commissioners "stuck" the county seat stake on the 20th of June, 1836, the lands had not been subdivided into sections, half sections, etc. Only the township lines had been established, and, as subsequent developments proved, the site selected was on the *southwest* corner of the northwest quarter of section three. This error was occasioned by a misapprehension as to the true location of the line (north and south) between sections three and four—that line and the half-section line east and west, crossing on the high point or mound, where the stake was planted. The fault originated with a local surveyor, who had been employed by parties interested, to run temporary section lines from the east and north lines of township twenty-three. When the government surveyors come to subdivide the township in 1837, they fixed the section line between sections three and four, a few rods west of the line marked out by the temporary survey, which left the spot selected by the locating



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commissioners as the "permanent seat of justice in Ogle County," in the extreme northeast corner of the *southeast* quarter of section four.

When this error was fully established, the county commissioners, under authority of an act of congress, approved Feb. 5, 1829, granting 160 acres of government land for county seat purposes, sought to hold the northwest quarter of section three, by causing the following entry to be made on their record:

Ordered, That the clerk cause three written notices to be posted in Oregon City, forbidding all persons trespassing, or in any way taking possession of any portion of the northwest quarter of section number three, in township number twenty-three north, range ten, east of the fourth principal meridian, the quarter section on which the stake designating the location of the county seat was planted.

The mistake or error of the locating commissioners, and the action of the county commissioners, resulted in a long contest between the county authorities and Mr. John Phelps, which was carried before the Commissioner of the General Land Office, at Washington City, for final arbitrament and decision. The nature of this contest will be more fully noticed under the incidents of 1838, and the years following until permanently settled.

In order to follow in chronological order the history under consideration, it is necessary to go back to the 10th of June. On that day the pioneers of Dixon voted for Justices of the Peace and Constables, with the following result:

Justices of the Peace.—Samuel C. McClure received 31 votes; Horace Thompson received 19 votes, and E. W. Covell received one vote.

Constables.—Daniel B. McKenney received 35 votes; Samuel Leonard received 10 votes, and S. Britton received one vote.

On the first day of July the people of the county voted for member of the General Assembly. The candidates were S. M. Bartlett and James L. Kirkpatrick. The vote in the several precincts (as far as poll-book evidence can be found) was as follows:

<i>Precincts.</i>	<i>Bartlett.</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick.</i>
Oregon City.....	2	62
Dixon.....	25	18
Elkhorn Grove (Whiteside).....	7	9
Buffalo Grove.....	16	10
	50	99

David Crockett had one vote, increasing the total number of votes cast to 150. The vote for Crockett—presumably old Davy Crockett of Texas memory—was probably cast by some wag as a reminder to the successful candidate, "to be sure he was right (in legislative affairs) and then go ahead."

An extra session of the Commissioners Court was held at Dixon on Saturday, July 29, 1837, when a petition was presented, asking the Court to refuse license to grocery keepers (saloon). The petition was granted and this responsive order directed to be entered:

Ordered, That the clerk shall not grant to any person or persons license to keep grocery in the Town of Dixon.

This was probably the first anti-license movement made in the county. *First Fines*.—At this session of the court the following entry was made:

Received of John F. Stevenson, Esq., three dollars, collected from P. Blivins, for assault on Lewis Carr. Also, five dollars from P. Blivins for malconduct.

The court then adjourned, and its next session was held at Buffalo Grove September 4, 1837, when Smith Gilbraith, having been elected County Clerk at the August election, filed his bond, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with C. Chamberlain as bondsman.

A new precinct, erected out of parts of Bloomingville, Oregon City and Buffalo Grove precincts, to be called Boston, was established, the elections to be held at the house of S. S. Crowell. James Snyder, John C. Oliver and M. T. Crowell were appointed judges.

Among other orders, the clerk was directed to commence immediate proceedings against all inkeepers who were violating, or had violated, the law regulating their avocation. It was also

Ordered, That the clerk inform all the county officers and the judge of the Circuit Court that Dixon has been selected as the place of holding courts until August, 1838.

After the selection of grand and petit juries, the Court adjourned.

The records do not show where the next (December) session was held, but the tenor of the order last quoted would indicate that it was held at Dixon. Wherever held, the session was principally devoted to the examination and allowance of accounts, and "squaring" up the business of the year.

The next session commenced March 5, 1838, when the court ordered that the following tax be assessed against the several ferries within the jurisdiction of the county:

Bloomingville	\$10 00
Daysville.....	10 00
Dixon.....	30 00
Knox.....	15 00
Oregon City.....	15 00
Grand de Tour.....	15 00
Portland.....	10 00

Fulton (Mississippi) Ferry (Whiteside County) next claimed the Court's attention, and the following rates were authorized:

For each footman.....	\$ 25
" man and horse.....	75
" head of cattle or loose horse.....	25
" two-wheeled carriage, drawn by horses or oxen.....	1 00
" yoke of oxen.....	50
" loaded wagon and two horses or oxen.....	1 50
" additional horse or ox.....	25
" head of hogs or sheep.....	12½
" one-horse wagon.....	1 00

The rates of the several Rock River ferries were thus revised:

For each yoke of oxen and wagon.....	\$ 75
" additional yoke of oxen.....	25
" two horses and wagon.....	75
" additional horse.....	12½
" two-horse pleasure carriage.....	1 00
" man and horse.....	25
" footman.....	12½
" one-horse wagon.....	50
" one-horse gig.....	50
" head of neat cattle.....	12½
" two-horse sleigh.....	75
" one-horse sleigh.....	50
" head of hogs or sheep.....	6¼

At this date the financial condition of the county was shown in the words and figures following :

TREASURY OF OGLE COUNTY, MARCH 5, 1838. ACCOUNT CURRENT.

O. W. Kellogg, March 7, 1837, as per receipt.....	\$70 00
“ “ June “ “ “ “	28 00
	<u>\$98 00</u>

Cr.

O. W. Kellogg, Sept. 7, 1837, by cash to J. Day, Treasurer.....	\$18 19
Due county	\$79 81
Jehiel Day, Dr., Sept. 7, 1837, to cash of O. W. Kellogg.....	\$18 19
“ “ “ “ receipts for cash.....	40 00
“ “ “ 14 “ “ “	141 50
“ “ “ 8 “ “ “	95 50
	<u>\$295 19</u>

Cr.

Jehiel Day, March 8, 1838, by county orders paid and returned to court.....	\$339 64
Due county treasurer.....	\$44 45

Then followed this entry: “Settled with Jehiel Day, County Treasurer, and found due him on the 5th day of March, 1838, forty-four dollars and forty-five cents (\$44.45).” The court also

Ordered. That the clerk give himself credit for \$337, it being in full for all moneys received by him for the use of Ogle County up to March 5, 1838.

Between the time of the adjournment of this session of the court and August 30, the sessions of the court were taken up in the ordinary routine of business—granting road views, appointing viewers, preparing for the August election, etc.

As the reader has already discovered, the County Court from the time of its first session, January 13, 1837, had been of rather a migratory character. It seems to have had no settled habitation. Sometimes it was held at the house of John Phelps, in Oregon City—that house and two or three others being the city—sometimes at Buffalo Grove, then at Grand de Tour, and lastly at Dixon. Notwithstanding the commissioners appointed to locate a permanent seat of justice for Ogle County had selected a site and planted a stake upon it on the 20th of June, 1836, within one quarter of a mile of which, under the law, the county offices were required to be kept, they were moved about from place to place, as above stated. From the time the county seat stake was planted until Lee County was set off, in 1839, there was a strong opposition in some parts of the county against making Oregon City (first called Florence) the “permanent seat of justice.” The first board of county commissioners was elected by this opposition influence, and, perhaps, in moving the sessions of their court from place to place, they hoped to conciliate the conflicting elements, and finally remove the seat of justice to some other locality. But if such was their purpose, it never matured.

At the general election, held on the first Monday in August, 1838, a new board of commissioners—Messrs. Martin Reynolds, Jacob Parry, and Masten Williams—was elected. This board, as appears from the proceedings of their first session, herewith published, were not disposed to temporize with the question, but to adopt a positive course of action.

August 30, they convened in extra session at Dixon. They first presented their certificates of election, after which they severally subscribed to

the required oath of office, when they were ready to enter upon the discharge of the duties to which they had been chosen. After these preliminary requirements, the court adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon, when the following proceedings appear of record :

The clerk then prepared three tickets, upon one of which was written "one year;" upon another one "two years," and upon another one "three years," which tickets, when so prepared, were presented to each commissioner, whereupon it was decided that Martin Reynolds continue in office one year; Masten Williams continue in office two years; and Jacob Parry continue in office three years.

[The law under which the county commissioners were elected provided that one of them should serve for one year, one of them for two years, and one of them for three years, so that two of them were always familiar with the routine of county business. It was in compliance with this law that the tickets above were prepared and drawn.]

The following additional orders were then entered:

Ordered, That the place of holding Circuit Court in the County of Ogle shall be at the house of John Phelps, in Oregon City, after the end of the next October term, which shall be held in the Town of Dixon.

Ordered, That the County Court shall hereafter be held at the house of John Phelps, in Oregon City.

Ordered, That the clerk notify the judge of the sixth judicial circuit that the Circuit Court will be held at the house of John Phelps, in Oregon City, after the end of the next October term, which shall be held in the Town of Dixon.

The next regular session of the court was held at the house of John Phelps, in Oregon City, in September, when it was

Ordered, That so much of the order of this court, passed the 30th day of August last, as relates to the place of holding the circuit courts, for Ogle County, be and the same is hereby rescinded; and it is further ordered, that the circuit courts of Ogle County shall hereafter be held at the house of John Phelps, in Oregon City, in said county, until public buildings shall be erected.

There was no double meaning in this or the orders of the 30th of August. They were of the positive kind. Every one knew where to find the county commissioners when they were in session; where the circuit courts were to be held, and also, where to find the county and circuit court clerks, and other county officials.

During this September session of the county commissioners court, the report (already published) of Charles Read and J. L. Kirkpatrick, two of the commissioners appointed to select a site "for the permanent seat of justice of Ogle County," was presented, accepted and ordered to be entered of record. Soon after, or about this time, the people began to agitate the necessity of erecting county buildings. Notwithstanding the locating commissioners had declared Oregon City as the most desirable and convenient location, and that the county commissioners had, at the extra session held on the 30th of August, and by an amended order, adopted at this session, ordered that *all* the courts should be held at Oregon City, there was still an opposition element to making Oregon City the permanent seat of justice. The sooner public buildings could be erected, the sooner that factious element would be overcome. At least, so reasoned those friendly to Oregon City.

At this time, the town plat had been surveyed and platted, and on Wednesday, the 4th of December, the county commissioners court being in session, it was

Ordered, That lots three and four and nine and ten, in block ninety-nine, be appropriated for the building of a church for public worship of Almighty God, and a school-house, free for all denominations.

Thursday morning, the 6th, this order was amended, as follows :

Ordered, That so much of the last order of yesterday, relating to the appropriation of lots for a church and school-house, is hereby rescinded, as makes lots three and four, in block ninety-nine, a part of the donation, and that lots three and four, in block one hundred be appropriated in their place, making lots three and four, in block one hundred, and nine and ten, in block ninety-nine, the ones devoted to the purposes mentioned in the former order.

At a special session, November 8, the commissioners

Ordered, That public buildings shall be erected for Ogle County, Illinois, in Oregon City, the seat of justice of said county, and on the southeast quarter of section four, township twenty-three north, range ten east of the fourth principal meridian, and that the clerk of this court shall cause notices to be given to all the principal settlements of said county that bids will be received and contracts let for that purpose, on the first day of December next, at which time plans of the work will be submitted.

Ordered, That Thomas Ford is hereby appointed a commissioner to sell lots for the County of Ogle, situate on the quarter section on which the county seat of said county was located by Charles Read and J. L. Kirkpatrick, being the southeast quarter of section four, township twenty-three north, range ten east of the fourth principal meridian, at public vendue, in Oregon City, on the first Monday in December next, he giving due notice of said sale, and that he have power to make and deliver deeds for lots so sold by him; said commissioner to sell on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, with approved security, and that he have power to cause a plat of said quarter section to be drawn up, exhibiting the location and size of the lots; and also to lay out and sell out lots of a suitable size, and for that purpose to call on the county surveyor; the proceedings of said commissioner, at all times, to be under the county commissioners court.

The court next proceeded to the selection of a site for a court house, jail, etc., and having so decided, it was

Ordered, That the court house be erected on block number 78, it being the one laid on the recorded plat for the public square; and that the hill on said square be leveled ten feet in the center, leaving a plain of sixty-five by fifty-five feet square, at the center, and from said plain to be made a gradual descent to a level with the balance of the plat, except the hill north, which is to be level with said plain thirty feet from its edge or boundary.

The clerk was then "ordered to advertise for sealed proposals, to be received to the second Monday in the month of January, 1839 (a special term of the court to be held on that day), for the building of a court and jail house in Oregon City, for Ogle County, and the grading and leveling of the hill on the public square in said town, according to plans filed in the clerk's office."

Plans for a two-story court house had been previously adopted. The building was to be 40 by 50 feet "from out to out," the narrow way fronting the river, and the walls to rest on stone foundations sunk four feet in the ground and raised three feet above the surface. The lower story to be twelve feet in height, with eighteen-inch walls. A hall or passage-way, ten feet in width, was to extend from front to rear, on either side of which the county offices were to be located. Provisions were made for large windows on either side of the front entrance, and for ample side windows to light the offices. The second story was to be ten feet high above the floor, and to be finished off as a court room.

Plans for a jail 18 by 18 feet, two stories high, were adopted at the same time. The walls were to be solid stone, three feet in thickness, and correspondingly strong throughout.

At the special term in January, 1839, the contract for building the jail was awarded to John Acker in these words:

Ordered, That John Acker have the contract for building jail as per a first order and contract of this date, for the sum of twelve hundred and forty-nine dollars; *provided*, the

said Acker appear at the first day of the March term, next, and give security to be approved by the court, for the completion of said jail, according to the order and article of agreement.

The contract for the building of the court house was awarded in the words following:

Ordered, That William J. Mix, Martin C. Hill and John C. Hulett have the contract for building the court house for Ogle County, as per order of court, December term, 1838, and contract of this date.

February 27, 1839, the act providing for the erection of Lee County was approved and became a law. This act provided "that all that part of Ogle County lying south of a line beginning on the western boundary of Ogle County, at the northwest corner of section eighteen, in township twenty-two north, of range eight, east of the fourth principal meridian; thence, on the section line between sections numbered seven and eighteen, in said township, east, to the main channel of Rock River; thence, up the centre of the main channel of Rock River, to the section line between sections twelve and thirteen, in township twenty-two, north, of range nine, east of the fourth principal meridian; thence, east, with the last mentioned section line, to the northeast corner of section seventeen, in township twenty-two north, of range ten, east of the fourth principal meridian; thence, south, to the southeast corner of the last mentioned section; and thence, east, with the section lines, to the eastern boundary of the county, shall constitute the County of Lee."

The erection of Lee County left Ogle with eighteen full townships and about seven half townships of land—thirty-nine miles from east to west and twenty-one miles from north to south.

The Dixon interests sought to have the north line of Lee County established a few miles north of the line as defined by the law creating the county, but they were not successful. Their purpose in that attempt was to remove the centre of Ogle farther north, and thus destroy the chances of their old rival, Oregon City, from becoming the county seat.

A little incident attending the rivalry between Dixon and Oregon City and their representative men, John Dixon and John Phelps, may not be out of place here.

Dixon kept a hotel which, it seems, was the most popular, if not the only hotel at that time, in that embryo city. Mr. Phelps, of Oregon City, had occasion to visit Dixon one day, when the county seat question was terribly agitated, and stopped at the Dixon House for dinner. Mr. Dixon, the proprietor, was absent, and Mrs. Dixon did the honors of the table. During the meal she remarked to Mr. Phelps: "It is a good thing for you, Mr. Phelps, that Mr. Dixon is not at home to-day, for if he was, you would get hurt. There would be a fuss."

"It is a good thing for Mr. Dixon, madam," replied Mr. Phelps, "that he is not at home, for if he was, he surely would be hurt. I was born in a fuss, and nothing pleases me better than to be engaged in a fuss."

Mr. Phelps was of Southern birth and education—at times impetuous and seemingly hot-headed and headstrong, yet, withal, he was a really generous, charitable man, and a good and enterprising citizen—warm in his friendships, and bitter in his enmities, when he was an enemy.

Since the erection of Lee county, there have been no changes in the boundary lines of Ogle; the county seat question was definitely settled, and,

as the lands came into market and subject to entry, the people who had made claims secured the warranty of Uncle Sam to full and uninterrupted possession, and settled down to a course of industry that has made their county one of the foremost and richest in the Rock River Valley.

At the March term, 1839, it was

Ordered, That, whereas, by an order of this court at its extra session, Jan. A. D. 1839, the contract for the erection of the county jail was let to John Acker, under a condition therein named; and whereas, said condition has not been complied with on the part of said Acker, the said contract with the said Acker is hereby declared forfeited by failure on the part of the said Acker; and the said contract for the erection of the jail, as aforesaid, is hereby let to Joseph Knop, to be completed as per order of this court in relation thereto, and the contract of date of March 8, A. D. 1839, for the sum of eighteen hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents (\$1,822.50).

March 9, it was ordered that a sale of lots on the county quarter, in Oregon City, commence on the 4th Monday in May following, and to be continued from day to day as long as the Commissioners Court shall see proper. The clerk was instructed to advertise the same in the *Chicago Democrat*, *Peoria Register*, the *Galena Democrat* and the *Chicago American*, four weeks preceding said sale.

The same day Jehiel Day tendered his resignation as county treasurer, which was accepted, and Isaac S. Woolley appointed to the vacancy.

April, 1839, for the first time in the history of the county, the assessment of personal property was assigned to assessors appointed for the purpose, where, as before, that duty had been confided to the county treasurer.

Lucius Reed was appointed assessor for that part of the county lying west of Rock River; Major Chamberlain for that part of the county on the east side of Rock river; Joseph Sawyer for that part of Lee County east of Rock River; Benj. H. Stewart for that part of Lee County west of Rock River; N. G. Reynolds for that part of Whiteside County lying southeast of Rock River, and John B. Dodge for the west.

[The first election for county officers for Lee County was held on the first Monday in August, 1839. Until they were elected and qualified, that county was subject to the jurisdiction of Ogle County, which accounts for the appointment of the assessors named for Lee County in the above order.]

The contract for grading and leveling down the hill on which it had been determined to erect the court house, was awarded to Joseph Knox, and on the 3d of July, 1839, the contract having been completed, the court

Ordered, That Joseph Knox have an order on the treasury for \$326.12 for grading the mound on the public square as per contract.

Two years and more had now passed since the county was organized. In this time it began to be questioned whether the point of ground on which Messrs. Reed and Kirkpatrick, two of the commissioners for "locating the permanent seat of justice of Ogle County," had planted the stake, was in the extreme southwest corner of the northeast quarter of section three, or in the extreme northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section four, town twenty-three north of range ten east. To determine the question beyond cavil or controversy, the commissioners requested the county surveyor, Mr. Joseph Crawford, to make the necessary survey to definitely fix the lines and corners in question. Mr. Crawford proceeded to discharge that duty in the month of September, 1839, and in October following submitted to the court his report in the words following:

Report of Joseph Crawford, Surveyor of Ogle County, in compliance with the request of the County Commissioners of Ogle County, to ascertain on what quarter section the stake designating the location of the county seat was placed:

On account of an error in the original survey of Township twenty-three north, the undersigned was led into a mistake in a survey made by him on the fourth day of December,

in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, for the purpose aforesaid, since which time the error has been discovered, and it now appears that the said stake was placed on the northwest quarter of section three, in Township twenty-three, north of range number ten, east of the fourth principal meridian. Said last survey was made by me on the fourth day of September last.

Dated this second day of October, A. D. 1839.

(Signed)

JOSEPH CRAWFORD,
Surveyor of Ogle County, Illinois.

After the rendition of this report, the court ruled as follows:

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that said stake in the above report mentioned, was placed on said northwest quarter of section number three, in Township number twenty-three, north of range number ten, east of the fourth principal meridian, it is considered by the court that the said quarter section, by virtue of the act of Congress on that subject, belongs to the County of Ogle, to be appropriated to the uses and purposes in said act mentioned.

Ordered. That the clerk cause three written notices to be posted in Oregon City, forbidding all persons trespassing, or in any way taking possession of any portion of the northwest quarter of section number three, in Township number twenty-three, north of range ten, east of the fourth principal meridian, the quarter section on which the stake designating the location of the county seat was planted.

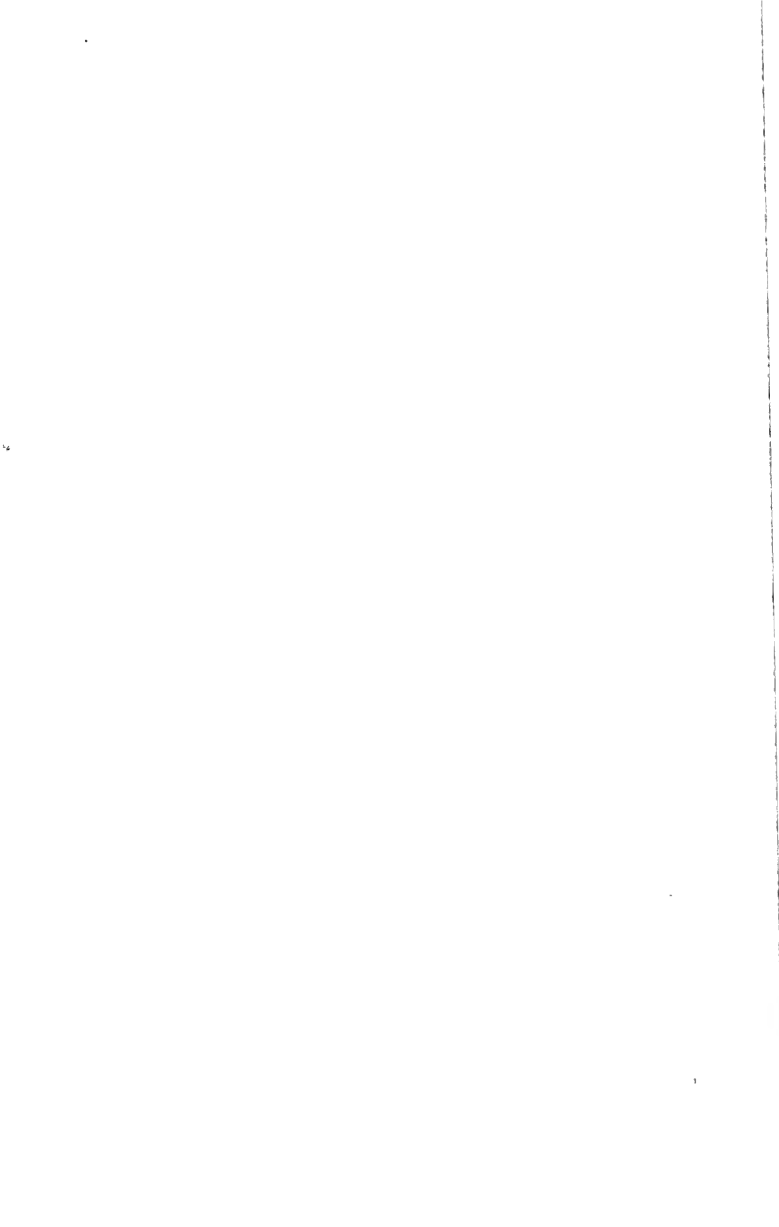
This action of the county commissioners evoked a controversy with Mr. Phelps and other parties interested as claimants of the northwest quarter of section three. It seems to have been the purpose of these claimants to have the county seat stake planted on the northwest quarter of section three; but in consequence of reasons already stated, it was placed on section four. The commissioners maintained that the planting of the stake on section three gave them the right to hold it, notwithstanding it had been previously claimed by Mr. Phelps for himself and others. The question was taken before the district land authorities, who sustained the commissioners. Mr. Phelps, who had sold a number of lots in the disputed quarter section (which had been sub-divided into town lots) appealed from that decision to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington City, who sustained the ruling of the district land office authorities, thus confirming the claim of the county commissioners, and on the 22d day of September, 1842, the following certificate issued to them from the General Government:

Pre-emption Certificate No. 13,098. To all to whom these presents shall come:
GREETING—Whereas, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved on the 26th of May, 1824, entitled an act granting to the counties, or parishes, in each state and territory, in which the Public Lands are situated, the right of pre-emption to quarter sections of lands for Seats of Justice within the same, there has been deposited in the General Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Dixon, whereby, it appears that full payment has been made by the County of Ogle, in the State of Illinois, by Dolphus Brown, Spooner Ruggles and Henry Farrell, Commissioners of the County of Ogle, as aforesaid, according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled, An Act making further provisions for the sale of Public Lands, for fractions numbered one and two, of the northwest quarter of section three, in Township twenty-three, of Range ten east, in the district of lands subject to sale at Dixon, Illinois, containing one hundred and thirty-one acres, and fifty-three hundredths of an acre, according to the official plat of the survey of the said lands, returned to the General Land Office, which said tract has been purchased by the said County of Ogle, in the state aforesaid:

Now know ye, That the United States of America, in consideration of the premises and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto the said County of Ogle, in the state aforesaid, the said tract above described; to have and to hold the same, together with all the rights, priveledges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatever nature thereunto belonging, unto the said County of Ogle in the state aforesaid and to its successors and assigns forever.



William Stocking
ROCHELLE



In testimony whereof, I, John Tyler, President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the General Land office to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL]

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-seventh.

By the President, JOHN TYLER.

By R. TYLER, Secretary.

Recorded Vol. 20, Page 487, Ex. J. Williamson Recorder of the General Land Office.

In the final hearing of the case before the commissioners of the general land office, the Phelps interest was represented by Francis Scott Key, of Baltimore, Maryland (author of the "Star Spangled Banner"), who died in 1843. The county commissioners were represented by General Sampson Mason, of Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, an able attorney of that state, a prominent Whig politician in the days of that party, and for several years (and at that time) a member of Congress from the Springfield district.

November 18, 1839, the county court being in session, Mr. Jacob B. Crist, representing William J. Mix, Martin C. Hill and John C. Hulett, to whom was awarded the contract for building the court house, presented the following estimate for materials:

150,000 brick at \$6.50 per M.....	\$975 00	
118 perch of stone for foundation wall, at \$5.....	590 00	
1,948 feet of square timber, at 10 cents per foot.....	194 80	
	<hr/>	
	\$1759 80	
Deduct fifteen per cent.	263 85	\$1,425 95

On the 4th of December another estimate of material was presented, in the words and figures following, to-wit:

Two kegs of nails, at \$10.50 per keg.....	\$21 00	
Five boxes 10x12 glass at \$5.50.....	27 50	
	<hr/>	
	\$48 50	
Deduct fifteen per cent.	7 27	\$41 23

An extra session of the commissioners was held in January, 1840, when it was

Ordered, That the court house foundations, now on block seventy-eight, according to the old original city plat, be removed to block ninety-one, Florence, and built on lots two and three (the site now occupied), eastern end, as follows: The ditch for the reception of the foundation wall to be sunk three feet at the front toward the east, and leveled back fifty feet; the wall to be seven feet high from the bottom of foundation, three feet thick, raised four feet above the surface of the ground at the front, and back according to the rise of the ground, considering the wall to be seven feet from commencement of foundation as aforesaid; all that part of the wall above natural ground to be of large stone, neatly hammer-dressed, and the whole to be laid in good lime mortar.

Ordered, That proposals for removing and re-building the foundation, according to the foregoing order be received immediately, and to be completed by the 13th of April next

The contract for the removal of the foundation, etc., was awarded to Jacob B. Crist.

At an extra session of the county commissioners court, held May 12, 1840, the following named gentlemen were appointed to superintend the building of the Ogle County court house and jail: A. M. D. Robertson, Isaac S. Wooley and Robert Davis, provided, that if either of the above named persons become interested in the contract for the erection of either of the said buildings, they shall no longer act as superintendents of the erection of the same.

June 5, 1840, the commissioners ordered that a tax of fifty cents be levied on every hundred dollars worth of taxable property in the county

This assessment returned a revenue, according to the following settlement made with the county treasurer, in June, 1841, of \$1,667.78, representing an appraised value of \$333,556.00.

Dr.	
County tax.....	\$877 78
Road tax.....	438 89
State tax.....	351 11
	\$1,667 78

Against this the county treasurer was allowed the following credits :

Cr.	
Uncollected county tax.....	\$67 74
" road tax.....	33 88
" state tax.....	27 09
Commission on collection of \$1,215 05 at 6 per cent.....	72 90
Co. proportion of commission at 4 per cent on first \$500.....	15 75
Amount of treasurer's receipts.....	1,043 38
" " cash paid in.....	83 02
" " state tax collected and to be accounted for to auditor of state.....	224 02
	\$1,667 78

The total valuation of personal property in 1842 was \$167,348, on which an assessment of one half of one per cent was ordered to be levied. June 7, of that year, the records show the following settlement was made with the collector for 1841 :

Value of property as per receipt.....	\$167,268 00
Add error discovered after date of receipt.....	80 00
	\$167,348 00
County tax at one half of one per cent.....	\$836 74
" " collected from persons assessed.....	4 52
	\$841 26
State tax, three tenths per cent.....	\$502 04
" " collected of persons assessed.....	2 69
	\$504 73

Ordered, That Charles Throop, Collector, be allowed the following credits, to wit:

Uncollectable tax, as per certificate.....	\$34 46
Ten per cent for collecting five eighths of \$500.....	31 25
Six " " " " balance, viz: \$494.30.....	31 65
Treasurer's receipts.....	741 90
	\$841 26
Uncollectable state tax.....	\$20 64
Ten per cent on three eighths of \$500.....	18 75
Six " " " " balance, viz.: \$296 59.....	17 79
Balance due state.....	447 55
	\$504 73

The total valuation of taxable property in 1877 was \$18,633,943, and the rate of taxation \$1.33 on the hundred. Total tax levy for 1877, \$241,497.08.

At the August term of the county commissioners court, the first jail in the county having been completed, an order for \$1,822.50 was ordered to issue to Joseph Knox, the builder, in full payment for its erection.

From the date of the organization of the county up to the completion of this jail, evil doers and law breakers had but little fear of local "grates and bars." As will be shown elsewhere, the country was literally overrun with horse-thieves, counterfeiterers and criminals of the worst character. They were scattered all over the county. In some localities, their numbers were so great that they controlled the election of local officers, such as justices of the peace, etc. Grand and petit juries were never free from their presence. They were smooth, oily-tongued fellows, of good address, and, to use the words of an old settler who knew them, "generally as smart as whips." Under such circumstances, it was a very difficult matter to convict a wrong doer. When arrests were made, bail was always ready to be furnished, for many of the rogues were wealthy. Before the jail was completed, prisoners were either taken to the Jo Daviess or Winnebago County jail, or kept under guard. The general situation considered, however, there were not many such cases, although there were instances when prisons were a necessity. An evil doer who did not belong to the regularly organized gang had no standing among the "brotherhood," and such "unfortunates," when arrested, tried, and found sufficiently guilty to be held to answer to the higher courts, were turned over to guards, or taken to neighboring county jails, most of which, in those days, were very insecure concerns. For want of a jail, and in consideration of the expense attending their transportation to other counties, or guarding them at home, many a rogue "got off" much easier than if Ogle County had been provided with a "good and sufficient" jail. But the time came when the gang did not escape arrest and imprisonment, and after the jail was completed, as many as ten and fifteen of them were incarcerated at one time. But that was a dangerous time for the sheriff and jailor. Life insurance companies, if they had been fashionable then, would not have insured the life of an Ogle County sheriff, his deputies, or the jailor, for a cent. But of these things, more anon.

The first allowance made by the county commissioners court for the care of prisoners in the Ogle County jail, was at their December session, 1840, when a county order was directed to issue to Isaac S. Woolley, for \$174.87½ for committing prisoners Terrill, Brown, Webb and Dennison to jail, and dieting them to date, and for other duties as jailor.

While the jail was being built and completed, the court house was also under way, and on the 5th of March, 1841, it was "ordered that Jacob B. Crist be allowed \$3,000 on court house contract." The reader should bear in mind the fact that the cost of building the jail and court house was not met and covered by the taxes assessed and collected from personal property, for that would have been entirely inadequate. In 1840 the county tax amounted to only \$877.78, and in 1841 to \$836.74. When the county commissioners filed a claim to the northwest quarter of section three, of which fact mention has already been made, although Mr. Phelps and his associates had sold a large number of lots, Judge Ford was appointed as county agent to sell lots, etc., subject to the order and direction of the county commissioners. Judge Ford was succeeded in this duty in June, 1840, by Mr. D. H. L. Moss. The proceeds of these lots were intended to apply on the erection of public buildings for the county, as provided in the act of congress of May 24, 1824, and sundry amendments thereto. Without this aid, the erection of public buildings could not have been undertaken, as any one can readily see that the amount of taxable property at that time was entirely inadequate to such an undertaking.

At the time the three thousand dollar order was issued to Crist on the court house contract, the building was nearing completion—at least, it was so far completed that it was intended to be used for holding the Spring term of the circuit court, which was set for Monday the 22d of March. But the outlaws willed that it should never be used for that or any other term of the court, for, during the night before the court was to convene they set fire to the building and burned it to the ground. This fire being the work of the outlaws that held dominion in this county at that time, for several years previous and for some years afterwards, a further account of it will be left to make up a part of the history of a reign of terror that hung over the settlers of the Rock River Valley like a death pall for a full decade of years.

On the 4th of June, 1841, it was “ordered that Jacob B. Crist be allowed the sum of \$1,000, which is in final settlement on the part of the County of Ogle on the contract for the building of the court house, entered into between William J. Mix, Martin C. Hill and John Hulett, of whom Jacob B. Crist is the representative.”

This order closed out the first court house undertaking, and left the county to rebuild a new temple of justice, which was erected on the site of the one destroyed, its erection being commenced in 1843.

The jail built by Mr. Knox, already mentioned, was a stone building, two stories high, and stood a little to the west of the present court house. The building was only eighteen feet square, and had no doors in the lower part. The second story was reached by a stairway on the outside. The prison part or cells were reached through a kind of trap door. Prisoners were taken up the stairs, thence through the door into the upper part. The trap door was raised and a ladder lowered to the first floor, by which the prisoners descended to the “cage,” when the ladder was drawn up. But withal, it did not prove to be a very safe concern. In one instance, a prisoner who had been incarcerated within its walls for some minor offense, dug out in less than an hour with an old jack knife. When the more desperate characters were imprisoned, it required an almost constant watch to prevent their escape, and even then, they would sometimes get away. There were always some members of the organized gang on the outside, seemingly on the watch, and they spared neither opportunity nor occasion to render “aid and comfort” to such of their confederates as happened to be in the cage; and when it is considered that, for a number of years the gang overran the county, holding the community in continued terror, it is almost a wonder they did not batter the jail to pieces the first time it was used for the confinement of such of the gang as were caught within the toils of the laws which they set at naught.

After the court house was burned in 1841, until the present court house was built in 1843, courts were held in such buildings as could be had sufficiently large for the purpose—sometimes in a house belonging to a Mr. Sanderson, but most generally in a log house belonging to Mr. Jno. Phelps, on Third Street, at or near the corner of Monroe, and not far from the site now occupied by the cheese factory.

Between the time of the burning of the first court house on Sunday night, March 21, 1841, and the building of the present one, the removal of the county seat from Oregon City was seriously agitated. The feeling that had been engendered against Oregon City by the Dixon interests before the erection of Lee county, had never fully died out, and when it became neces-

sary to build a new court house, the smouldering embers of that fiery opposition were fanned into new life, and the excitement ran pretty high. Mount Morris, Daysville, Grand de Tour and Byron, were candidates for county seat honors. The friends of each place devised plans and schemes for a division of the county, each different plan being so defined as to make the favorite town the grand centre. But single-handed and alone, Oregon City maintained the supremacy, and finally gained what proved to be a permanent victory. During the agitation of this question, the county authorities took no action towards the erection of public buildings, but let the matter remain in abeyance.

In the latter part of March, 1843, a call was issued for a mass meeting of the people of the county, to be held at the old school-house that stood on the west side of Fifth Street, between Washington and Jefferson Streets, to take action in regard to the matter, and to adopt such measures as would settle the question beyond further dispute. That meeting was called for the 3d of April, and was largely attended. The Spring was the most backward of any known in the history of the country. Rock River was still blockaded with ice, and snow lay on the ground to the depth of several inches. The day was mild and pleasant, however, and the streets and vacant places—and there was a good deal of vacancy, then—soon became plains of slush.

Colonel Dauphin Brown was selected to preside over the deliberations of the meeting, but the name of the secretary is forgotten—the written proceedings not being preserved. Mount Morris, Grand de Tour, Daysville and Byron were represented in full force. Mr. Phelps and the other representative men of Oregon City were not indifferent to the issue involved, and had secured the presence of every one friendly to their interests. Speeches were made by representative men from each of the contesting villages, each of them claiming superior county seat advantages. After each of the spokesmen had exhausted their arguments, the question of location was submitted to a vote of the meeting, which resulted in favor of Oregon City by a small majority—Daysville giving up the contest before the vote was taken, and voting with Mr. Phelps and his friends for Oregon City.

A resolution was then passed asking the county commissioners to proceed at once with the erection of a one-story brick court house on the foundations of the one destroyed by fire, a number of persons pledging themselves to assist in its erection and to take town lots in payment for their labor thereon, or for such material as they might be able to furnish. The meeting then adjourned, waded down town through the slush, and, in bumpers of the best whisky to be had in the embryo city, provided at the expense of the Oregon people, pledged each other to bury the hatchet, let by-gones be by-gones, and work together for the common good of the county, after which the delegates retired to their respective homes, as merry as only pioneers know how to be, and yet keep sober. The county seat question was settled.

During the proceedings of the meeting, when the proposition to build a one-story court house was being considered, one of the Danas, of Grand de Tour, took occasion to remark that such a building would look more like a black schooner than a court house, and that it ought to be so called. Mr. Ben. Holden, then a settler in the Town of Maryland, replied that the Grand de Tour people might call it a black schooner if they wished. He was willing to adopt the name. When completed and rigged and ready for

the crew, he knew where to find them. All that was necessary was to go down to Grand de Tour. A crew for such a craft could be picked up there at any time.

After this action on the part of the people, the county commissioners set to work to carry out the spirit of the meeting, and soon thereafter proceeded to the erection of the building. At a session of the county commissioners held in April, General Philip R. Bennett, the father of William Bennett, Esq., president of the First National Bank of Oregon City, was appointed to superintend the erection of the new temple of justice. At the September term of the Commissioners Court, General Bennett presented to the court the original subscription list by which different citizens had agreed to aid in its erection, take town lots in payment therefor, etc., etc. At the same session, the court authorized Messrs. Bennett, W. W. Fuller and D. H. L. Moss to "proceed with the erection of the court house, and to vary the plan of the same from the specifications presented to the court in April so that the walls will be sixteen feet high." These agents were also authorized to sell lots to defray the additional expense beyond the original estimate of \$2,000.

Under these auspices, the present court house, the wings excepted, was completed and ready for court occupancy in the Summer of 1848. The wings were built in 1847, at a cost of \$1,000. Moses T. Crowell was the contractor and builder.

In the Summer of 1845, a new jail became a necessity. The old one, always weak and unsafe, was condemned, and measures inaugurated for the erection of a new one on the south side of the public square, between the building now occupied by the county clerk and county treasurer and the new brick jail, erected in 1874. December 4, 1845, the commissioners ordered the clerk to advertise for proposals for the erection of a new two-story brick jail, 18 by 32 feet, resting on stone foundations sunk two and one half feet below the surface of the ground and rising eighteen inches above the surface—the walls to be sixteen feet high. Provisions were made for two cells in the north end of the building, eight feet square each, and to be lined with two thicknesses of two-inch white oak planks, lined between with thick plate iron, to be spiked through with wrought iron spikes. The plans adopted also called for another cell seven by eight feet, to be lined in a similar manner, spiked and nailed together, etc. Each cell was to be furnished with good, substantial iron-barred doors, five feet high and eighteen inches wide. Innumerable locks, bars, bolts, etc., were included in the "plans and specifications," with a seeming determination of purpose to secure a jail that would bid defiance to the worst of characters. But jail-breaking then had not been reduced to a science. Such a jail now would be looked upon as but little better than a pile of brick and rubbish, to be picked to pieces at will.

On the 9th of January, 1846, the commissioners being in session, the matter of the building of the jail was considered, and a blank contract was drawn up by the clerk, stipulating the manner of payment, etc. On the 10th, the contract for building the same was put up at public auction, the lowest responsible bidder to be awarded the contract. Thomas A. Potwin was the successful bidder, the contract being "knocked down" to him at the sum of \$1,990. Isaac S. Wooley became Potwin's bondsman. In March, W. L. Ward was appointed to superintend the building of the jail, which was completed during the Summer, and accepted by the commissioners December 9, 1846.

That jail answered for all needed purposes until 1874, when the present handsome county prison, including a residence for the sheriff, at the southwest corner of the public square, was undertaken. In an exterior point of view, this county building is among the handsomest of its kind in the state. Messrs. Damier and Elder, of Chicago, were the contractors and builders, Messrs. Street and Baker, architects. Messrs. Daniel Shottenkirk, Charles M. Samis and George W. Dwight, of the board of supervisors, were the building committee and superintendents—Shottenkirk, chairman. The brick were from the kilns of Messrs. Hallett & Wertz, one and a quarter miles north of Oregon City. The structure cost \$20,000. Henry C. Peak was the first sheriff to occupy the new building after its completion.

The last session of the county commissioners court was held on the 30th of November, A. D. 1849, and their last order related to the appointment of commissioners to divide the county into townships, and was in the words following, to-wit :

Ordered, That William Wamsley, Henry Hill and Daniel J. Pinkney be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to divide the County of Ogle into towns, under the provisions of the act of the legislature, entitled "Township Organization;" said commissioners being governed in the discharge of their duties by the provisions of said act, and make report accordingly.

(Signed)

SAMUEL H. COFFMAN,

WILLIAM P. FLAGG,

WILLIAM WAMSLEY,

County Commissioners.

And so passed away the time-honored and economical system of county management by three commissioners.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

When Illinois was admitted into the Union as a sovereign and independent state in 1818, the county system of management by a board of three county commissioners became a part of the organic law, but when the constitution of 1848 was adopted, provisions were made for submitting the question of a change from county to township organization to the people of the several counties of the state. The two systems are so entirely different in origin and management, that a brief synopsis of the differences is deemed pertinent in this connection.

Elijah M. Haines, in his "Laws of Illinois, Relative to Township Organization," says the county system "originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters being thinly distributed over a great area. The county organization, where a few influential men managed the whole business of the community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was, moreover, consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentlemen felt so much pride. In 1834, eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system, extending throughout the state, spread into all the Southern States, and some of the Northern States, unless we except the

nearly similar division into 'districts' in South Carolina, and that into 'parishes' in Louisiana, from the French laws.

"Illinois, which, with its vast additional territory, became a county of Virginia on its conquest by Gen. George Rogers Clark, retained the county organization, which was formally extended over the state by the constitution of 1818, and continued in exclusive use until the constitution of 1848. Under this system, as in other states adopting it, most local business was transacted by three commissioners in each county, who constituted a county court, with quarterly sessions. During the period ending with the constitutional convention of 1847, a large portion of the state had become filled up with a population of New England birth or character, daily growing more and more compact and dissatisfied with the comparatively arbitrary and inefficient county system." It was maintained by the people that the heavily populated districts would always control the election of the commissioners to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated sections—in short, that under that system, "equal and exact justice" to all parts of the county could not be secured. The township system had its origin in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635. The first legal enactment concerning this system provided that, whereas, "particular towns have many things which concern only themselves, and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town," therefore, "the freemen of every town, or the major part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said towns, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well-ordering of their own towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the General Court." "They might also (says Mr. Haines), impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and 'choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highways, and the like.' Evidently this enactment relieved the * general court of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the powers of that body in controlling general measures or public policy. Probably, also, a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt, for the control of their own home concerns.

"Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639; and the plan of township organization, as experience proved its remarkable economy, efficacy and adaptation to the requirements of a free and intelligent people, became universal throughout New England, and went westward with the emigrants from New England, into New York, Ohio and other Western States, including the northern part of Illinois."

Under these influences, the constitutional provision of 1848, and subsequent law of 1849, were enacted, enabling the people of the several counties of the state to vote "for" or "against" adopting the township system. This question was submitted to the people of the state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1849, and was adopted by most of the counties north of the Illinois River.

February 12, 1849, the legislature passed a law creating a county court. Section one of this law provided "that there should be established

* The New England colonies were first governed by a "general court," or legislature composed of a governor and a small council, which court consisted of the most influential inhabitants, and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders. They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided civil and criminal causes, enacted all manner of municipal regulations, and, in fact, did all the public business of the colony.



J. D. Campbell,
STATES' ATTY.
POLO



in each of the counties of this state, now created and organized, or which may hereafter be created or organized, a court of record, to be styled the 'County Court,' to be held and consist of one judge, to be styled the 'County Judge.'" Section seventeen of the same act [see p. 307-10, Statutes of 1858] provided for the election of two additional justices of the peace, whose jurisdiction should be co-extensive with the counties, etc., and who should sit with the county judge as members of the court, for the transaction of all county business and none other.

November, 1849, Spooner Ruggles was elected county judge, and William C. Salisbury and Joshua White were elected associate justices. The first term of the county court was commenced on the 17th of December, 1849. The commission of Spooner Ruggles was signed by Augustus C. French, Governor, and bore date December 3, 1849. Justice Salisbury's commission bore the same date; Justice White's commission was dated the 17th of the same month. John M. Hinkle was elected county clerk at the same election, and his commission also bore date December 3, 1849.

The county court remained in the management of county affairs until succeeded by a board of supervisors in the Fall of 1850, the first board being elected in April, 1850, and holding their first session on the 11th of November, A. D. 1850. February 5, 1850, the commissioners appointed by the county commissioners court, at their last session, November, 1849, to divide the county into townships, submitted the following report to the county court, which report was accepted and ordered to be made of record :

Report of the Commissioners appointed to divide the County of Ogle into Towns, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to provide for County and Township organizations." Approved February 12, 1849:

Monroe Township—Includes all of Township 43 north, range 2 east of the third principal meridian

Scott Township—Includes all of Township 42 north, range 1 east of the third principal meridian.

White Rock Township—Includes all of Township 41 north, range 1 east of the third principal meridian.

Lynnville Township—Contains all of Township 41 north, range 2 east of the third principal meridian.

Flagg Township—Comprises all of Township 40 north, range 1 east of the third principal meridian.

Lafayette Township—Includes all that half of Township 23 north, range 11 east of the fourth principal meridian, which lies in Ogle County.

Eagle Township—Includes all of Township 23 north, range 11 east of the fourth principal meridian.

Taylor Township—Comprises all those portions of Township 22 north, ranges 9 and 10 east of the fourth principal meridian, which lie in Ogle County and east of the middle of Rock River.

Nashua Township—Includes all that part of Township 23 north, range 10 east of the fourth principal meridian, which is situated on the east side of a line drawn along the middle of Rock River, and on the south side of the half section line running east and west through the centres of sections 10, 11 and 12 of said township 23, range 10 east; also, the following islands in Rock River: Nos. 7, 8 and 10.

Oregon Township—Contains all that part of Township 23 north, range 10 east of the fourth principal meridian, which lies on the west side of the middle of Rock River, and that part of said township which lies on the east side of Rock River, north of the half section line running east and west through the centres of sections 10, 11 and 12 of said township 23 north, range 10 east, and also the islands in said Rock River which are not placed to the Town of Nashua and in the bounds of said township 23.

Brooklyn Township—Comprises all of Township 24 north, range 10 east of the fourth principal meridian.

Marion Township—Includes all of Township 24 north, range 11 east, and that part of Township 25 north, range 11 east of the fourth principal meridian, which lies south and east of the middle of Rock River.

Byron Township—Includes all that part of Township 25, range 11 east of the fourth principal meridian, which lies on the north and west of the middle of Rock River, and all the east half of Township 25 north, range 10 east of the fourth principal meridian.

Grand de Tour Township—Contains all those portions of Township 22 north, range 9 and 10 east of the fourth principal meridian, which are situated in Ogle County and on the west side of the middle of Rock River.

Pine Creek Township—Contains all of Township 23 north, range 9 east of the fourth principal meridian.

Mount Morris Township—Comprises all of Township 24 north, range 9 east of the fourth principal meridian, and the east half of Township 24 north, range 8 east of the fourth principal meridian.

Leaf River Township—Includes the west half of Township 25 north, range 10, and the east half of Township 25 north, range 9 east of the fourth principal meridian.

Harrison Township—Includes the west half of township 25 north, range 9 east, and the east half of Township 25 north, range 8 east of the fourth principal meridian.

Brookville Township—Contains the west half of Township 24 and the west half of Township 25 north, range 8 east of the fourth principal meridian, also all of fractional Townships 24 and 25 north, range 7 east of the fourth principal meridian.

Buffalo Township—Includes all of Township 23 north, range 8 east, and fractional Township 22 north, range 8 east of the fourth principal meridian, also fractional Township 23 north, range 7 east of the fourth principal meridian.

(Signed)

WILLIAM WAMSLEY,
HENRY HILL,
DANIEL J. PINKNEY,

Commissioners.

At the general election November, 1849, the people of Ogle County voted on the question of adopting the township system, with the following result:

PRECINCTS.	FOR.	AGAINST.
Oregon.....	94	8
Grand de Tour.....	78	25
Maryland.....	158	—
Buffalo.....	154	1
Harrison.....	88	4
Brooklyn.....	96	—
* Jefferson.....	72	2
Byron.....	135	—
Washington.....	74	—
Monroe.....	75	—
	1,024	40
Whole number of votes cast.....		1,064
Majority in favor of township system.....		984

At the April election, 1850, the following named gentlemen were returned as supervisors:

Oregon.....	J. B. Cheney.	Marion.....	E. Payson Snow.
Buffalo.....	Zenas Aplington.	Scott.....	Geo. Young.
Brookville.....	David Hoffman.	Monroe.....	Anstin Lines.
Pine Creek.....	Spooner Ruggles.	Lynnville.....	C. C. Burroughs.
Mount Morris.....	James B. McCoy.	Flagg.....	Ira Overacker.
Brooklyn.....	N. W. Wadsworth.	Eagle.....	Jeriel Robinson.
Harrison.....	Sammel Mitchell.	Nashua.....	Joseph Williams.
Leaf River.....	Wm. C. Salisbury.	Taylor.....	Hiram Sanford.
Byron.....	A. O. Campbell.	Lafayette.....	* Thomas Paddock.

This Board of Supervisors first met in an official capacity on the morning of November 11, 1850, when Joseph Williams was chosen temporary chairman, and Messrs. Spooner Ruggles, A. O. Campbell and Wm. Salisbury were appointed a committee on rules and regulations. The board then adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

* Thomas Paddock and Charles C. Royce were contestants from Lafayette Township, an examination of which was deferred from the first to the second day of the session, and then referred to the committee on elections. On the third day this committee reported in favor of Mr. Paddock. The report was adopted and the seat given to that gentleman.

At 2 P.M. the board re-assembled and proceeded to perfect their organization. Zenas Aplington was chosen permanent chairman. After the transaction of some further preliminary business, the board adjourned until 9 o'clock, November 12.

November 12.—The board met pursuant to adjournment, when the Committee on Rules and Regulations reported the following:

1. The chairman shall take the chair each day precisely at the hour to which the board shall have adjourned, and shall immediately call the meeting to order, and if a quorum be present shall cause the minutes of the previous day to be read.
2. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the chair, or, when presented in meeting, shall be handed to the clerk to be read aloud before debate.
3. When any member is about to speak in debate, or present any matter to the board, he shall rise from his seat and address himself to "Mr. Chairman," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities.
4. Where two or more members shall rise at once, the chair shall name the member who is first to speak.
5. No member shall speak more than once on the same question without leave of the board, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.
6. When the chairman is putting any question or addressing the board, no member shall walk across the room; nor when a member is speaking shall entertain private conversation; nor when a member is speaking pass between him and the chair.
7. No person shall be permitted to smoke in the house during the sitting of the board.

The next business to claim the attention of the board was in relation to a change of name of three of the townships, as reported by the commissioners appointed to divide the county into townships. On motion it was resolved that

Whereas, It appears from a communication from the Auditor of State to the Clerk of the County Court that, by a decision in his office, the names of the Towns of Harrison, Eagle and Brooklyn must be changed, in pursuance of which the name of the Town of Harrison is changed to the name of Maryland; the name of the Town of Brooklyn is changed to the name of Rockvale, and the name of the Town of Eagle is changed to the name of Pine Rock.

[Haldane Township was erected from the west part of Mount Morris and the east part of Brookville Townships, September 15, 1869. September 11, 1872, the name was changed from Haldane to Lincoln. The first election in Haldane was held in April, 1870.

Eagle Point Township was taken from the Town of Buffalo, September 15, 1869.

Forreton was erected from Brookville and Maryland, March 5, 1857.

Dement was set off from Flagg, September 11, 1855.]

Among the other committees appointed at the first session of the first Board of Supervisors, a special committee—Austin Lines, Samuel Mitchell and E. Payson Snow—to consider the traffic in spirituous liquors, and devise ways and means to regulate what was then believed by many people (as many people now believe) to be an evil. That committee had the subject under consideration for two or three days, and on the last day of the session submitted their report, recommending the Board of Supervisors to fix the sum to be paid by applicants for license at one hundred and fifty dollars. "Your committee are led to this conclusion from the fact that they consider the practice of selling liquor by the small measure to be a fruitful source of immorality and opposed to the well-being and good order of society; and they would further state, as their conviction, that this sum fixed as the price to be paid would perhaps have a greater tendency to discourage the traffic, than an attempt at utter prohibition. And your committee would further recommend to the Board of Supervisors to use all due diligence to put the law in force against all who may violate the license law, and to recommend all good citizens to do the same, to the end that

the traffic may be discouraged, and the law sustained in case of violation." The report was adopted. So it seems that in 1850 the temperance wave was agitating the people of Ogle County, and that the Board of Supervisors, through a special committee, placed themselves in an attitude of antagonism to what their special committee designated in their report as "a fruitful source of immorality." But that action did not permanently settle the question. Thirty-eight years, almost, have come and gone, and still the evil exists. The coming of every municipal or April election, re-opens the agitation of the subject, and license or no license is the dividing issue in almost every municipality. Sometimes the scales have been pretty evenly balanced between the license and anti-license elements, but as a rule the license people have maintained the supremacy. The license system may have been a source of revenue, and the means of aiding in certain improvements, but it is a fact that can not be readily and successfully denied, say the more intelligent representatives of the two factions, that the cost of prosecuting the law cases that grow out of the traffic, even under license, more than overbalances the amount of revenue that is derived from license.

From another report of a special committee herewith presented, it would seem that the affairs of the county in its early days were loosely and carelessly managed. It is a lamentable fact that in almost every instance there was an inexcusable carelessness or negligence about preserving official papers, and keeping a proper record of the accounts of counties, the receipts and expenditures, the different sources of revenue, etc. There is no valid reason why there should not be in every county a ready means of showing every business transaction from the time the first entry was made upon the records to the close of the last year. Neither is there any reason (loss by fires or floods excepted) why every paper of an official character, no matter how small or comparatively trifling, should not be carefully preserved. On the other hand, there ought to be a severe penalty imposed upon all officials, whether of new counties or old ones, who fail to preserve intact the official papers of the offices they fill. If this rule were always followed by public officers, it would save a world of trouble and vexatious confusion. Special committees of examination and charges of fraud, corruption and dishonesty would not be so frequent, and the means would always be at hand to show the taxpayers where their money goes.

When the supervisors succeeded the county commissioners and county court in the management of county affairs in 1850, "confusion confounded" or confounded confusion, prevailed, to a very great extent in the county offices. Papers had been carelessly kept, the records, in many instances, were in bad shape. No one knew the exact, or even approximate, condition of the financial status of the county. This was not the result of a dishonesty of purpose on the part of the respective clerks and other guardians of the county's interests, but of carelessness and indifference. The carelessness had come to be an abuse, and the abuse demanded correction. So at a special meeting of the board, November 15, 1850, a special finance committee of two was appointed to investigate the affairs of the county and report at a subsequent meeting. December 5, 1850, the board again met in special session, when the special committee just mentioned, presented the following report as the result of their investigations:

First. We have, by carefully inspecting the records in the County Clerk's office and the books of the Treasurer, endeavored to ascertain the amount of revenue orders issued from the year 1837 up to September, 1850; also, the amount of the same in payment of

taxes and cancelled during the same period of time; also, the amount of interest on the unpaid balance, which had been presented to the treasurer for payment up to the present time.

Second. We have, by a careful examination of the records, found the whole amount of building fund orders which have been issued from A. D. 1839 up to June, A. D. 1843, including all that species of orders ever issued by the county. Next, we found the amount of these orders which had been paid into the Treasury. Then we carefully computed the interest on the unpaid balance, which, when added to the principal, shows the amount, or the total indebtedness of the county on the building fund.

Under the third division of our report your committee have labored under serious embarrassment. In this division we designed to show the indebtedness of the county in the form of Jury certificates, but it appears on inquiry of Mr. Light that a record of a very small part of the jury certificates issued had been kept, consequently your committee had no resort left but to ascertain the amount of which a record had been kept by the present clerk, and then refer to the whole mass of cancelled county paper now in the archives of the county. From this mass, where county orders, building fund orders, jury certificates, county clerk and county commissioners certificates, etc., etc., are in wild confusion mingled, we have, by carefully unfolding each package and paper separately, of the thousands there found, been able to figure up the whole amount of jury certificates already paid. From this amount we have deducted the amount of which a record has been kept, and thereby shown the sum cancelled, which had never been recorded; and your committee would here add, only, however, as a presumption of their own, that as these certificates are usually issued in small sums and scattered generally throughout the county, they have mostly found their way back to the county treasury, and are not to any great extent a source of county indebtedness.

The following is a tabular view of the revenue fund as at present existing, and coming under the first provision of the foregoing report:

Whole amount of revenue orders issued.....	\$21,591 21	
Whole amount of revenue orders paid.....	13,945 41	
		\$7,645 80
Interest on this balance since presented for payment.....		1,359 16

Total indebtedness.....		\$9,004 96

Under the second division of the report we present the present condition of the Building Fund orders:

Whole amount of building fund orders issued up to present time.....	\$17,819 83	
Whole amount of building fund orders paid.....	6,647 75	\$11,172 08
Interest on unpaid balance.....		6,809 13

Total amount of building account indebtedness		\$17,981 21

RECAPITULATION.

Whole indebtedness on revenue account.....	\$9,004 96
Whole indebtedness on building fund.....	17,981 21

Total indebtedness on both funds.....	\$26,986 17
Add amount of indebtedness of county commissioners and clerks certificates.....	939 65

Total indebtedness of county aside from jury certificates.....	\$27,925 82
Against this indebtedness we have notes and obligations and interest in favor of county in hands of clerks, amounting to.....	\$2,084 90
Valuation of town lots unsold.....	4,260 00
Notes and interests in hands of Judge Ruggles.....	101 81
Due county from late Sheriff on delinquent tax list.....	118 06
Orders uncalled for in hands of clerk.....	105 67

Total assets.....	\$6,670 44

Under the third division of this report we present the following view of the jury certificates, unsatisfactory and imperfect as it may be:

Whole amount of jury certificates issued of which a record has been kept up to Nov. 30, 1850.....	\$1,467 80
Whole amount of jury certificates paid into the treasury and cancelled from 1837 to November, 1850.....	2,767 38

	\$4,235 18

From this amount deduct recorded certificates, and we find a balance of [\$1,299.55, of which no record has been kept. Then by adding the amount of certificates recorded, to those already cancelled, and we have a total amount of \$4,235.18, as above.

Your committee would further report that from the thorough examination they have given this part of the duty assigned them, they have come to the conclusion that by far the greatest part of the jury certificates issued by the clerk of the Circuit Court previous to a record being kept, are paid. Of those issued under the administration of the present clerk, about one fourth only have been cancelled. One fourth of \$1,467.80 is \$366.95; this amount taken from the whole amount recorded, leaves a balance against the county of jury certificates unpaid of \$1,100.85.

In conclusion, your committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

That the treasurer of Ogle County be instructed by the Board of Supervisors to keep a separate and distinct account of the species of funds paid into the treasury, viz.: Cash, Revenue Orders, Building Fund Orders, Certificates of County Commissioners, and Clerks and Jury Certificates, each separate and distinct, and on separate pages; also, that the County Clerk be instructed to file each of the foregoing species of county paper, when cancelled, in his office, in separate parcels.

The adoption of the above resolutions, in the opinion of your committee, would hereafter avoid confusion and greatly facilitate reference to the state of the affairs of the county.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. W. WADSWORTH.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

The report was adopted and ordered to be prepared by the county attorney and printed in the Mount Morris *Gazette*.

Thus was inaugurated county management under the township system.

It would be as unprofitable as unnecessary to present in detail the numerous orders, reports, resolutions, etc., etc., of the board of supervisors. Among so many men, their proceedings partake a good deal of the nature of a legislature. There are always some cool business heads, as well as a good many glib tongues. Some of them are practical, industrious workers—others are of the “buncombe” order, and always ready to make a speech or voluminous report, more to be heard and read of men, than for real, practical usefulness to their constituency and the taxpayers. This is in no wise derogatory to their characters as men, for they can't help it. They were born so. It has always been and always will be. In the Congress of the United States, in state legislatures, a few men do the work, a few others do the talking—make the speeches. This is neither romance nor elaboration, but solid history, sustained by facts as old as civilized government.

Thirteen years have now come and gone since the independence of Ogle County was recognized by an act of the legislature. In these years the wild prairies—erst the home of the red men—had been reduced to farm tillage, and evidences of wealth, intelligence, comfort and refinement were to be seen in every direction. Indian trails had given way to state and county roads; villages, churches and school-houses had sprung up on the “old camp grounds” of the Pottawattomies and their kindred tribes of men, native to the beautiful valleys of Rock River and its tributaries. “Claims” upon which the hardy pioneers had settled long before the government surveyors had disturbed the grasses and flowers that grew in great profusion with jacob-staff and chain, as they defied township and section lines, and established section corners, had been “proved up,” and with a guaranty from Uncle Sam, the occupants were “monarchs of all they surveyed.” In peaceable possession of their lands and their homes, the outlaws expelled from the country, their lands rich and productive, the people of Ogle could well afford to be joyous and happy. What if their

pioneer days were often full of hardship, toil, exposure and want; the worst was over. These years of trial had brought them comfort and plenty, and the future was bright with hope and full of promise. Since then (1850) twenty-eight more years have come and gone, each of them adding to the population, wealth and intelligence of the people, until the county has come to rank among the richest and most populous in the great State of Illinois—a proud monument to the memory of the brave and heroic Ogle, whose coolness and courage at the head of his command during the siege of Fort Henry, rendered him so conspicuous among the other fearless officers by whom he was surrounded, and in whose honor the county was named.

As elsewhere stated, Isaac Chambers was the first white man to claim a habitation within the limits of what is now Ogle County, having come to White Oak Grove, about one half mile west of the present village of Forreston, in the early Spring of 1830. We are not advised whether he made a claim there or not, but if he did, he soon abandoned it, for a site ten miles south, at *Nanusha*, or Buffalo Grove, where John Ankeney had made a claim by marking some trees early the same season. While it is an admitted fact that Isaac Chambers and family were the first actual settlers, it is an open question whether he or Ankeney made the first claim, but the preponderance of evidence seems to be in favor of Ankeney. Ankeney, as our readers will remember, had come up from some part of Southern Illinois, and after making his claim as mentioned above, returned to his family. Chambers must have been at White Oak Grove about the same time, but we have no evidence that he made any claim before he moved down to Buffalo Grove, where, by chance, he selected the claim that Ankeney had marked. He was probably entirely ignorant of the fact that he was "jumping" a claim, or that any other white man had ever disturbed the native wildness by his presence. Other settlers in that neighborhood followed from year to year. In 1831 there were enough voters to entitle them to an election precinct, and in 1831 the county commissioners of Jo Daviess erected the Buffalo Grove precinct. From Buffalo Grove the settlements extended to other parts of the country from time to time, the settlers all occupying claims under claim-emption laws of congress, until the lands were surveyed and thrown upon the market. Fourteen townships of land east of the third principal meridian were open to sale at the United States land office at Galena, October 29, 1839. These townships included the land in what is now White Rock and Scott Townships, where the first lands in the northern district were sold. The first tract offered was the east half of the northeast quarter of section 1, town 41, range 1 east, and so on throughout the section. For the unoccupied lands there were no bidders. The first tract sold was bid in by Thomas O. Young, agent for the settlers, for Jacob Wickhizer, and included the east half of the northwest quarter, and the west half of the northeast quarter of section five, town forty-one, range one, east of the third principal meridian.

The lands west of the third principal meridian, within the present County of Ogle, were not open to sale until the Summer of 1843, and none of the lands became subject to taxation until five years after date of purchase.

Adjustment of Land Claims.—It may seem strange to the people of the present that, with nothing but claim titles to their homes, there were not more serious differences between the settlers than there appears to have been. In point of fact, there was but little legal law in the country from

the time when Chambers and Ankeney settled here, in 1830, up to the time when Ogle County was set off from Jo Daviess County, in 1837, and the machinery of the county set in motion. It is very true that the courts were open at Galena, but it must be remembered that the distance between Galena and Oregon was a two days' journey. There were no railroads then, and horseback or wagon conveyance, where settlers had horses or wagons, was the only means of travel, unless men went on foot. A visit to Galena and return, required the largest part of a week. Few settlers could well spare that much time from their claims and homes. They would rather bear with patience impositions that would now seem outrageous, than go to Galena to go to law. Only the more aggravated cases were ever sought to be redressed by statutory provisions. There was but little lawing in those days. The people were bound together by a community of interests, and essayed to govern themselves and protect each other upon the principle of the golden rule—"As ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." Very few claim disputes ever found their way into the courts for settlement and adjudication. The settlers were sovereign, and made their own claim laws and regulations.

To give the reader an idea of how the pioneer settlers protected the claim rights of each other, we present the following constitution and by-laws of the Oregon Claim Society, which was adopted on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1839 (two years after the County of Ogle was organized), and which was placed at our disposal by Hon. James V. Gale.

Preliminary to the adoption of this constitution, a meeting of settlers met in Oregon at the date above quoted, when Dr. William J. Mix was called to the chair, and D. H. T. Moss appointed secretary of the meeting. Spooner Ruggles, of Grand de Tour Precinct; Edwin S. Leland and James V. Gale, of Oregon Precinct; Samuel M. Hitt and David Worden, of Boston Precinct; Aaron Payne and Ephraim Page, of Bloomingville Precinct; David Reed and Channey Blodgett, of Brooklyn Precinct, and Enoch Wood and Jacob Perry, of Washington Precinct, were appointed a committee to report amendments to the rules and regulations previously adopted and in force among the settlers and land claimants. After due deliberation, the committee reported the following:

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE OREGON CLAIM SOCIETY.

ARTICLE 1. This society shall be called the Oregon Claim Protecting Society.

ARTICLE 2. Its officers shall consist of a president, secretary, and three referees in each of the following precincts, viz.: Oregon, Grand de Tour, Bloomingville, Brooklyn, Boston and Washington, and two directors and one marshal in each of said precincts.

ARTICLE 3. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at the meetings of the society, and to direct the secretary to issue notices for special meetings. In case of his absence, the society may elect a president *pro tem*.

ARTICLE 4. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the society, to receive and record the claims of its members, designating accurately on a plat the metes and bounds of said claims, to record such title papers as may be handed in by the members, awards of arbitration and referees, to issue such notices, and perform such other duties as shall hereinafter be required of him.

ARTICLE 5. It shall be the duty of each director, when ever any member shall apply to him for a trial of any dispute between him, the said member, and any other individual in relation to a claim, to appoint three disinterested persons who shall not be relatives of either of the contending parties, or residents of the same precinct in which either of them reside, arbitrators to hear and determine said controversy, and shall furnish the secretary with a certificate of the names of the persons so selected by him, who shall thereupon issue a written notice to the adverse party informing him of the time and place of trial, and duly specifying the claim, demand or subject matter in difference to be adjusted, and also a notice in writing informing the arbitrators of the time and place of trial, which said notice



A. S. Babcock

ATTORNEY AT LAW
PROPRIETOR OF THE OGLE CO. ABSTRACT OFFICE
OREGON



shall be served upon said arbitrators and adverse party at least one week before the day of trial.

ARTICLE 6. Said arbitrators, after receiving satisfactory evidence that due notice has been given as mentioned in Article 5th (unless good cause shall be shown by one of said parties for a continuance) shall, at the time and place appointed, proceed to hear and determine the case according to the evidence produced, and according to their best skill and judgment. In case one of said arbitrators shall be absent, the two present shall have power to fill the vacancy in their board with a fair and impartial man, in nowise related to either of said parties. After said arbitrators shall have made out their award, which shall clearly and explicitly describe the premises and damages and cost awarded, together with the names of the parties, and bear date on the day of the trial, they shall forward the same to the secretary to be by him recorded.

ARTICLE 7. If either of said parties shall be disappointed with the decision of said arbitrators, he shall have the right to an appeal from the decision of said arbitrators, by giving notice thereof to the secretary within five days next after the trial, to a tribunal to be constituted in the following manner, viz.: The secretary shall select by lot five of the eighteen referees, appointed officers of this society, who shall have final and conclusive jurisdiction of all controversies in regard to claims. Whenever the secretary shall renew the notice that an appeal is claimed, he shall select said board of referees by lot as aforesaid, and shall give to the party claiming the appeal a notice in writing to be served upon the adverse party, informing him that an appeal has been taken, and of the time and place of trial before the referees. Also, a notice in writing informing the referees of the time and place of trial, to be served upon said referees and adverse party at least one week before the day of trial. The notice to the referees shall inform them of the subject matter in difference, mentioned in the notice to the adverse party, of the trial before the arbitrators, to which they shall confine themselves in the trial before them.

ARTICLE 8. Said referees, after receiving satisfactory evidence that due notice has been given as mentioned in Article 7th (unless good cause shall be shown for a continuance) shall proceed to hear and determine the controversy between said parties according to the evidence, and according to the best of their skill and judgment.

If not more than two of said referees shall be absent, those present shall have power to fill the vacancy in their board by calling in the nearest one or two to be found of the other referees mentioned as officers of this society; but three of said referees shall have power to try and decide an application for a continuance. After the trial has been decided, it shall be the duty of said board of referees to make out their award containing the names of the parties, and clearly describing the premises, damages and costs awarded, and forward the same to the secretary for record.

ARTICLE 9. In all trials, either before the arbitrators or referees, a decision may be made by a majority, and if an appeal be not taken from the decision of the arbitrators as heretofore mentioned, their decision shall be final and conclusive.

ARTICLE 10. There shall be allowed to said arbitrators for their services, two dollars per day, and to said referees three dollars per day, and to the secretary the following fees, viz.: For making an entry of a claim upon the plat, twenty-five cents; for each notice in writing, twelve and a half cents; for recording instruments of writing, the same fee as allowed to county recorders for similar services, to be advanced by the party or person claiming their services, except in case of a continuance, in which case the party asking for the continuance shall pay the costs occasioned thereby.

ARTICLE 11. In all trials the successful party shall recover his costs (except the cost of a continuance, which shall in all cases be paid by the party on whose motion the continuance is granted). And in all trials before the referees, if the party in whose favor they decide has advanced money to pay the costs, and the adverse party shall neglect or refuse to pay said money so advanced by said successful party, the said referees shall have power, and it shall be their duty to award to said party in whose favor they decide, such timber, stone or part of the claim of said unsuccessful party, not protected by law, as they deem sufficient.

ARTICLE 12. It shall be the duty of the marshals when the rules and regulations of this society are violated, to call upon any one of the members to aid in enforcing them; and all members when notified so to do by either of said marshals, shall turn out and enforce an observance of them or protect their rights of membership, unless a reasonable excuse shall be offered.

ARTICLE 13. If any member of the society shall be desirous of having but one trial of a matter in difference between himself and another individual, in relation to a claim which shall be final and conclusive, he may obtain a hearing before the Board of Referees in the following manner, viz.: He shall make application to the secretary therefor, whose duty it shall be to select said board in a manner heretofore provided in Article 7, and shall thereupon issue a notice of writing, informing the adverse party and Board of Referees of the time and place of trial; which said notice shall be served upon said adverse party and upon each of said referees, at least one week before the day of trial. The notice to the ad-

verse party shall clearly specify the demand or matter in difference to be tried. The trial to be conducted in the same manner heretofore pointed out in Article 8, and the amount to be made out in the same manner and forwarded to the secretary for record.

ARTICLE 14. This society will in no instance countenance any individual in trespassing upon the claims of another; but, any individual not having a claim of his own, and becoming a member of this society, who shall feel himself aggrieved by another person unjustly holding a claim of unreasonable size, may make application to a director who shall proceed in the manner heretofore pointed out in Article 5, or if he shall prefer to have but one trial, and that by the Board of Referees, he shall apply to the secretary, as pointed out in Article 13; whereupon said director or secretary shall proceed as heretofore directed in said article, and if on the trial it shall appear to the arbitrators or referees that said claim is under all the circumstances of the case of unreasonable size and unjust, they shall award to said person so claiming a trial, a part of said claim exceeding in no case three hundred and twenty acres; such proportion of which shall be prairie, and such timber as in their judgment shall seem right. If said trial shall in the first instance be had before the arbitrators, either party may appeal in the manner heretofore described. In case of a complaint being made as mentioned in this article, the arbitrators or referees as the case may be, shall not award to said complainant any partition of the claim of another actually under improvement, or any portion of the timber actually necessary, taking into consideration the amount of improved prairie.

ARTICLE 15. It shall be the duty of the members of this Society, to hand in to the Secretary for record a plat of their claims within three months, in order that it may be easily ascertained what is, and what is not claimed; and in order that all disputes may be settled as soon as possible, and before the land sales, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to ascertain and inform the parties when the plat of different members cover the same parcel of land, that the difficulty may be settled by members on trial, and adjusted in the manner heretofore described; and if any member shall neglect or refuse to have his claim recorded within said three months, this society will not consider such members entitled to its protection.

ARTICLE 16. All arbitrations had and determined, either under the rules and regulations of this Society, or by arbitrators mutually chosen by the parties, shall be deemed final and conclusive.

ARTICLE 17. Any individual who shall have been in peaceable possession of any claim, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres, by residence thereon for the term of six months, shall not be disturbed in his said possession, and it shall in all trials be evidence that the claim is his.

ARTICLE 18. In all cases of complaint by a member, that the claim of another is unjust and of unreasonable size, when the person in whose name the claim is holden shall reside without the limits of this Society, the said party making application of a trial, shall cause three copies of the notice to the adverse party, given him by the Secretary, to be posted up, two weeks successively next before the day of trial, a copy at the house of the nearest settler to the premises. Whereupon the arbitrators or referees shall proceed in the manner heretofore pointed out.

ARTICLE 19. All unoccupied and unimproved Congress land, owned by individuals residing without the limits of this Society, on which there are no valuable improvements or marks of claim except hacking in the timber, stakes set in the prairie or furrow round it, unless the same shall have been *bona fide* purchased for a valuable consideration, by a person intending to settle on the same, shall no longer be considered a claim, but may be occupied by any person who may see fit to settle on it, and in case said claim shall have been *bona fide* purchased by a person intending to reside on it, unless said purchaser shall remove to and settle within the limits of this Society within six months, or shall within said time make improvements at least to the value of fifty dollars on each half section, the same shall be considered open for settlement, but no person settling upon land situated as herein mentioned shall be entitled to claim more than three hundred and twenty acres, not more than eighty acres of which shall be timber, provided there be prairie enough to make out the half section.

ARTICLE 20. This Society deems itself bound to protect all claims *bona fide* purchased for a valuable consideration and owned by residents within the limits of this Society.

ARTICLE 21. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society, on the second Monday of June for the election of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The members of this Society hereby pledge themselves to be at all times ready to aid and support each other in carrying into effect its rules and regulations and to support each other at the land sales, by preventing all bidding upon the claims of any member thereof.

All the rules and regulations of the Claim Protecting Society adopted at Oregon on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1836, not inconsistent with the above, are still in force and adopted.

The society then proceeded to the election of officers, as follows:

President.—Dr. William J. Mix, of Oregon; *Secretary*—Edwin S. Leland, of Oregon.

Referees.—William J. Mix, Sewell Butterfield and Martin C. Hill, of Oregon; David Reed, Harvey Jewett and Alden, of Brooklyn; Erastus D. Hubbell, Cyrus Chamberlin and Cotton, of Grand de Tour; Aaron Payne, Joseph Sanford and Dauphin Brown, of Bloomingville; Isaac Rosenerans, Jehiel Day and Enoch Wood, of Washington; Martin Reynolds, S. M. Hitt and B. Worden, of Boston.

Directors.—James V. Gale and D. H. T. Moss, of Oregon; David Reed and Harvey Jewett, of Brooklyn; Moore and Prichard, of Grand de Tour; Joseph Sanford and Wm. Wilkenson, of Bloomingville; R. Aikins and B. Rathburn, of Washington; D. Stover and Hestand of Boston, Moore and Prichard, of Grand de Tour.

Marshals.—Jno. Waggoner, of Oregon; C. Blodgett, of Brooklyn; J. C. H., of Grand de Tour; Simon Spaulding of Bloomingville; Riley Paddock, of Washington; Nathan Swingley, of Boston.

The old record from which the above is copied bears the names of sixty of the old pioneers of the "times that tried men's souls," "when this country was new"—who came here before the Indians were gone—markets and stores many miles away—who lived on such game as the wilds afforded for meat, beans, etc., with an occasional "mess" of potatoes, and now and then a "corn dodger," until their strong arms and brave hearts reduced the prairie sod to productive tillage—then they began to live as they and their parents lived in the states from which they came.

Dr. Wm. J. Mix,
Edwin S. Leland,
Jacob Rice,
Joshua Rice,
Elias Thomas,
John Rice,
Stephen Bemis,
C. Burr Artz,
Thomas Hinkle,
John Waggoner,
Daniel Stover,
Balka Niehoff,
John M. Hinkle,
John Collier,
John Stover,
Michael McVey,
Spooner Ruggles,
C. W. Babbett,
Louis Burner,
John Acker,

Christian Mangel,
D. Babbett,
Henry Williams,
Asa Whitehead,
P. C. Whitehead,
Sam Mitchell,
Thos. Medford,
E. M. Sheller,
Columbus S. Marshall,
M. Perry,
James M. Knox,
D. H. T. Moss,
Isaac Trask,
Henry Hestand,
J. W. Shaw,
Sewell Butterfield,
Riley Paddock,
Enoch Wood,
Ben Hestand,
N. B. Royce,

E. Stover,
E. H. Baker,
Isaac Lansdell,
John Fridley,
Henry Waggoner,
Eben Rogers,
David Hunter,
Geo. Griswold,
John Timmerman,
Jere. Payne,
Wm. Sanderson,
Cyrus Chamberlin,
James V. Gale,
Henry Wright,
John L. Stewart,
John Frantz,
Oliver W. Kellogg,
E. J. Linscot,
Daniel Day,
Jos. B. Henshaw.

Two principal reasons conspired to render a combination of this character necessary. First, there was a class of men, void of character and honesty, who were *professional* claim jumpers. They came in after the "ice was broken," and sought to take forcible possession of claims which rightfully belonged to others. Second, as the time for the land sales came on, capitalists and land speculators, only different from claim jumpers in that they had more money, commenced to plan and scheme to buy up large tracts of land, including the improvements settlers had made, by out-bidding the pioneer occupants. Both the claim jumpers and the speculators were justly regarded as natural enemies to the settlers, and hence the latter formed a "ring," if it may be so called, to protect each other, and who can honestly maintain that they were not right.

After this digression we return to the Supervisors record, to notice a few more orders and resolutions, when we will pass to the consideration of other matters.

The educational interests of the county were earnestly and carefully guarded from the time when first there were children enough to form a school, and the precedents established by the early county authorities in this regard, have been zealously followed and maintained until the schools of Ogle County outrank the schools of any other in the state.

As early as January, 1852, the county legislators or Board of Supervisors, introduced and adopted a resolution providing for a series of lectures on education in the several schools districts of the county, as follows:

Resolved, That the school commissioner of Ogle County be, and is hereby authorized to visit the schools of the several towns of the county for the purpose of promoting the cause of education by delivering lectures or otherwise, during the present year, and that he be paid two dollars per day by the county for the time actually employed in such service; *provided* the time so employed by him shall not exceed fifty days.

An amendment was offered providing that the time should not exceed thirty days, but the amendment was lost, and the resolution, as originally drawn, was adopted.

This was probably the first movement of the kind undertaken in the state; that it was a movement in the right direction can not be gainsaid. It was time and money well employed, as the present proud position of the schools amply testifies. It was the beginning of that fostering care, which, carefully followed, won for the Ogle County schools a Centennial medal in 1876, of which more will be said in a special educational section.

September 14, 1853, the liquor license question again came before the Board of Supervisors in the form of a petition bearing 1,723 signatures asking the board to adopt a retail license resolution or order. With a large class of people at that time this question seems to have been considered as a vital and important one, and to have kept the public mind in an almost continued state of agitation and unrest. The petition, however, on motion, was laid on the table, and so far as the records show, was never again called up.

September, 1856, the Board of Supervisors inaugurated measures to secure the erection of a fire-proof building for the use of the several county officers, resulting in the building of the two small concerns at the northeast corner and the southeast corner of the public square. Messrs. Rood, Wood and Williams were appointed to make estimates for the erection of the same. On the 5th of March, 1857, a resolution was presented providing for the erection of two buildings instead of one. The resolution was adopted, and on the 7th of March a new building committee (composed of Messrs. Potwine, Baker and Rood) was appointed to superintend their erection. A final settlement for these buildings was not made for a year or two after their completion in consequence of a difference of opinion between the supervisors and the builders, the former maintaining that the buildings were not finished according to the contract requirements. The differences were finally adjusted, however, without resort to the courts of law, and the buildings accepted and paid for.

So far as the proceedings of the county commissioners, the county court and the board of supervisors are concerned, we have carefully traced the more important of their acts to the present. There are some things, however, such as the building of the bridge across Rock River, the county's

connection with railroad enterprises, etc., that are treated under separate headings, and their history will be found in appropriate sections, and will be found full of interest, an interest that will increase with the increase of years. This part of our undertaking so far completed, we turn back to the earlier records to reproduce some miscellaneous records that are not without historical value. When we have disposed of these, we will take up circuit court affairs, the history of the Reign of Terror and Outlawry endured by this people for a period of ten years or more, culminating in the organization of a Vigilance committee, the killing of the Driscolls, etc., after which will take up the War Record of the county—a record of which every man and woman of the county has just reason to be proud.

MISCELLANEOUS COUNTY COURT RECORDS.

The first marriage license issued from the county court was to Mr. Horace Thompson and Miss Eliza Ann McKinney. The license was dated January 31, 1831, and was signed "Smith Gilbraith, clerk, by J. P. Dixon, deputy clerk." The certificate of marriage was returned on the 12th day of February following, by John Thomas, who certified that he solemnized their marriage on the 7th day of February, 1837.

The first probate order on record related to the estate of Peter Meyer, deceased. This order was dated June 10, but the year was omitted. From the fact, however, that on the 31st day of July, 1840, Jacob Meyer and Mary Meyer, widow of Peter Meyer, were appointed guardians of the persons and effects of Peter Meyer, it is presumable that the order first quoted was made June 10, 1840.

The device for the circuit court seal was adopted at a session of the County Commissioners Court held in August, 1840. The device is thus described on the records: "Clouds above, from which is thrust an illuminated hand holding the scales of justice, and the words, 'Circuit Court, Ogle County.'"

The First Will.—County of Ogle and State of Illinois. In the matter of the estate of Alexander Irvine, deceased. Last Will and Testament:

I, Alexander Irvine, of the County of Ogle and State of Illinois, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament, in manner and form following, that is to say:

First. That it is my Will that my funeral expenses, and all my just debts be fully paid.

Second. I give and devise to my eldest son, Joseph W. Irvine, all that tract of land lying eighty rods on the river, south of Cyril James' line, and north to the line of Wm. Wilkerson, being about two miles, containing nearly half a section; also, money to enter, or pay for said tract of land, and to his heirs and assigns forever.

Third. I give and devise one thousand dollars to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be paid in forty years from date, without interest.

Fourth. I give, and devise, and bequeath to my beloved wife, Clarisa Irvine, all the remainder of my property, both in this State and elsewhere, to distribute as she sees fit or best. And further, it is my desire that my son Joseph have a general superintendence of said property if he is willing. And lastly, I hereby constitute and appoint my wife, Clarisa Irvine, and my son, Joseph W. Irvine, and my friend, Horace Miller, to be the executors for this my last Will and Testament, revoking and annulling all former wills by me made, and ratifying and confirming this and no other, to be my last Will and Testament.

In testimony whereof I have hereby set my hand and seal, this twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. 1840. (Signed) ALEXANDER IRVINE.

Signed, published and delivered by the above named Alexander Irvine, as and for his last Will and Testament, in presence of us, who, at his request, have signed our names as witnesses to the same.

J. M. RUSSEL,
CYRIL JAMES.

Done before me, at the house of Alexander Irvine, this 24th day of August, A. D. 1840.
A. WILBER, J. P.

I, Alexander Irvine, do further devise and give to Andrew Meatester, when he becomes of age, eighty acres of land, to be situated with wood sufficient to make him a small farm; *provided*, he, Andrew Meatester, has not been put to learn some useful trade, and to his heirs and assigns forever.

A true record of the original, as entered by me this the 9th day of January, A. D. 1841.
WM. J. MIX, *Probate Justice*.

Farmer's Hydraulic Company.—This company was organized early in 1851. The object of the company is recited in the following instrument, which is duly recorded :

BYRON, February 21, 1850.

We the undersigned, for the purpose of erecting a dam across Rock River, between the mouth of Stillman's Creek and the south line of section ten, in town twenty-five, range eleven east of the fourth principal meridian, under the act of the legislature of 1849, entitled "an act for the improvement of navigation on Rock River, and the production of hydraulic power," have formed ourselves into a company under the name and style of the Farmer's Hydraulic Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000, and do agree to take the number of shares set opposite our names in the capital stock of said company, and to pay therefor to the treasurer of said company, the sum of \$25 for each share of said stock set opposite our names, respectively, in such manners and proportions, and at such times as the Board of Directors of said company may from time to time direct: D. & A. T. Brown, 40 shares; Seth Noble, 40; Wm. R. Morley, 11; A. E. Hurd, 30; J. M. Bradley, 20; Wm. H. Ferguson, 30; Joshua White, 40; William Spackman, 40; P. T. Kimball, 40; F. A. Smith, 40; A. Woodburn, 40; Harry Spaulding, 4; Norton B. Royce, 15; A. L. Johnson, 6; J. L. Spaulding, 20; H. Wilder, 16; J. B. Moffett, 5; M. M. York, 5; Woodhull Heteu, 5; Liberty Ruggles, 8; Dudley Wood, 20; Peter Strang, 6; M. D. Johnson, 4; William H. Fuller, 5; William C. Dunning, 10; Silas St. John Mix, 30; J. M. Irvine, 12; A. M. Campbell, 10; C. C. Bradley, 5; P. Burke, 20; Jos. Johnson, 20; L. L. Case, 10; J. Gerber, 20; J. D. Sperry, 6; J. M. Russell, 16; Hamilton Norton, 2; Nathaniel Belknap, 10; John Arny, 10; David Lewis, 40; A. M. Trumbull, 10; A. G. Spaulding, 10; Mathias Dunning, 10; R. C. Brayton, 6; Charles Fisher, 8; Total shares, 755.

This entry is followed by the certificate of incorporation, duly acknowledged. Officers were elected, and on the 4th of September, 1850, an order was entered granting leave to the company to build the necessary dam, race, etc. Subsequently, the improvement commenced and partially completed, passed into the hands of a Chicago company by whom it is owned and controlled. This company meets once a year to elect officers, etc., and that is all. But little interest is taken in the development of the power here afforded. The time may come, however, when a little more life will be infused into the controlling corporation, and such improvements made as will render the water power at Byron the best and most productive in the state.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The twelfth section of the act of January 16, 1836, establishing Ogle County, constituted it a part of the sixth judicial circuit, and provided for terms of the circuit court to be held at such places as the county commissioners should designate, and that the circuit judge of the sixth judicial circuit should have power to fix the time for holding such court as, in his discretion, would best promote the public good. Under this provision the commissioners, on the 4th day of September, 1837, ordered that the county clerk inform all the county officers and circuit judges, that Dixon had been selected as the place of holding the circuit court until August, 1838.

The first term of the circuit court commenced on Monday, October 2, 1837. Hon. Dan Stone presiding. William W. Mudd was sheriff, and William J. Mix was deputy sheriff.

Benjamin T. Phelps presented his commission as clerk, signed by Judge Thomas C. Ford, judge of the sixth judicial district, before whom he

had taken the oath of office. Judge Ford also became bondsman for Mr. Phelps in the sum of \$2,000.

The grand jury at this term of the court was composed of the following named "good and true" citizens :

A. E. Hurd, L. O. Bryan, Asa G. Spaulding, Hugh Moore, Wm. A. Houser, John Dixon, Samuel Johnson, Stephen Fellows, James Clark, James V. Gale, William Wamsley, G. H. Wilcoxon, Corydin Dewey, Joseph Sawyer, E. Worthington, John Gilbraith, Brener Jarvis, Miller Dewey, I. Day and Ebenezer Seeley; John Dixon was appointed foreman.

The Record shows that a grand jury consisting of the following named "settlers," was chosen at the January term of the commissioners court (1837), but there are no records to show that they ever qualified as jurors.

John Whittaker, Andrew Sheppard, L. O. Bryan, Hugh Moore, Cyrus R. Miner, N. Morehouse, L. C. McClure, G. D. H. Wilcoxon, Samuel Johnston, James Clark, Leicester Everts, Wm. J. Mix, F. Cushman, Wm. Wamsley, Thomas Dexter, Corydin Dewey, John L. Fosdick. On the attached part (Whiteside): Wm. Dudley, E. Worthington, John Stokes, Ebenezer Seeley, and Wyatt Cantrell.

The following named settlers appeared as petit jurors:

P. Kimble, P. Norton, James L. Spaulding, R. Prichard, Jeremiah Whipple, Leonard Andrews, J. D. Pratt, Wm. Martin, A. Fender, Larkin Baker, Ezra Bond, S. S. Crowell, Elisha Doty, Stephen Hull, James McFarlin, Adolphus Bliss, Charles West, John Brown, R. B. Akin, and John P. Whidden.

Attached: A. R. Hamilton, J. G. Walker, Dr. Smith, H. Brint and Van J. Adams.

The first case tried in the circuit court was that of Robert Innes *v.* Jacob Reed, on a writ of replevin.

A jury consisting of P. Kimble, P. Norton, James Spaulding, L. Andrews, William Martin, Ezra Bond, S. S. Crowell, Stephen Hull, James McFarland, Adolphus Bliss, John Brown, and Richard B. Atkins, were "elected, tried and sworn."

The jury, after listening to the evidence and arguments of the counsel, retired to consider their verdict, and after remaining out a reasonable length of time returned a verdict finding for the plaintiff.

The first case of record was that of the People *v.* William K. Bridges and others, on a recognizance.

A motion to quash the indictment was entered by the defendant's attorney, and the court, after listening to the arguments of the counsel, entertained the motion and ordered that the defendants be acquitted and go thence without day.

On the fourth day of the term, the grand jury returned into court and presented the following indictments:

Asa Crook was indicted for corruption in office.

Wm. Cushman was indicted for arson.

Wm. W. Mudd, Sheriff, was indicted for palpable omission of duty.

Thomas and Louis Kerr were indicted for riot.

William H. Peyton was indicted for assault with intent to commit murder.

Preston Blevins was indicted for assault with intent to commit murder.

Wm. Southal was indicted for palpable omission of duty. In this case the jury declared him not guilty.

The grand jury, having no further business before them, were discharged.

The first divorce case was entered by Elizabeth McGoon, against Richard H. McGoon.

The first criminal trial of any note, was that of *The People v. John Porter*, charged with having in his possession, and attempting to pass counterfeit money. The case came up at the June term, 1839.

The following named gentlemen being sworn as jurors: Larkin Baker, Wm. P. Burroughs, Erastus G. Nichols, John Waggoner, John Wilson, Samuel Johnston, Moses T. Crowel, G. D. H. Wilcoxon, John M. Smith, David Maxwell, Robert E. Page and Joseph M. Wilson.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Porter was sentenced to two years and six months in the penitentiary at Alton, the first month to be passed in solitary confinement.

A motion for a new trial was entered, but was overruled.

Since October, 1837, the judges in regular succession have been: October, 1837, Dan Stone; January 17, 1839, Thomas Ford, Sixth Judicial Circuit, [Mr. Ford was afterwards (in August, 1842), elected Governor of the state, and served four years. He died at Peoria in 1850]; September 19, 1842, John D. Caton; May 7, 1849, Hugh Anderson; September 24, 1849, T. L. Dickey; April 1, 1850, Benjamin R. Sheldon; August 25, 1851, Ira O. Wilkinson; August 1, 1855, J. Wilson Drury; June 1, 1857, John V. Eustace; November 1, 1861, William W. Heaton; October, 1877, William Brown; January, 1878, Joseph M. Bailey.

Judge Eustace was elected in February, 1878, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge William W. Heaton.

After the outlaws were banished from the country by sending some of them to the penitentiary, and the summary execution of at least two others by an outraged and long-suffering people, the country settled down into remarkable quiet and obedience to law, since when there have been but very few cases, comparatively speaking, of a criminal nature. Murders have been of very rare occurrence, the first and most fiendish being that of Mr. John Campbell by the Driscoll gang on Sunday afternoon, June 27, 1841. The Driscoll gang were summarily disposed of within a very short time thereafter by the citizens, who rose *en masse*, and proceeded to the work of extermination. They commenced with the execution of John and William Driscoll. One hundred and twelve citizens, many of whom are now among the best and wealthiest, were indicted and tried for participation in this offense, but were acquitted by a jury of their countrymen. This was the most exciting trial ever had in the circuit court, and, perhaps, embraced the largest number of persons ever arraigned under one indictment in the United States. But of this more anon.

Since the organization of the county, in 1836, a period of time covering forty-two years, the records of the circuit court only show eight indictments for murder, seven of which were tried. The following is the record:

The first indictment was for the murder of the Driscoll's, of which mention is made above.

The Slater-Minor Murder.—Frederick R. Slater and Allen Minor were neighbors, living in the Town of Lynnville, on Killbuck Creek. A feud had existed between them for some time previous to the murder, and meeting on the 18th of September, 1850, the day the murder was committed,



Edwin S. Reed

COUNTY TREASURER
OREGON



a quarrel ensued, and it was supposed Slater killed Minor with a sled stake. Minor's body was found dead in a corn field the next day. Slater had been known to pass that way, and he was arrested on a charge of the murder. He was indicted at the August term, 1851, of the circuit court. The trial commenced August 25, 1851, and concluded September 5. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. H. B. Stillman, assisted by E. F. Dutcher and John A. Holland, conducted the prosecution. The defense was represented by H. A. Mix, Jason Marsh and B. C. Cook.

The Paul-Augustine Murder.—On the 23d of November, 1854, Andrew Paul was stabbed to death by August Augustine. Augustine was a tenant of Paul's, and had a crib of corn on Paul's place, and had gone after it. Paul refused to let him have the corn, when they engaged in a quarrel about the matter and came to blows. Paul struck Augustine on the head with a rail. Augustine then drew his knife and killed Paul, and then drove to Brookville and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Paul for assault. Augustine was indicted at the May term, 1855, and tried at the same term. The defense introduced the plea of insanity, claiming that the blow of the club had produced temporary insanity. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The following named gentlemen were interested in the case: For the prosecution, Wm. T. Miller, J. L. Loop and T. F. Goodhue; for the defense, H. A. Mix, Thomas J. Turner, E. F. Dutcher, David S. Pride, Robert C. Burchell and Miles B. Light.

Richard F. Tallman was indicted at the May term, 1856, for the murder of James W. Johnston, on the evening of the 21st day of February, 1856, by stabbing him in the groin. Johnson died in forty-eight hours. A quarrel ensued between them in the grocery store of Michael Nohe, and upon being told by Nohe that he would have no fighting there, they went out in the street, where the quarrel was renewed, and during the altercation, Tallman thrust a knife into Johnston. The trial took place at the October term, 1856. William T. Miller, prosecuting attorney, assisted by M. P. Sweet and R. C. Burchell, conducted the case for the people. Messrs. Joseph Sears, J. L. Loop, Joseph Knox and William W. Heaton defended. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and Tallman was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. He was pardoned out by Governor Bissell, after having served out one year of his sentence.

The next murder trial was on a change of venue from Carroll County, entitled the *People vs. Charles Slowey* for the murder of John Welsh.

Slowey had been for some time engaged in mining for lead ore, with his victim as a partner. They had sunk two shafts near their shanty, about two miles west of Mount Carroll, had taken out some ore, and had a prospect of getting more. At this time they both got on a drunken spree, and a few days thereafter the victim was found dead in one of the shafts. Investigation showed plainly that death was not the result of accident or suicide, as the death wound was evidently inflicted by a miner's pick. After a *post-mortem* examination by Dr. B. P. Miller and Dr. John L. Hostetter, Slowey was arrested and committed for the murder, and indicted, as above stated. The case was continued to the September term, 1860, of the Circuit Court, when a change of venue was taken to this county. He was tried in November of that year, at Oregon, and convicted of murder in the first degree. The court, Judge Eustace, for some reason, having granted a new trial, the people accepted the proposition of William T. Miller, Slowey's counsel—Slowey to plead guilty to manslaughter, and a sentence to the

penitentiary for ten years. This was accordingly done. Slowey died a few weeks after getting to the penitentiary, the information being that his brain was badly diseased. The general impression, however, came to prevail that his disease of the brain was the result of cold head-baths, employed as punishment for breach of discipline.

Samantha Dildine was indicted at the March term, 1860, for the murder of a new born male (illegitimate) child. March 19, 1861, the court ordered that the case be continued for service. The woman was spirited away by her friends, and thus the matter ended.

Robert Livingston was indicted at the March term, 1861, for the supposed murder of his wife, by poison. McCartney and Burchell prosecuted, and Messrs. Dutcher, Campbell and Carpenter defended. The jury disagreed. A change of venue was granted the defendant to Lee County. The physician who made the chemical analysis went into the army, and in some manner Livingston was bailed out, and also enlisted in the service, and the case was dismissed.

The last indictment for murder was that of *The People v. Thomas Padgett, David B. Stiles, William Colditz, Thomas Skelton, John A. Huges, Henry Miller, Levi Schoonmaker and Sebra B. Read*, who were indicted at the June term, 1862, for the murder of Thomas Burke, at Rochelle, by hanging. This offense occurred during the war, when party spirit ran high. Some warehouses had been burned, and there was apparently ample proof of Burke's guilt. The case was tried at the June term, 1862, of the Circuit Court. David McCartney and John V. Eustace prosecuted, and E. F. Dutcher, M. D. Hathaway and R. C. Burchell managed the case for the defense. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

PRAIRIE PIRATES.

In the preceding pages of this book frequent reference is made to the outrages of a combination of outlaws—horse thieves, counterfeiters and murderers—that fastened themselves upon the country of the Rock River Valley about the year 1835. About the confines of American civilization there has always hovered, like scouts before the march of an invading army, a swarm of bold, enterprising, adventurous criminals. The broad, untrodden prairies, the trackless forests, the rivers, unbroken by the keels of commerce, furnished admirable refuge for those whose crimes drove them from companionship with the honest and law-abiding. Hovering there, where courts and civil processes could afford but a weak bulwark of protection against their evil and dishonest purposes and practices, the temptation to prey upon the comparatively unprotected sons of toil, rather than to gain a livelihood by the slow process of peaceful industry, has proved too strong to be resisted. Some of these reckless characters sought the outskirts of advancing settlements for the express purpose of theft and robbery; some, because they dare not remain within reach of efficient laws; others, of limited means, but ambitious to secure homes of their own, and with honesty of purpose, exchanged the comforts and protection of law afforded by the old settled and populous districts for life on the frontiers, and not finding all that their fancy painted, were tempted into crime by apparent immunity from punishment. In all new countries the proportion of the dishonest and criminal has been greater than in the older and better regulated communities where courts are permanently established and the avenues of

escape from punishment for wrong-doing more securely guarded. This was notably and particularly the case in the early settlement of Ogle and adjoining counties.

At the time of which we write, and for a number of years afterwards, a strong and well-organized band of desperadoes held almost undisputed and unobstructed dominion throughout this whole region of country, and very few of the honest settlers were fortunate enough to preserve all their property from being swept into the meshes of the net-work these land pirates had spread around them. Good horses and their equipments were the most easily captured and most readily concealed, and consequently the most coveted by the outlaws, as well as the most unsafe property the settlers could hold. Owners of fast or really good horses never presumed to leave them unguarded for a single night, unless the stable was doubly locked and barred, and a faithful dog either left within the stable or at the stable door; and often times the owners would sleep in the stable with their trusty rifles by their side, while no man ever thought of going to his stable or his wood pile after nightfall without his gun.

The leaders of this gang of cut throats were among the first settlers of the county, and as a consequence, had the choice of locations. Among the most prominent and daring of the number were John Driscoll, William and David Driscoll, his sons; John Brodie and three of his sons, John, Stephen and Hugh; Samuel Aikens and three sons, Richard, Charles and Thomas; William K. Bridge and Norton B. Royce.

These men were the representative characters of the gang—the executive managers who planned, guided, directed and controlled the movements of the combination; concealed them when danger threatened; nursed them when sick; rested them when worn down by fatigue and forced marches; furnished hiding-places for their stolen booty; shared in the spoils and proceeds, and under cover of darkness, and intricate and devious ways of travel, known only to themselves and subordinates, transferred stolen horses from station to station—for it came to be known as a well-established fact that they had stations, and agents, and watchmen scattered throughout the country at convenient distances, and signals and pass-words to assist and govern them in all their nefarious transactions.

The operations of the gang extended from one end of the country to the other—from Texas, up through the Indian Territory, Arkansas, Missouri and Illinois, to Wisconsin; from the Ohio River, at Pittsburgh, through the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, to the Missouri River—as far as civilization extended. Their hands and depredations were directed against society everywhere, and they preyed upon the substance of honest toilers, merchants and business men, with reckless and daring impunity, sparing no one who was not in some way allied with their murder-stained combination.

Besides the names quoted as local members and chiefs of the robber confederacy, there were many others of less prominence—*tools* and *aids-de-camp*—ready subordinates of the commanders-in-chief, but all the more dangerous because of their slavery to the men that governed and the oaths that bound them together, and by which their lives were held in forfeit when they failed to obey the commands of their superiors in power.

John Driscoll, who was recognized by the honest settlers as the general-in-chief of the plundering band, came from Ohio in 1835, and settled on Killbuck Creek, in Monroe Township. It has been said that he

named that creek in honor of a stream bearing the same name in the Ohio county in which he lived. And it is further said that when he came here he came directly from the penitentiary at Columbus, to which prison he had been sentenced for a number of years for some crime committed against the laws of that state. It has also been said that he escaped from that penitentiary some eighteen months before his term of sentence expired, so that he was in no sense a pardoned citizen or a "ticket-of-leave man," but an escaped convict. In many respects old John Driscoll is reported to have been a most remarkable man, both in *physique*, intellect, coolness and courage. One who knew him well, and who participated in his execution, thus describes him as he stood in the presence of five hundred outraged and indignant people on the day of his summary execution, Tuesday, June 29, 1841.

"He was upwards of six feet in height, slightly inclined to corpulency, and would have weighed about two hundred pounds. He was all muscle and sinew, and every way the most powerfully built man in all that crowd of half a thousand men. His face was the only repulsive feature about old John Driscoll, and this repulsiveness was occasioned by the loss of a part of his nose, which had been bitten off some years before in a fight with some human ghoul. His hair was iron gray and coarse; his eyebrows heavy and shaggy-like, and his face smooth, from recent shaving. Untrembling and unmoved, he stood motionless in the midst of his inquisitors and executioners. He was not an ignorant man, nor void of generosity or charity. There were many kind acts passed to his credit in the neighborhood where he lived. In one instance he and his sons finished plowing and planting a field of corn for a wife and mother whose husband had died in the midst of the planting season. He might have been a useful and an influential citizen in any community, but he chose otherwise, and became an outlaw and a renegade to all the better instincts of human nature."

William Driscoll settled at South Grove, De Kalb County. Next to the old man, William Driscoll was considered the worst and most desperate of the family—sly, secretive, cunning and revengeful. He was unlettered and uneducated, but possessed of strong native sense. At the time of his execution, June 29, 1841, he was about forty-five years of age, rather above the average height of men, of heavy build and very muscular, and would probably have tipped the scales at one hundred and eighty pounds. His features were firm and presented a peculiarly heavy appearance. He was that type of man that could face any ordinary danger without the least fear, but in the presence of five hundred resolute men, determined to hold him to an account for his manifold crimes, he was awed into the most terrible fear, and every lineament of his face showed evidences of inward torture.

David Driscoll settled a short distance east of the old village site of Lynnville, in what is now Lynnville Township. He was a man of very reserved character, cold, calculating, devilish, malicious and fearless, and in every sense a "chip of the old block."

John Brodie settled in a grove of timber in what is now Dement Township. The grove still 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 apparently about fifty-five years of age when he built his cabin. In *physique* he was rather under medium size, with 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 nomadic, rambling, unsettled natures, practices and habits, reckless and indifferent to all social amenities, and void of every shadow of respect for the marital relations. They were accounted dare-devils generally, and were both feared and despised.

Old man Samuel Aikens and his son Charles settled at Washington Grove; his other two sons, Thomas and Richard, at Lafayette Grove, scarcely half a mile distant. When this family first settled here they were regarded as rather good men, and the father and younger son, Samuel (whose name has not been mentioned before), always maintained that regard. When speculation in claims became the ruling passion, they all joined the frenzied mob, and invested heavily, expecting to realize handsome returns. But the wheel of fortune suddenly reversed its motion, and they lost heavily. They were men of considerable wealth and influence, and when they became victims to the claim speculating mania, they carried with them a number of their neighbors and acquaintances—men that regarded the old man Aikens with respectful consideration, and in whose thrift and ken they had every confidence. When the Aikens failed they all failed, for the old man had been their counselor and advisor. So, when fortune, the fickle jade, deserted them and left them high and dry on the shoals of adversity, the three sons, Charles, Thomas and Richard, became reckless, and finally identified themselves with the outlaws—if not directly, at least indirectly, and their houses and barns became places of concealment for such of the gang as needed concealment.

William K. Bridge also settled at Washington Grove. In stature he stood about six feet, and in every way was well proportioned. "Indeed," said one of his old neighbors, with whom the writer conversed, "he was a model man in physical development, and one that would be singled out of a thousand because of his fine, athletic proportions. In form he was an Adonis. Besides, his face was handsome, and his bearing every way that of a gentleman. His conversational powers were good. He had an oily tongue, and could 'soft soap' any of us, notwithstanding we knew he was one of the gang. As is sometimes said of counterfeit bills, 'he was well calculated to deceive.' He would have made a noted lawyer, if he had turned his attention to that profession, or a good preacher, if there had been room in his heart and soul for the indwelling of the Holy Ghost; but the demon of darkness took possession of his nature before he was born, and grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength, until at last he was sent out here as a special agent of the devil, to deceive and prey upon the honest settlers who were struggling for homes. By his immediate neighbors he was accounted a model of rectitude, charity and kindness. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and had the advantages of a liberal education; had mingled a good deal in society, knew the meaning of words, and how and when to use them. He was always on his guard. He never allowed himself to be betrayed by either word or gesture. Why, he would always find out just what we were hunting after without letting us know what he was 'fishing for.' We couldn't help it. He was the serpent and we were the victims." Such is the *personel* and characteristics of William K. Bridge, who was finally brought to bay and sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years, barely escaping the scaffold.

Norton B. Royce came from Delaware County, Ohio, and settled at Lafayette Grove. He, too, was a keen, shrewd, sharp, cunning fellow, and every way suited to fill any station in life, but too lazy and indolent to en-

gage in honest toil or any of the professions, he turned his attention to counterfeiting, and was generally believed to be the principal director of the pirates' *mint*. At last, however, like the others, his villainy was unmasked, and he, too, was sent to the penitentiary.

Such is a brief outline of the characters of the gang who had claimed homes in the county whose history we are writing. There were some others, however, who were non-residents of the county, but who were so intimately connected with the transactions of the men thus far named, that this sketch would be incomplete without reference to them and their complicity.

Charles Oliver was much such a man as Bridge and Royce. He settled at Rockford in 1836, and made his home at the old Rockford House, where, among the boarders and citizens, he freely mingled, unsuspected of unlawful pursuits. He possessed a good education, fine conversational powers, a fund of humor, a rich store of anecdotes and stories, and came to be almost universally respected. He was a man of some means, his father having started him out in the world with \$4,000 in cash, a part of which he invested in claim property and improvements near Rockford. About 1837 there was an election for justice of the peace at Rockford, and Charles Oliver was chosen as a candidate on the one side, and James B. Martyn, now of Bellvidere, Boone County, a candidate on the other side. The election was closely contested. The polls were kept open until 10 o'clock at night, and every man known to be entitled to a vote was hunted out and taken to the voting place and made to vote for one or the other of the candidates. Oliver was beaten by only a few votes. A few years afterwards he was sent to the penitentiary, his crimes extending back and covering the period when he came so near being elected a justice of the peace.

South, at Inlet Grove, in what is now Lee County, another part of the gang had a habitation, and of whom it is necessary to make mention.

About 1835 or 1836, there came to that place, Adolphus Bliss and family, and two other men named Corydon Dewey and Charles West. The names of Bliss, Dewey and West appear frequently in the early records of the county as grand and petit jurors, justices of the peace, constables, etc., which will afford the younger generation and new comers to Ogle County some idea of the prominence attained and influence exerted by the unlawful and crime-stained combination.

These three families were the first settlers at Inlet Grove, and from the close intimacy that existed between them, they come to be known to the later settlers as "Bliss, Dewey, West & Co." They had each settled on government land, and to the casual passer-by seemed to be intent on making farms and earning an honest living. But time and events proved otherwise. Bliss had built a log house, which was known all along the Rock River Valley as the "Log Tavern." On a board in front of the house, painted in large black letters, was this inscription: "Travelers' Home." To many a land hunter in those days that sign was a welcome sight, and many a family and individual sojourned there longer than they would have done had they known the true character of the proprietors. Later events showed that this "Log Tavern" was a rendezvous for counterfeiters, or, at least, a distributing point for their currency and coin, especially the latter. Making change is quite a business in its way with hotel keepers, and, as most people know, change is sometimes hard to get, but "mine host" of

the "Travelers' Home" was never "short," for he had the means of making the supply equal to the demand. When the villainy of the clan began to be unmasked, it was shown that no less than five sets of bogus dies were kept sewed up in one of the feather beds with which the "Home" was supplied. Dewey was Bliss' nearest neighbor on the one hand, and West on the other, the last of whom eventually turned traitor, and revealed the secrets of "Bliss, Dewey, West & Co.," as well as of the gang with whom they operated. As settlements in that neighborhood increased, Dewey was elected justice of the peace, and West was chosen constable. Whenever *their* funds began to run low, all that was necessary to replenish *their* exchequer was to call on the "keeper of the seals," and *officially* demand the dies, and their demands were never resisted—for such resistance would have been a criminal breach of the law! Whenever an attempt was made to arrest a villain, Justice Dewey would inform his comrades of the facts, then issue a warrant and place it in the hands of Constable West for service, who, knowing in what direction the outlaw had gone, would start out in hot haste in a directly opposite direction, and, of course, always returned his warrants endorsed "not found." For years, the firm of "Bliss, Dewey, West & Co." boldly prosecuted this kind of business. At last, however, their true characters were unmasked, and Bliss and Dewey were arrested, tried, convicted, and sent to the state's prison at Alton—West appearing against them as a witness on the part of the people.

These personal references are necessary for a clear understanding of the historical events to follow—events that gave the Rock River country a national notoriety, and which ended in the arraignment and trial under one indictment and before one jury, of the greatest number of men ever presented together before a judicial tribunal.

With an unlawful combination made up of such characters, and scattered about in different parts of the country, and with members enough to control the election of justices of the peace and other local officers, to influence and break the force and power of juries, it is no wonder the honest, toiling, struggling pioneer settlers came to live in a continued state of terror—a terror that brooded over them from about 1836-'37, until the gang was broken up and dispersed in 1845. For a period of one year after the killing of the Driscolls, the people of Oregon City never went to sleep until the citizen sentries had gone on duty. So bold and daring had the outlaws become, that the honest people were forced, as a matter of self-protection, to organize themselves for night patrol duty—taking turns every other night. And even then, they felt unsafe, for no one knew the hour when the night-watch would be overpowered, and a general butchery of the citizens—men, women and children—indiscriminately commenced.

These Prairie Pirates were well organized, and had well defined lines of travel throughout all the country in which they operated. Extending from the Ohio River at Pittsburgh on the east, to the Missouri River on the west; from different points in the south and southwest, up into Wisconsin, to the lakes and to Michigan, there were lines of horse thieves, along which stolen horses were continually passing and repassing. These lines were supplied with convenient stations, and the stations were in charge of men, who, to all outward appearances, were honest, hard-working settlers. Under this arrangement a horse stolen at either end of the line, or any where in its vicinity in the interior, for that matter, could be passed from one agent to another, and no one of the agents be absent from his home or

business for more than a few hours at a time, and thus, for years, remain unsuspected. But their operations grew bolder and bolder. Horse after horse was stolen and spirited away, no one knew where or how; robbery after robbery occurred throughout the country; every once in a while a mangled corpse would be found in some uninhabited wood; counterfeit money flooded the country, but no clue to the authors of these crimes could be obtained. Ogle County, particularly, seemed to be a favorite and chosen field for the operations of these outlaws, but they extended into Winnebago and other counties as well. At last they became too common for longer endurance. Patience ceased to be a virtue; and hope that such things would die out as the country advanced in population and improvements, grew sick, and determined desperation seized upon the minds of honest men, and they resolved if there were no statute laws that would protect them against the ravages of thieves, robbers and counterfeiters, they would protect themselves. It was a desperate resolve, and desperately and bloodily executed.

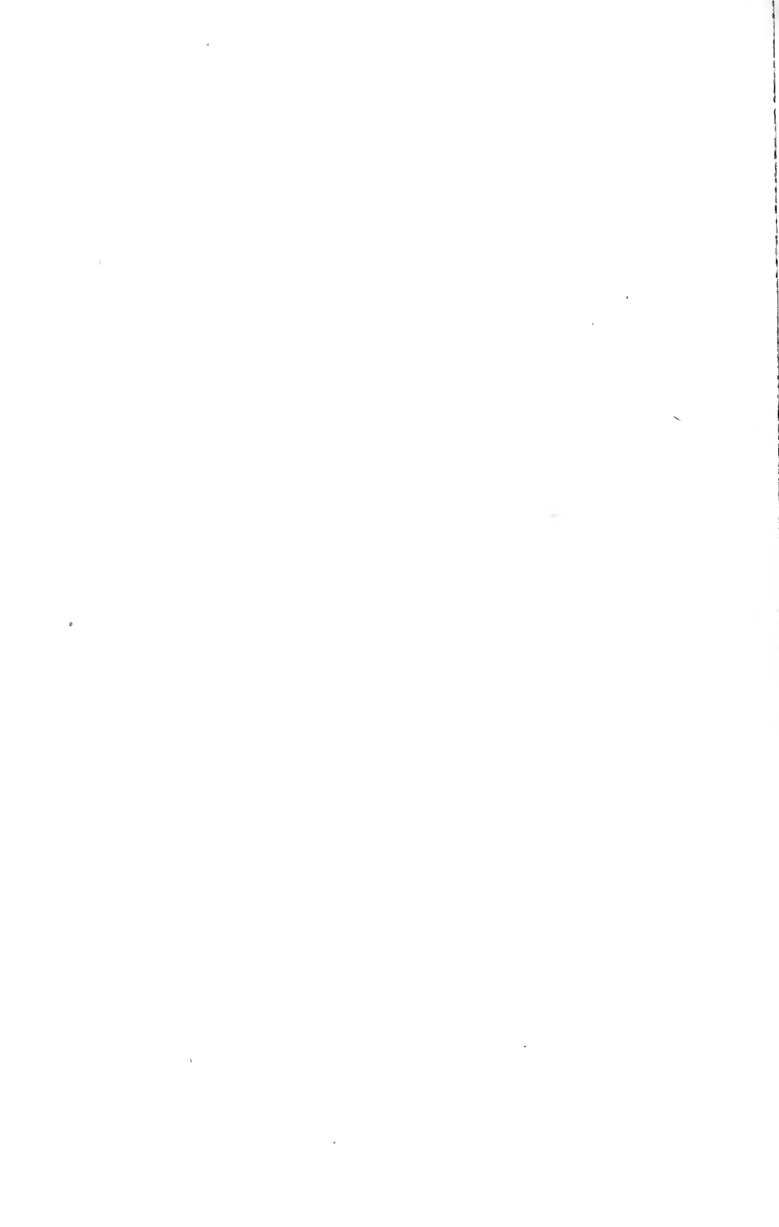
Up to 1841 no decisive measures had been inaugurated to rid the country of the presence of the villains that had apparent control of every thing. The laws could not be enforced with any degree of efficiency. If arrested, tried and found sufficiently guilty to hold them to bail (inailable offenses) there were no jails sufficiently secure to hold them; and even if there had been, there were members of the gang abundantly able to offer any amount of bail required. Witnesses were a'ways present to prove an alibi, and thus it came about that the ranks of the *prairie pirates* were never thinned out by law processes.

In April of this year, however, fifteen honest, sturdy, fearless and determined men who had been victims to the predatory raids of the outlaws, held a meeting in a log school-house at White Rock, for consultation. These fifteen men represented a large district of country upon which the gang had so long preyed unmolested. Some of them were native born Americans—some were Canadians, and some were Scotchmen, but all were resolute and determined. That meeting, after fully and carefully reviewing the situation and the repeated outrages to which the community had been subjected, and recognizing the fact, as it seemed to them, that law, justice and its executives were inadequate to the protection of the people and the arrest and punishment of the outlaws, they entered into a solemn compact with each other to rid the country of the desperadoes by which it was infested. The course resolved upon was to visit every known or suspected person, and notify them to leave the country within a given length of time, and that if they did not comply, they would be summarily and severely dealt with—stripped and lashed until they would promise to comply with the decision and demands of the "Regulators." To the accomplishment of this work the Ogle County Regulators solemnly pledged themselves or to die in the attempt. The work was soon commenced. From fifteen, their numbers soon increased to scores and hundreds. The first victim was a man named John Hurl, who had been charged with being instrumental in having his neighbor's horse stolen. He was taken out of his house and ordered to strip, which order he obeyed. His hands were tied behind his back, when he was given thirty-six lashes with a raw hide, well applied, the blood following every stroke. He stood the ordeal, said an eye witness, without flinching, and when the terrible work was ended, he remarked: "Now, as your rage is satisfied, and to prove that I am an honest man, I will join



E. F. Dutcher

ATTY. AT LAW
OREGON



your company." He became a member of the Regulators, although it was almost certainly known that before this castigation his life had not been one of irreproachable honesty.

Their next victim was a man named Daggett, who had once been a Baptist preacher in the East, but had fallen from his high estate. Daggett was charged with being accessory to the stealing of three or four horses from the neighborhood of Rockford belonging to a man named Fish. He was taken into custody, tried by the rules adopted by the Regulators, found guilty and sentenced to receive *five hundred lashes on his bare back*. He was stripped for the ordeal, and every preparation made to execute the sentence, but before a blow was struck, his daughter, aged about sixteen years, of very prepossessing appearance, rushed frantically into the midst of the men, begging for mercy for her father. Her agonized appeals, together with the solemn promise of Daggett that he would leave the country immediately, and the influence of one or two of the representative men of the Regulators, secured a remission of the sentence, and he was left without the infliction of a single lash. The company, numbering one hundred men, then dispersed to their homes, and thus ended the first day's work of the Regulators. About two o'clock that night, however, Phineas Chaney, a prominent and influential member of the *Vigilantes*, was called from his bed by the presence of a number of the Regulators, who informed him they had found Fish, the owner of the horses Daggett was charged with having had spirited away, and that they wanted to go back to Daggett's, take him out and whip him until he confessed to the crime. Chaney opposed the scheme on the grounds that they had once tried Daggett, and entered into a solemn agreement with him to spare a punishment which was no doubt just, but to go back there and carry out the proposed purpose of his midnight visitors, before Daggett had time to make the least preparation toward keeping his part of the contract, would be dishonorable and unmanly, and that he would in no wise countenance or encourage such a proceeding. Exacting a promise from Mr. Chaney that he would not oppose them, the company proceeded to Daggett's house, took him from bed, and to a distance of two miles from his cabin, tied him to a burr oak tree, and gave him ninety-six lashes, well laid on. During the infliction of this terrible flagellation, Daggett confessed (as was reported) that he had helped steal the horses, but protested to the last that he did not know where they were—that they had passed beyond his knowledge. After the whipping he was released from his cords and allowed to go at will. The next morning Daggett was reported to have left the county for Indiana, whither his family soon after followed him. Whether he really left that morning, or found concealment with some of the fraternity to which he belonged, was never certainly known, but it is a fact that he was never afterwards seen in the country.

Once started, the organization spread, and soon extended into Boone, DeKalb, McHenry and Winnebago Counties, and, had a red flag been hoisted during the night over every house the inmates of which sympathized with the Regulators, the people, when they awoke, would have supposed the whole country had the small-pox. The friends and comrades of the men who had been whipped and ordered to leave the country were fearfully enraged, and swore eternal and bloody vengeance. Eighty of them assembled one night soon after in the barns of Aikens and Bridge—first in one of the barns, and then adjourned to the other—where their plans were

laid and preparations made to visit White Rock and murder every man, woman and child in that hamlet. That they absolutely started on that bloody mission was positively known, but on the way they were met by another member of the gang, a little cooler headed than the masses, and, learning the terrible object of their raid, he implored them to desist from the undertaking, and was finally successful in prevailing upon them to disperse to their homes. The plans, however, of the desperadoes having been overheard, and intelligence of the threatened massacre carried to White Rock, preparations were at once made by the people to defend their homes and their lives as dearly as the emergency of the occasion required. Armed with rifles, shot guns, pistols, pitchforks—any thing and every thing that could be made available as weapons of defense—nearly one hundred of the settlers of White Rock, including every boy who was old enough and big enough to handle any of the weapons named, met together and took up a position in a lane dividing the premises of T. O. Young and J. Sanford, and prepared to receive the threatened attack. The fences were torn down and a barricade erected across the lane. Rails were piled on the cross-fence, with one end resting on the ground on the side towards the defending settlers, with the other ends projecting outward in the direction from which the murderous crew must come, thus forming a kind of *abatis* protection. Fortunately, the pirates reconsidered their purpose, and their threat was not executed.

Within a short time after the Regulators commenced their work of extermination, as previously mentioned, and about the time the piratical clan had sworn vengeance against the people of White Rock, Mr. W. S. Wellington, who had been chosen as the first captain of the Regulators, resigned and John Campbell, a Scotchman and a devout Presbyterian, was chosen as his successor. Within two weeks after his election, he received a letter from William Driscoll filled with most direful threats—not only threatening Campbell's life, but the life of every one who dared to oppose their murderous, thieving operations. The only effect of this letter was to add fresh fuel to the already kindled flame, and in directing the rage of the entire community against the Driscolls. Soon after the receipt of this letter by Mr. Campbell, one hundred and ninety-six of the Regulators assembled together and marched to the residence of the Driscolls, in South Grove. On approaching the place, they discovered a number of ruffians armed to the teeth, as if inviting the attack. When within a half a mile of the house, they halted to complete arrangements for the assault. There it was determined that one of the number should go forward and beard the lion in his den. While preparing to draw lots as to who should undertake this death-ride a young man, who afterwards became one of Rockford's best known citizens, volunteered to undertake the mission, and immediately started. As he neared the house, the door flew open, and nearly a score of ruffians, all armed with pistols, dashed out and made for the woods. The old man Driscoll mounted a fast horse and was soon beyond pursuit. One man remained behind, and he informed the two hundred determined men that Driscoll had gone to Sycamore to muster his forces, and that they would return in two hours to fight them. Nothing daunted, the Regulators dismounted and threw themselves upon the ground to await the coming of Driscoll's mob.

At three o'clock in the afternoon Driscoll returned, but instead of bringing his threatened company of confederates, he brought Sheriff Wal-

rodd, Squire Mayo, and the Probate Judge, Lovell, of DeKalb County. These gentlemen inquired the nature of the strange gathering, in reply to which Mr. Campbell, as leader of the citizens, made a decided and effective answer, every word of which fell with powerful force against Driscoll and his confederates. He not only told why they were there, and for what purpose they had come, but what they intended to do. He told of crimes the Driscolls had committed—how William Driscoll and another man had robbed Waterman's store at Newburg, Boone County, and secreted the plunder in a hiding place in Hickory Grove, and that in a day or two afterwards Driscoll had gone in the dead hour of night and stolen the goods from his confederate, thereby "making himself the meanest thief on the face of God's earth." The Driscolls stood by livid with rage and gnashed their teeth as Campbell told of their dark deeds.

When Campbell had finished, the three gentlemen from DeKalb, who had come over with Driscoll, abandoned them, and told the Regulators that any time they needed help to carry out their purpose to call on Sycamore, from whence they could rely on at least one hundred good and willing men.

The Driscolls were then notified to leave the state, and were allowed to name the day when they would depart. They fixed the time at twenty days. Soon after the citizens dispersed to their homes.

The Driscolls did not leave the country, nor did they make preparations to leave. On the contrary, they continued in their evil ways, and if possible became bolder and more defiant than ever, notwithstanding they made the most solemn protestations that they were making arrangements to quit the country.

In less than ten days after the events narrated above, a meeting of the outlaws and desperadoes was held on the farm of William Bridge, at Washington Grove, where the murder of Campbell and Chaney was planned, and David and Taylor Driscoll detailed to the murder of Campbell. They were sworn to waylay Campbell, and not to leave him until he was a corpse.

It was never certainly known who of the gang were detailed to murder Chaney, but it is known that on Friday night, June 25, 1841, his intended and designated assassin visited his premises in the dead hour of night. Chaney had two ferocious watch dogs, who "treed" them on his eorn cribs, where they remained until nearly daylight, when they managed to quiet the dogs, and got away under cover of the same darkness that concealed their murderous coming. During the alarm created by his dogs, Chaney got up from his bed, and started out to see what was wrong, but taking a second thought and remembering that his murder had been threatened, he returned to his bed, and thus saved his life. His murder, however, was reported the next morning at school by Hettie, the little daughter of Bridge. Her story was this: She slept in a trundle bed which was drawn out from beneath the bed occupied by her father and mother. In the morning just before daylight, she overheard her father telling her mother that "Chaney was killed last night by some men that had been sent to do that work." This statement of his child, too young and innocent to manufacture the statement, or to know the part her father bore towards the murderous banditti, left no reason for the settlers to doubt that Bridge knew all about the scheme, the time fixed and the names of the cut-throats set to carry out that part of the sworn vengeance of the infamous and cowardly combination.

Sunday, June 27, 1841, the two Driscolls—David and Taylor—who

had been appointed and sworn to murder John Campbell, accomplished the atrocious and bloody purpose. Saturday the 26th, Mr. Campbell had gone to Rockford, where he remained over night, returning to his home, in White Rock, about noon on Sunday. In the afternoon he and his family went to church at a school-house one mile west of his residence, from which service they returned between five and six o'clock. After supper Campbell lay down on a lounge to rest. About sundown, he arose, went out of the house and started towards the barn, which stood across a lane from his house. In the lane, and a little south of the crossing between the barn and the house, there was a copse or "bunch" of hazel brush, which, in full leaf, was thick enough to hide his murderers. As he stepped through the gate from the door yard into the lane, his assassins rose up from behind the bunch of hazels and remarked, "We want to go to the burnt mill,* but have lost our way." Before Campbell could answer, David Driscoll raised his gun, and aiming it at the object of their wrath and sworn vengeance, shot him through the heart. After he was shot, Campbell re-entered the gate, and, blinded by approaching death, turned a little to the southeast, and fell a lifeless corpse fourteen feet from the gate. The Driscolls had kept their oath.

After the shooting, the murderers turned and started in a southeast 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 fleeing scoundrels, "Driscolls, you have murdered John Campbell." As Mrs. Campbell uttered this exclamation, the murderers made a temporary halt, and Taylor Driscoll raised his rifle and pointed it towards her, but lowered it without firing, and the two resumed their retreat from the scene of blood. In the meantime, Martin Campbell, aged about thirteen years, a son of the victim, seized a double-barrelled shot gun and running around the house, aimed at the fleeing murderers, pulled the trigger, but both caps snapped. The gun was double charged with buck shot, but having been loaded for some time and exposed to damp and wet, failed to go off, and thus the murderers both got away.

News of this murder spread like wildfire. Indignation against the Driscolls was aroused to fever heat. On Monday, the 28th, the remains of Campbell were buried. After the funeral, the excitement and indignation against the perpetrators and instigators of the bloody crime broke out afresh. The very air was filled with threats of vengeance against them, and nothing but the lives of the murderous gang would pay the penalty. News of the terrible crime had been carried to Sycamore, Oregon and Rockford, and help in the work of extermination demanded, and it was given. Monday afternoon Rockford was more like a deserted village, than a bustling, busy little town. Every man that could go, went—all determined to avenge Campbell's death.

A little after sunrise on Monday morning after the murder, old John Driscoll was arrested by the Ogle County sheriff and *posse comitatus* at the house of his son David, near Lynnville, and during the day he was taken to the jail at Oregon City.

* The mill here referred to had belonged to John Long, who had taken an active part against the gang, and in revenge it is supposed some of them had burned his mill. The same night the mill was burned, the incendiaries broke all the legs of the only horse Mr. Long owned, and which he used to ride between his residence and mill, which were situated about one mile apart. After that occurrence, Mr. Long was rather reticent and indifferent towards the wretches—seemingly awed into submission and silence.

As soon as it was sufficiently light on Monday morning, the friends and neighbors of Campbell began to look around for some evidences that would help them trace the murderers, believing that, while David and Taylor Driscoll had perpetrated the bloody work, accessories were near by to offer their assistance in case they were foiled in their undertaking, and likely to be overpowered. They pretty soon came on what seemed to be the tracks of five horses pointing in the direction of David Driscoll's. One of these tracks was marked by a part (two nails and the cork) of a horse-shoe. This trail was taken up and followed to David Driscoll's stable. While a part of the men went to the house and entered it, another part went into the stable, where they found an animal that seemed to have been hardly ridden, and still covered with hard, dry sweat. An examination of the feet of this animal discovered a part of a shoe that corresponded exactly with the tracks discovered at Campbell's, and which had been followed a distance of seven miles, to where the animal was found. This was considered strong circumstantial evidence, at least, and the next important step was to learn who had ridden the animal, and old man Driscoll, the only male member of the family present, was thus interrogated by one of the *posse*:

"Who rode that animal in the stable (describing it) this morning?"

"I rode it," replied the old man, "from South Grove."

"Who rode it to South Grove last night?"

"I rode it there yesterday afternoon."

"Who rode it from near Campbell's place yesterday evening?"

To this last question the old man made no answer, and from that time forward, he maintained a dogged, stubborn silence, only speaking when it was unavoidably necessary.

William T. Ward, the sheriff of Ogle County, when he found Driscoll would answer no more questions upon that point, spoke to him as follows:

"Driscoll, that broken horse shoe and the tracks it left, have placed you in a quandary from which you will find it difficult to extricate yourself, and I take you under arrest, in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, on suspicion of being accessory to the murder of John Campbell."

During the time thus occupied, one of the female members of the Driscoll household (a daughter-in-law) remarked to some of the *posse* that the old man "was a bad and dangerous character, and that if he had received his just deserts, he would have been shot long ago."

Breakfast was soon served, and the old man was told to eat his breakfast and get ready to accompany the sheriff. He sat up to the table, but ate very sparingly, after which he was told to bid his wife (who was there) and the rest of the family "good-bye," as he might never see them again. Calmly, coolly, indifferently, and without feeling, as far as outward indications showed, he turned to his wife and said, "Take care of yourself, and do the best you can"—"only that, and nothing more," and then went out to his death.

William and Pierce Driscoll were arrested at their homes at South Grove, DeKalb County, on the afternoon of the same day, by the Rockford men, and taken to the residence of John Campbell, and kept under guard over night. David and Taylor Driscoll, William K. Bridge, Richard and Thomas Aikens were also sought after, but were not found. They had escaped the vigilance of an outraged people, and fled, no one knew whither. Tuesday morning, the 29th, the people of White Rock, having heard that

the citizens of Rockford had William and Pierce Driscoll prisoners at Campbell's, prepared for immediate and decided action, and while the settlers were gathering in force, three of their most trusted and determined men came to Oregon, and, against the protestations of the sheriff and the admonitions and warnings of Judge Ford, took John Driscoll from the custody of the sheriff, hurried him across the river, and started towards Washington Grove *via* Daysville. At Daysville a temporary halt was made, and there Obed Lindsay and Phineas Chaney took the old man aside to interrogate him in regard to his former life. He confessed to them that he had been a very bad man, and that he had done many unlawful and vicious things but that he had never committed murder. He admitted that he had stolen, or caused to be stolen, as many as fifty horses. The question was asked him, if the number would not reach five hundred, which he answered by saying, "may be it might: I have lost count. I have paid out hundreds of dollars to young men for stealing horses from men against whom I have had a grudge, and from which I never received a cent of profit. I paid these hundreds of dollars in small sums of from ten to twenty dollars each. I did not expect any profit from such expenditures. All I wanted was sweet revenge. I also did a great wrong towards Pierce, my son, whom I was the means of sending to the Ohio penitentiary. I had a grudge against a man that lived seven miles away, and determined to burn his barn. Pierce lived half way between my place and the man against whom I held this grudge. I went to Pierce's stable, in the dark hour of night, took out his horse, rode to the barn, set it on fire, and returned the horse to the stable. The roads were muddy and the horse was easily tracked. The tracks led to and from Pierce's stable, and he was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years, and served out his time." Pierce Driscoll subsequently confirmed this statement, which left no room to doubt the terribly depraved nature of his father.

At Daysville the crowd had increased to about one hundred men. When Lindsay and Chaney had finished questioning their captive prisoner, the excited crowd moved on towards Washington Grove, where they arrived about ten o'clock, and were joined by the Rockford division with their prisoners, William and Pierce Driscoll. After the White Rock people crossed the river with old man Driscoll, an inch rope halter was taken from a horse's head and tied around his neck, and in this way he was taken to the place of execution. Neither one of the other prisoners were hampered by manacles of any kind.

When all parties had arrived at Washington Grove, as many as five hundred indignant and outraged citizens were present. Some from Winnebago, some from DeKalb, some from Lee, but the majority was made up from Ogle County. Almost all classes of citizens were represented—farmers, mechanics, lawyers, preachers, doctors, justices of the peace, constables and sheriffs. Among the lawyers present, were E. S. Leland (since a prominent judge, and now living at Ottawa), W. W. Fuller, of Oregon; Jason Marsh and — Latimer, of Rockford. Leland was chosen as a general director of the proceedings to ensue. 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 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 Mr. Leland "if he had ever instructed his brother David to go to the Captain's (meaning Campbell) at twilight in the evening, pretend to be lost, call him out to inquire the way, and then shoot him down, as they did in Iowa, on a certain occasion, and saying, 'd—n them (the Regulators), they will all run then, as they did there?'" The accused answered in positive language that he had not. Henry Hill, as worthy a man as ever lived in Ogle County, was then sworn and examined. He testified that he had heard William Driscoll give the accused the instructions just quoted, and named the time and the occasion. Driscoll's memory thus refreshed, he answered: "I remember it now; I did use the language, but only did it in jest;" when Leland replied:

"Driscoll, you will find that jesting away good men's lives is a serious matter, and that it will not be tolerated in this community."

The evidence of Henry Hill, and others who corroborated him, was held as sufficient to establish his guilt, as accessory to the murder of John Campbell.

The old man Driscoll was next arraigned and similarly questioned. The broken horse-shoe track and other evidence which he could not explain away was submitted to the jury of "one hundred and eleven" men. The examination of witnesses was thorough. Both men were given fair and just opportunities to show their innocence, if they were innocent, as accessories to the murder of Campbell. Besides this, there were other crimes that had been traced to the hands of these men, and upon which they were also questioned. Failing to explain away the dark and damning circumstances that surrounded them—that pointed unerringly to their guilty participation in many well-specified crimes—they were held to answer.

The proceedings were conducted calmly, coolly, deliberately, but with a firmness and determination that showed the citizens to be in earnest in their determination to free the country from the dominion and presence of outlaws.

At last, when the examination of old John Driscoll was concluded, the question was put to the men forming the circle within which the prisoners had been tried:

"*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.

When the sentence was announced, the condemned men begged that the sentence be changed—that they might be shot to death, instead of being "hanged like dogs." A motion for a change of sentence was submitted to the men who had found them guilty and announced the penalty, and the request of the trembling wretches was granted with but few dissenting voices.

At this point in the proceedings, the old man was allowed to go aside with Jason Marsh for consultation and confession. When the time granted for this consultation had expired, Marsh announced in a few words that Driscoll had no confession to make, and urged the crowd not to be too hasty in the premises, and that time be allowed the men to prepare for death. A respite of one hour was granted them for that purpose, which was prolonged

to fully two hours. Two ministers, who were present, prayed with the condemned men, to one of whom, it is said, William Driscoll confessed that he had murdered no less than six men with his own hand. He prayed for forgiveness and became quite penitent. The old man was determined, and held out to the very end, without uttering even the simple prayer, "God have mercy on my soul."

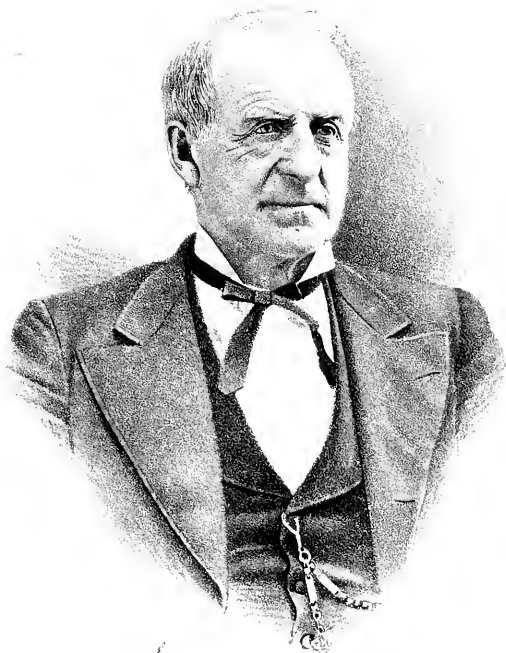
At the expiration of the time granted, a few men began to clamor for a full remission of the sentence; some few others favored the plan of remanding them to the custody of the law officers, and thus evade the responsibility they had taken upon themselves. In the midst of these clamors and suggestions, Latimer, for the people, made a vehement address, saying that nothing but blood would palliate the crimes that had been committed, that as long as the gang of outlaws were permitted to remain on the earth, no community would be safe from their depredations and crimes. The Driscolls, if not the head centres and authors and instigators of the untold robberies and murders that had been committed in the country, were at least accomplices, and had shared in the plunder. He maintained that the people were justified in taking the course they had, that their safety demanded it, that the murder of Campbell must be avenged, and that if the actual murderers could not be found, those who planned the foul deed must suffer in their stead, and concluded by urging the immediate execution of John Driscoll and his son William. Jason Marsh followed, briefly, in the same line of argument. These arguments had the effect of stilling the clamors of those who were called the "weak-kneed," and to dispel from the minds of the prisoners all hopes of a stay of proceedings.

The men were formed in line, numbered, and divided into two *death* divisions, as nearly equal as the number would permit, fifty-five in one division and fifty-six in the other. One division 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. All things in readiness, the signal to fire was given, and the old man fell to the earth, riddled and shattered to pieces with the charges of *fifty-six rifles*.

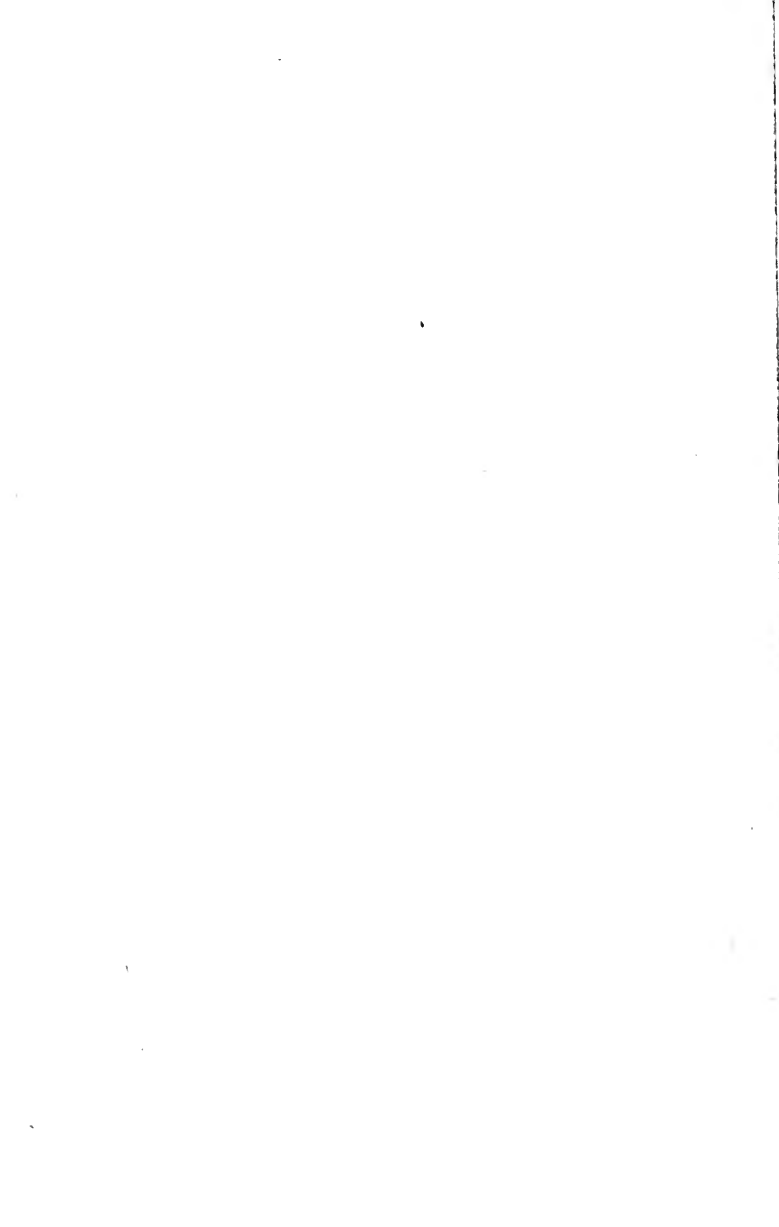
William's fate came next. In the last hour, abject fear overcame his former boldness, and his hair turned almost white. In a semi-conscious condition he was led forth, and in a few minutes his body was riddled by the discharges from the other *fifty-five rifles*, and lay bleeding and quivering by the side of his father.

Pierce Driscoll, who had been released from custody, was told that he would be permitted to take charge of the dead bodies of his father and that teams and help would be provided to convey them home and prepare them for burial, but the offer was declined with the declaration that he would have nothing to do with it. Spades and shovels were procured, and a rude grave was dug on the spot where they had been killed, and, unwashed and uncoffined, ghastly and gory, their bodies were rolled into the one grave together and covered over. Six weeks later, their bodies were taken up by their friends, washed and given a decent burial.

Unparalleled excitement followed these proceedings. The volunteer club scoured the country in every direction to find William K. Bridge, Taylor and David Driscoll, and Bridge barely made his escape. When the Regulators were at his house, he was hidden in an excavation underneath it. When the Regulators had gone, he left his home and fled to Henry,



James W. Gale
OREGON



on the Illinois River, in Marshall County, and took refuge with a member of the gang named Redden. The officers, by some means, got on his track and traced him to his hiding place, and found him concealed in the garret of Redden's house, where he was arrested and brought back. He was taken before William J. Mix, a justice of the peace, for examination as being accessory to the murder of John Campbell, but, for want of sufficient evidence, was discharged.

Taylor Driscoll was arrested some years later, and brought back to Ogle County, where he was indicted for the murder of John Campbell. A change of venue was granted, and the case was sent to McHenry County. On the first trial, the jury disagreed, and a new one was granted. On the second trial, the court allowed the defendant's counsel a wide latitude in the cross examination of witnesses for the prosecution, especially of Mrs. Campbell, who was a nervous, irritable woman, and they worried her into statements that so injured the case that Driscoll was acquitted.

David Driscoll also left the state, and thus avoided arrest.

The measures thus inaugurated to free the country from the dominion of outlaws was a last, desperate resort, but it seemed to be the only remedy left to the settlers. Many of those engaged in the execution of John and William Driscoll, father and son, became wealthy and respected, and are now among the most influential citizens of the county.

To communities where courts of law are permanently established; where society is well organized, and officers of the law sustained in the execution of laws made for the protection of society and the punishment of crime and criminals, the action of the settlers in organizing themselves as *Vigilantes* or Regulators, and the measures they inaugurated to free themselves from the dominion and presence of the law-defying, terror-inspiring and crime-stained combination against whom their work of extermination was directed, may seem harsh and cruel. But it should be remembered that, so numerous had the outlaws become, it was impossible to enforce the laws against them. Some of their members were justices of the peace; some were constables, and none of the early grand and petit juries were free from their presence. The first sheriff of the county was a sympathizer with, if not an actual member of the clan. Under such circumstances the honest settlers were completely at the mercy, and within their power, so far as the execution of the law against them was concerned. So bold, indeed, did they become, that Judge Ford (subsequently governor of the state), previous to the organization of the settlers as *Vigilantes*, felt constrained to admonish them from the bench. The occasion when this language was used was on the trial of Norton B. Royce, for counterfeiting, at the March term of the circuit court, 1841. After sentence had been pronounced against Royce, Judge Ford said: "I am going away on business, and will be obliged to leave my family behind me. If the desperadoes dare to injure them while I am gone, I will come back, call my neighbors together, and follow them until I have overtaken them, when the first tree shall be their gallows; and if the injury is done while I am on the bench trying a case, I will leave the bench and follow them up until they are exterminated."

Such language as this from a judge on the bench assured the honest people in their earnest purpose of extermination. There were some people then, however, as there have been some writers since, that sought to array the public sentiment of the country and of the courts against the subsequent action of the Regulators in their arrest, trial, conviction, sentence and execu-

tion of the Driscolls, and to cast upon them the odium of outlaws and murderers; but the courts, to which the Regulators, to the number of one hundred and twelve men, submitted their action, under indictment, and before which they were fairly and impartially tried, acquitted them. Prosperity and thrift have attended them ever since; they have the respect and confidence of all classes of society, at home and abroad; their honesty and obedience to law are unquestioned and undoubted, so that whatever the efforts of the sympathizers with the Driscolls as to their sudden and disgraceful taking off, and with their two victims of the lash, Hurl and Daggett, the Regulators are fully and proudly vindicated.

The killing of the Driscolls was not the end. It was only the beginning of the work of extermination, although it was the *first* and *last* instance where such desperate measures were considered necessary to accomplish their purpose.

Among those who took exceptions to the work of the Regulators, was Mr. P. Knappen, editor of the *Rockford Star*. In an editorial article under date of July 1, 1841, Mr. Knappen said:

"A short time since we received through the post office a copy of the proceedings of the Ogle County Lynchers, up to the latest date, embracing the following resolution:

"*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 the Ogle County, or any county volunteer lynch company can not 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 administration of 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 supersede 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, ready way to be revenged by misrepresentation and false accusation; in short, of what avail are our 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 laws, and thus extend to each other the protection and advantages of the law, and repulse every attempt to deprive a fellow citizen of the precious privilege granted in all civilized countries—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 laws, to which we answer, then build them. The time already spent by three or four hundred men in this 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, could ever escape, and guard them sufficiently strong by armed men outside, to prevent assistance from rescuing them from the arm of the law. Would not this course be much more patriotic and creditable to the citizens of a civilized and christianized country, than to resort to the administration of mob law by Judge Lynch? Not on us, gentlemen, but on your own heads be the responsibility; 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 strong grounds against the action of the Regulators, pronouncing them a “*Banditti*,” etc. This writer says: “Banditti like, after organization, these fiends in human shape, commenced traversing the country for plunder—not, perhaps, valuable goods, but the LIBERTY and LIVES of their fellow citizens! Every one who happened to fall under the 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,’ generally consisted in giving the culprit from twenty to three hundred lashes well laid on.

* * * No one pretends that John and William Driscoll had committed murder, nor can they say that they merited the punishment they received, even had they been found guilty by an impartial jury of their country of the crime alleged by the mob. No; had unimpeachable testimony been brought to prove them guilty of that for which *circumstantial evidence* was horribly *distorted* to convict them, the penalty would have been but three to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary.” * * *

And has it come to this, that in a land of civilization and Christianity, blessed with as wholesome a code of laws as man’s ingenuity ever invented, a few desperadoes shall rise up and inflict all manner of punishment, even DEATH, upon whomsoever they please? Shall all Civil Law be sacrificed and trampled in the dust at the shrine of Mobocracy? Shall the life and property of no one receive any protection from the civil law, but both be subject to the nod of an inconsiderate and uncontrollable mob? *Shall these things be so?* Or will the people rise *en masse*, and assert the laws of the land, and enforce the same against the murderers and lynchers? The latter course is certainly pointed out by JUSTICE, and I trust in God that justice will be meted out to all who have had a hand in this bloody business.”

The second communication to which reference is made above, was signed “B,” bore date July 1, 1841, and sustained the action of the Regulators. It was generally credited to Mr. Latimer, the attorney, who made such a violent address on the occasion of the killing of the Driscolls. He subsequently removed to Lancaster, Grant County, Wisconsin, where he was killed in a street fight with a gambler.

The *Star* editorial already quoted, and the communication of *Vox Populi*, only maddened the Regulators the more, and a few nights after the paper containing these articles was issued, the office was entered by unknown parties and the type in forms and cases “*pie*”—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 sold the wreck to John A. Brown, who rescued the material from confusion, and the publication of a paper called the *Pilot* was commenced.

Murders, and robberies and kindred crimes, did not stop with the killing of the Driscolls and the sacking of the *Star* office. Outrages continued, and the people came to live in almost uninterrupted fear and alarm. Without entering into a detailed specification of the repeated outrages, robberies, etc., we will enumerate a few of the boldest in the order of their occurrence:

On the night of the 18th of September, 1843, the store of William McKinney, in Rockford, was entered and plundered of a trunk containing

between \$700 and \$800. A brother of McKinney was sleeping in the store. He was awakened by the noise made by the midnight prowlers, and attempting to oppose the robber, who called him by name, he was awed into silence and non-resistance by a knife that was placed against his breast, the thief remarking that he "must have the trunk containing the money, as he could not afford to run such risks for nothing." He got the trunk and escaped, and eluded capture.

Scarcely had the excitement created by this bold robbery died away, when the community was again startled by the perpetration of a bolder one still. This robbery was committed on one of Frink, Walker & Co.'s four-horse mail coaches, about four miles out from Rockford towards Chicago, while, as it is stated, the coach was actually in motion and full of passengers, but was not discovered until the coach arrived at Newburgh. The following morning the trunks and baggage were found a few rods from the road, broken open and rifled of all their valuables. A newspaper published at Rockford at the time, in speaking of this robbery, said: "What renders these transactions still more exciting, is the fact that they are committed by those who are perfect scholars in the business movements of the town." No immediate clue to this last bold robbery was obtained.

This stage robbery was followed a few weeks later by another one fully as daring. In this instance, the house of William Mulford, in Guilford Township, was entered in the night time, and while a party of the gang stood guard over Mr. and Mrs. Mulford, who had gone to bed, the others ransacked the house, and found about \$400, which they carried away. It had been rumored that Mulford had received some \$15,000 from New York a short time before, and this rumor had reached the ears of the gang. But luckily, if such sum had been received, it was so carefully secreted as to be beyond discovery by the robbers. The alarm was given next morning, and although the country was hunted over for miles, no track of the desperadoes could be found, and in a short time this robbery was almost forgotten in the series of depredations that followed—all so perfectly planned and carried out, that detection and discovery seemed impossible. But argus-eyed Nemesis was on their track.

The killing of the Driscolls was one step towards freeing the country from desperadoes. But many other steps were necessary before the work would be fully completed. In the early part of the Summer of 1845, Charles West, of the firm of "Bliss, Dewey, West & Co.," of whom mention has heretofore been made, became offended at the gang. Taking advantage of this circumstance, certain respectable people in the immediate neighborhood of the Bliss and Dewey rendezvous, succeeded in prevailing upon West to reveal the names of the gang, and a number of them were soon afterwards arrested. Among some of the most prominent and active members of the gang were Charles Oliver, Jr., and Wm. McDowell, of Rockford; Sutton, *alias* Fox, Birch, the "boss" thief of the gang, and who was known from one end of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to the other by the several *aliases* of Harris, Haynes and Brown; Bridge, Davis, Thomas Aiken, and Baker. Besides, there were a number of others whose names are forgotten. Among other revelations made by West, was the plan, as well as the names of the parties, who robbed McKinney's store in Rockford.

To complete the history of the chain of circumstances that led to the arrest, trial, conviction and sentence of a number of the gang, it is necessary to refer to the following circumstance, an important one in this connection :

A member of the gang, whose name has been forgotten, had fallen under suspicion of his confederates as not being of the "right stripe," and, to relieve the organization of his membership, some of the fraternity in Bureau County, the home of the suspected member, preferred a charge of horse stealing against him, and secured his arrest and imprisonment in the jail at Princeton. During his incarceration, he revealed sundry and divers secrets of the gang to the sheriff of Bureau County. Among these secrets was a full account of the Mulford robbery, and the names of the parties engaged in its perpetration, which had been reported to him by another member of the confederacy, named Irving A. Stearns. Shortly after that affair Stearns went up into Michigan, where he soon got himself into the penitentiary for horse-stealing. These revelations were communicated to the Winnebago authorities, and they made arrangements to secure the presence of the informer before the grand jury of that county for the Spring term, 1845, of the circuit court. For this purpose, a night session of the grand jury was held, and, upon the evidence of this man, indictments were found against Charles Oliver and William McDowell, of Winnebago County, and William K. Bridge, of Ogle County, for committing the Mulford robbery. The same night arrangements were made for the arrest of Oliver and McDowell. At that particular time, the sheriff of Winnebago County was absent from home. There was no deputy, and the coroner, next in authority to the sheriff, was the father-in-law of McDowell, which fact rendered him an unsafe person to be entrusted with the arrest of Oliver and McDowell. Under the law, in those days, two justices of the peace could appoint an officer to act in cases of emergency, where there was no sheriff, or in the absence of that officer. Acting under this law, Chauncy Burton and Willard Wheeler, justices of the peace, were called up out of bed, and Mr. Goodyear A. Sanford, the last preceding sheriff, was appointed to make the arrest. By this time the night was well-nigh gone, and as the affair had been kept perfectly quiet, their arrest was deferred till the next day, when Mr. Sanford took them into custody without difficulty. Soon after, Bridge was also arrested at his home in Ogle County, and taken up to Rockford. The news of these important arrests, and of the finding of the indictments under which they were made, rekindled the old embers of excitement, and it was determined that no bail ought to be offered or accepted for the release of these parties, but that they should be held in close custody until they could be tried in the circuit court. The murder of Col. Davenport, a month later, July 4, 1845, added fresh fury to the indignation of the people, and it is a matter of wonder that the same fate was not visited upon them, that had been meted out to the Driscolls.

From the time of the Mulford robbery Jason Marsh, of Rockford, had been actively and industriously engaged in working up the case, and attempting to ferret out the robbers. Taking his cue from the sworn evidence upon which the indictments against Oliver, McDowell and Bridge were founded, coupled with the statements previously made by Charles West, of "Bliss, Dewey, West & Co.," he visited the Michigan penitentiary, where he found the man Stearns, who corroborated all, and more than all, stated by West, and sworn to by his old confederate in crime. Marsh made arrangements to secure the pardon of Stearns, in order to use him as a witness against Oliver, McDowell and Bridge, and then returned to Rockford to complete preparations for the trial.

The trial of this case commenced August 26, 1845, before Judge

Thomas C. Browne, presiding, and excited an interest and an attendance that was never equalled in the history of the Rock River country. Even the trial of Alfred Countryman, in February, 1857, for the murder, by shooting, of Sheriff John Taylor, of Winnebago County, on the 11th day of November, 1856, failed to attract the attention or to create the excitement consequent upon the trial of Charles Oliver, probably for the reason of the large number of crimes that had been committed and the belief that the prisoner was a ruling spirit, if not the "head centre," of the notorious confederacy of thieves that infested the country.

From the time of his arrest, Oliver assumed and maintained an air of boldness and manifest indifference. He assured his friends of his ability to establish his innocence of the charges preferred in the indictment. As the time for the trial came on, Mr. Marsh had gone back to Michigan, completed arrangements for the pardon of Stearns, and returned with him to Rockford, where he was kept in close concealment until the court was ready to receive his testimony, his presence in Rockford, and the means taken to secure his presence there, being entirely unknown and unsuspected by both Oliver and McDowell. The Mulford robbery had been so carefully planned and secretly managed that Oliver felt sure of acquittal. The only witness whom he had occasion to fear was Stearns, whom he supposed to be in the Michigan prison, little suspecting that the sworn testimony of one of his former subordinates and slaves was at hand to convict and sentence him to an imprisonment from which the latter had just been pardoned.

When the court was ready to receive the testimony of Stearns, that witness was smuggled in to the court room in the midst of a number of other men, and so seated as to be concealed from the prisoner when he was brought in, which followed soon after. Oliver came in chatting and laughing with his attendants as if he were only an ordinary spectator, instead of a prisoner on trial for high crimes and misdemeanors. When court was opened and the names of witnesses for the prosecution were called, the name of "Irving A. Stearns" fell with startling distinctness upon the ears of the hitherto defiant Oliver. His face turned deathly pale, and he sat trembling and crestfallen by the side of his counsel. Courage and hope fled together.

Stearns testified that the secrets of the Mulford robbery had been imparted to him by Oliver, and that Oliver had offered him some of the stolen money in exchange for a horse, telling him at the same time *where* and *how* the money was obtained. His evidence was direct and unequivocal, and a rigid cross-examination failed to weaken it in any degree.

West, who was also present as a witness for the people, testified that Oliver planned the robbery, and that, although he (Oliver) was not present when the robbery was committed, he admitted to witness that he received a share of the stolen money. As in the evidence of Stearns, a sharp cross-examination failed to bring out any contradictory statements, and Oliver was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary at Alton for a term of eight years. At the end of five years he was pardoned out, and rejoined his wife and family in New York. A few years later he visited Rockford and mingled quite freely with the people among whom he had once been so popular, and to some of whom he explained why the gang had not robbed more of them. To Goodyear A. Sanford he said: "The boys often wanted to go for you (as county treasurer), but I wouldn't let them, because you was such a clever fellow."

McDowell was convicted a little later in the course of time, and was also sentenced for eight years, but, like his old leader in crime, was pardoned at the end of five years and went to work as a carpenter at Alton, where he so conducted himself as to win the respect of the people, and where he was still living at last accounts.

Bridge took a change of venue to Ogle County, pleaded guilty, and where he was sentenced to the penitentiary. After his release, he went to Iowa, where, reports say, he fell into his old vices, and was finally killed.

Three of the Aikens boys, Charles, Richard and Thomas, who were named in the course of this chapter, went "to the bad," but escaped the penitentiary. Charles died at his home at Washington Grove in 1841, from (as it was reported from two sources) the effects of a terrible whipping administered by the people of Fort Madison, Iowa, against whom he had offended. The rumor came from there that, after he was whipped he was tied to a log of wood and thrown into the Mississippi River. How he escaped from drowning was never known, but he managed to reach home more dead than alive, lingered there a few days, suffering the most agonizing tortures of mind and body, and then went down to a disgraceful and dishonorable grave. It was said by some of those who were present to offer the last humane duty of preparing his remains for burial, that his body was literally cut into gashes from his shoulders to his heels.

Richard Aikens died the same year from sickness contracted from exposure while hiding by day and by night from the regulators and law officers.

After the killing of the Driscolls, Thomas Aikens, who had become fully identified with the prairie pirates, was not seen much in the country. His movements were governed by the gang with whom he had cast his fortunes. In 1843 Aikens, Barch, Fox and one or two others, stole some horses in Warren County and fled northward. The people of Warren County got on their track and followed their trail to the home of Aikens at Lafayette Grove, where the thieves had stopped for rest and refreshments, and where they were captured. They were taken back to Warren County, where they were arraigned before a justice of the peace on the charge of stealing horses, and were held to answer. In the absence of bail they were committed to jail, but managed to escape in a short time and left the country. Rumor says that Thomas Aikens went out on the frontier and located far up on the Missouri River, where he settled down to industrious pursuits, becoming the owner of a good farm, and to all appearances was leading an honest life. These last statements, however, regarding his whereabouts and his pursuits, are founded altogether upon rumor, as no direct and positive knowledge of him was ever had after his escape from the Warren County jail.

The father, Samuel Aikens, died at Washington Grove in 1847. No charge of dishonesty was ever laid at the old man's door, but the unlawful and disgraceful lives into which his three eldest sons were drawn, brought a taint upon the family name, and to a certain extent they were proscribed in society. His youngest son, Samuel, died of consumption about 1854.

In the Fall of 1839 the Brodie family removed to Linn County, Iowa, where most of them continued to reside at last direct accounts.

Adolphus Bliss, Corydon Dewey and another man named Sawyer (the last named not mentioned before), were all sentenced from the Lee Circuit Court, about 1845 or 1846, to the penitentiary for the robbery of an old

man of the Inlet Grove neighborhood, by the name of Haskel. Their terms of sentence ranged from three to five years. Bliss died in the penitentiary. Dewey outlived his term, and returned to his home and settled down on his old farm. Sawyer also served out his time, and likewise returned home, re-engaged in farming, and is supposed to be still living in that neighborhood.

Pierce Driscoll, who was arrested but acquitted the same day his father and brother were killed, subsequently removed to Cook County, Illinois, where he is said to have settled down to an honest, industrious life, acquiring a very handsome competency. The remainder of the family scattered to different parts of the country—some to California, some to Minnesota, and some to unknown localities.

Three of the pirates—John Long, Aaron Long and Granville Young—who engaged in the murder of Colonel Davenport, at Rock Island, July 4, 1845, were hunted down, arrested, brought back, tried, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The execution of the sentence was carried out at Rock Island on the 19th day of October, 1845, which completed the work of extermination commenced by the Ogle County Regulators on Tuesday, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1841.

Martin Campbell, the heroic boy, only thirteen years of age when he attempted to fire upon his father's murderers, grew to be a good and useful man, and still remains in White Rock Township, within sight of the place of his father's murder, a successful farmer and a happy husband and father.

INDICTMENT, TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF THE REGULATORS FOR THE MURDER OF THE DRISCOLLS.

At the September term of the circuit court, 1841, an indictment was found against Jonathan W. Jenkins and one hundred and eleven others, charging them with the murder of John Driscoll and William Driscoll, on the 29th day of June, 1841. The case was entitled "The People v. 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. Sandford, 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 Harpham, John Coffman, Anthony Pitzer, Jonas Shoffstalt, 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, Alhanon W. Rinker,



A. J. Pennington

OREGON



David Potter, Martin Rhodeamon, 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, Champlin and Caton for the defendants. The jury before whom they were tried was composed of S. S. Beatty, S. M. Hitt, James C. Hagan, Elias Baker, William Carpenter, John Shoffstalt, 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. The 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 John D. Caton, on behalf of the defendants, the case went to the jury, and without leaving their seats the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The grand jury that found the indictment under which "Jonathan W. Jenkins and one hundred and eleven others" were tried for the murder of John and William Driscoll, was made up of the following named citizens:

Anthony Petzer, John Price, Moses T. Crowell, Jacob Meyers, John Fridley, John Carpenter, Samuel Patrick, Phelan Parker, Andrew H. Holt, C. S. Marshall, George Taylor, Samuel C. Cotton, Leonard Andrews, Rodolphus Brown, Robert Wilson, Philip Spracker, James V. Gale and C. Burr Artz. James V. Gale was the foreman.

As will be seen by a comparison of the names of these jurymen with the names of the defendants, some of their own number were indicted for complicity in that tragedy. The jury met in a small building then belonging to an attorney named John Cheney, and was afterwards occupied by him as a dwelling. The building still stands on the old site, but has fallen into dilapidation and decay. When Cheney removed west he sold the property, and it now belongs to the H. A. Mix estate.

When the case was presented for consideration, together with a list of the names of those charged with being engaged in the affair, the name at the top of the list was first called. If it happened to be the name of a jurymen, the jurymen was excused, for the time being, and asked to retire. When he had gone from the room, the allegation was duly examined and disposed of, and the jurymen recalled. The next name was then called, and the same mode of procedure observed, until the entire list was completed, and which resulted in the indictment of one hundred and twelve men for the murder of the Driscolls—the largest number of men ever indicted under one charge at one session of a grand jury known to judicial history.

BURNING OF THE COURT HOUSE.

Sunday night, March 21, 1841, the first court house commenced in Ogle County, which was nearing completion—in fact, was so far completed as to be in a condition to be used for the sitting of that term of the court, which was to commence on Monday, March 22—was burned to the ground. Several indictments were pending for trial, and six of the indicted parties were in jail awaiting the sitting of the court. All day Sunday the town was full of men known to belong to the Prairie Pirates, evidently watching

the movements of the court officers—the clerk, the sheriff, etc. Mr. B. T. Phelps, at that time Clerk of the Circuit Court, kept the books and papers of the office at his residence. On Sunday evening he loaded the records on a wheelbarrow, and started to remove them to the court house to have them in readiness when court was called the next morning. When part of the way from his house, he was met by Mr. E. R. Dodge, a lawyer of Ottawa, who could not find accommodations at the hotel because of its crowded condition, and who was on his way to Phelps' residence to claim his hospitality for the night. Luckily, Mr. Phelps did not come on to the court house with the records, but turned back with Mr. Dodge, taking the papers back with him and storing them away in his house.

About midnight the alarm of fire was raised, and the citizens found their new court house in flames that were so far under headway that it was impossible to stay their progress, and it was burned to the ground.

Hugh Ray, who lives two miles distant from Oregon City, had been employed on the court house when it was in course of erection, and commenced to sleep in the building as soon as it was far enough advanced to afford sufficient protection from the elements without. He was not awakened until the flames were well started, and barely escaped with his life, his clothing, tools, etc., being left as sacrifices to the devouring element and the vengeance of the Prairie Pirates.

When the citizens reached the burning building they found the prisoners already up, dressed and apparently watching and waiting for their "hour of delivery." But it came not. The flames did not reach the jail, although it stood but a few rods from the burning court house. It was the belief of the citizens at the time, and the belief was afterwards verified by the confessions or admissions of some members of the gang, that the building was fired by the buccaners under the opinion that the court records had been deposited there by Phelps on Sunday evening, as he had started to do, and that it was their purpose to destroy the indictments against their confederates, and, in the excitement and confusion consequent upon the fire, also secure the release of their imprisoned co-workers in iniquity, but their purpose was abandoned.

The sitting of the court was not deferred, but was held in a building belonging to William Sanderson that then stood on the site now occupied by the Catholic Church. The building was subsequently removed and was afterwards used by Christian Layman, and was known as the "red wagon shop" until it was made to give way before the march of improvements.

THE BRIDGE.

There is but one bridge, aside from railroad bridges, across Rock River in the County of Ogle. That is at Oregon, where now stands the third that has been erected at that point, and not many years will elapse before the fourth one will be necessary.

By an act of the General Assembly approved February 17, 1851, "James H. Hanchete and his associates, their heirs and assigns were authorized to build a bridge across Rock River at any point on the plat of Oregon that he may select." Section two, however, authorized the said Hanchete and his associates to construct said bridge below or on the dam "now constructed across said river at said Town of Oregon; *provided*, if they should construct the same on said dam, they shall procure the right so to do from

the proprietors thereof." They were authorized to place a toll-gate at either end of the bridge and demand the same rates of toll as were then allowed for passing the ferry, and permitted to double these rates for all persons passing over said bridge after nine o'clock in the evening and before four o'clock in the morning. It was provided that the navigation of Rock River should not "be in any wise obstructed or delayed by the said bridge," and the County Court was vested with power to determine whether the erection of said bridge will have the effect of impeding the free navigation of Rock River, and with power "to prescribe such regulations as they may deem proper to prevent such obstruction."

At a session of the board of supervisors held on Wednesday, January 28, 1852, the following preamble and resolution was introduced, viz.:

WHEREAS, It is proposed by James H. Hanchett (spelled Hanchete in the law above quoted) to erect a bridge across Rock River in the Town of Oregon, in the County of Ogle; and, whereas, the people of said county are greatly interested in the success of said undertaking by the said Hanchett; therefore, be it

Resolved, That on the completion of said bridge by the said James H. Hanchett at the Town of Oregon in said County of Ogle, an order shall be drawn on the treasurer of said county for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars in favor of the said Hanchett; *provided*, however, and it is hereby expressly declared that the order aforesaid for the sum aforesaid shall not be issued to the said James H. Hanchett until he shall have executed to said county a good and sufficient right of way across said bridge for all the officers of said county while employed on the business of the county, to continue for and during the term of twenty years from the date hereof, which said grant shall include a right of way across said bridge for all grand and petit jurors and all witnesses attending criminal trials.

The resolution was amended by striking out the words "fifteen hundred" and inserting the words "one thousand," so that it appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars, and as amended the resolution was adopted, C. R. Hoadly, Annas Lucas, Sterling Blackman, Hiram Sanford, Hiram D. Wood, Joseph Williams, Jeriel Robinson, N. W. Wadsworth, A. O. Campbell, Elias Thomas, B. T. Hedrick—11—voting in the affirmative; and S. C. Cotton, Spooner Ruggles, John Garman, A. G. Spalding, Austin Lines and J. A. Ettinger—6—voting in the negative.

There was strong opposition to this measure. It was urged that the board of supervisors had no legal authority to appropriate public money to aid in building a toll-bridge, and to test the question, a bill in chancery, Salmon C. Cotton, *et al.*, vs. James H. Hanchett, *et als.*, was filed in the Circuit Court of Ogle County, Wilkinson, J., at the March term, 1852, and upon agreement of parties a *pro forma* decree was entered. The case went to the supreme court, where the decision of the circuit court was reversed and the cause remanded. Judge Trumbull held:

The act to provide for township organizations does not give the board of supervisors authority to appropriate the county funds in aid of the construction of toll-bridges or to aid a private individual in the construction of a free bridge; nor does the securing to the county a right of way for county officers, grand and petit jurors and witnesses in criminal cases, alter the powers of the supervisors.

The law fixes the compensation and defines the privileges and immunities of county officers, and they have no right, by the use of county funds, to secure to themselves or to any other particular class of individuals, immunities not granted by the statutes. A bill to enjoy the board of supervisors from misapplying the money of the county is the proper remedy.—13 *Ill. Rep.*, pp. 615.

The bridge was built in 1852, on piles instead of piers, but was swept out by ice in February, 1857.

On Tuesday, April 6, 1858, at the annual town meeting, the commissioners of highways reported that the building of a bridge across Rock

River at Oregon was an "improvement" very necessary to be made, and estimated the expense of building it, beyond the sums that would be raised from other sources, at ten thousand dollars. Whereupon the town ordered the levy of a tax of six thousand dollars that year for that purpose.

At a special session of the County Board of Supervisors, May 20, 1858, Supervisor James V. Gale offered the following:

Resolved, That we appropriate the sum of eight thousand, three hundred and thirty-three dollars to aid in the construction of a free bridge across Rock River, at Oregon, in this county; *provided*, said bridge shall be of a substantial and durable character, and to be built with stone piers, and to cost at least the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, the residue of the cost of the same to be raised by said Town of Oregon, by subscription and otherwise. Said sum not to be paid by the county until said bridge shall be completed and accepted by the commissioners of highways of said town, and by a committee to be appointed by the board.

This was tabled, but was taken up and passed by yeas and nays, on the 21st, as follows:

Yeas—James V. Gale, Philo B. Wood, Hiram J. Motter, Isaac Trask, William Artz, James Wells, Solon Cumins, A. S. Shottenkirk, J. Rood, J. Cook, Washington Paddock and Joshua White—12.

Nays—Gould G. Norton, Anson Barnum, Elias Thomas, M. Blair, Edwin Rice, J. A. Ettinger, W. Donaldson, Daniel Sprecker and L. N. Barber—9.

May 22, the board appointed Supervisors Barber, Sprecker, Cook, Rood and Trask a committee to examine and accept, when completed, the bridge to be built over Rock River (very near the site of the present bridge).

A contract was made with Mr. D. C. Pierce, H. A. Mix surety, for the erection of the bridge for the sum of \$24,915. In addition to the tax assessed by the Town of Oregon, and the appropriation of \$8,333 by the county board, the people of the county subscribed in various sums, to be paid in cash, \$10,666.83; to be paid in cash when the bridge should be completed, \$1,175.50; payable in labor, materials, etc., \$1,639; payable in cash at different dates, \$195; other subscriptions, making the total amount subscribed in the form of notes, \$14,176.33. Of the first class there were 524 subscribers; second class, 120; third class, 38. The names of those who subscribed \$50 and upwards were: Theodore Austin, Alanson Bishop, William W. Bennett, R. C. Burchell, Perry Barker, Clark & Dana, John Carpenter, Phineas Chaney, E. F. Dutcher, William S. Davis, John Eyster, John Etnyre, Daniel Etnyre, Elias Etnyre (\$200), C. F. Emerson, Horace Grant, James V. Gale, John V. Gale, G. W. Hill (\$200), S. M. Hitt (\$300), L. Hemenway, P. Jacobs, Margaret Johnston, R. B. Light, C. S. Marshall, William Moore, Charles P. Potter, E. S. Potter (\$400), F. G. Petrie, Sylvester Potter, John H. Rutledge, Andrew Schechter, Stewart & Wheeler (\$200), E. J. Sexton, J. M. Snowden, Thomas Stinson, Adam Schryver (\$150), W. C. Stoddard, M. W. Smith, Joseph Sears, Isaac Trask, Joshua Thomas, I. S. Woolley (\$125), John Aeker, S. S. Crowell, C. W. Murtfeldt, E. M. Light, H. A. Mix (\$1,000).

Soon after executing the contract, Mr. Pierce, the contractor, died, and the work was commenced and completed by H. A. Mix, who was the real principal in the contract. The work was commenced in 1858, but was not completed until 1859. September 10, 1858, the subscription notes, amounting to \$14,176.33, were paid over to Mr. Mix, and June 3, 1859, he was paid the amount received on tax of 1858, \$4,820.44; from the county treasurer, \$563.58.

December 1, 1859, Mr. Barber having died, and other members of the examining committee appointed in May, 1858, having gone out of office, the board of supervisors resolved itself into a committee of the whole to inspect the new bridge. The committee made report on the same day, and the board, by vote, accepted the structure, and ordered the issue of orders on the county treasurer for the sum appropriated, viz.: \$8,333.

This bridge remained until 1867, about eight years, when it fell.

At a special session of the county board of supervisors, January 15, 1867, the report of the committee appointed at the session in September, 1866, to consult with the commissioners of highways of the Town of Oregon and co-operate with them in efforts to ascertain the best and most economical plan for building a bridge across Rock River, at Oregon, reported as follows :

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Ogle County :

The undersigned, your committee appointed to co-operate with the highway commissioners of Oregon, to ascertain the best and most economical plan for building a superstructure to the Bridge across Rock River at said town, report that in company with said commissioners they have thoroughly investigated the subject—that they went to Elgin, in Kane County, and examined the iron bridge across Fox River, built by Messrs. Truesdail. That your committee were much pleased with the construction of said bridge, and they are firmly of the opinion that, in consideration of the durability, of an iron superstructure, it will be economy to build a superstructure of iron on the piers across Rock River, at Oregon, and they hereby recommend that six additional piers be erected in the river at that place, and that an iron superstructure be constructed upon the old and said new piers in Rock River, at said Town of Oregon.

Signed,

JOHN CARPENTER, } County Com.
L. ANDRUS, }

JAMES V. GALE, TOWN COM.

I did not visit said bridge, but having examined the model and heard the report of Messrs Andrus, May and Gale, do approve of the same.

JOHN CARPENTER.

Mr. Thompson introduced a resolution appropriating \$38,000 for the construction of an iron bridge across Rock River at Oregon, on condition that the Town of Oregon should build the additional piers, defray all other expenses, and keep the bridge in repair. This resolution elicited considerable discussion, various amendments were offered and rejected, and at last it was laid on the table for thirty minutes that the plan and specifications of Mr. Spafford, of Dixon, and a gentleman from Vermont, for building a wooden bridge, might be examined. On motion of Mr. Gale, Messrs. Gale, Field, Burns, Davis and Dresser were appointed a committee to examine Spafford's plan, and the tabled resolution was referred to the same committee.

This committee reported, recommending that a "good, substantial wood-covered bridge be erected on the present piers, and that the sum of \$15,000 be appropriated to aid in the construction of the same, *provided*, that the Town of Oregon pay the sum of \$5,000 for said purpose." The report was accepted, and it was so ordered. It was also ordered that the bridge should be built under the supervision of a joint committee appointed by the board and by the commissioners of highways of the Town of Oregon. Messrs. Joshua White, Leonard Andrus, John Carpenter and R. M. Pearson were appointed on the part of the county. The vote passing these orders was by yeas and nays. Those voting in the affirmative were: Messrs. Norton, Taylor, Mack, Dresser, Field, Hedrick, Carpenter, Gale, Baker, Eshback, Thompson, Davis, Martin and White—14. Those voting

in the negative were : Messrs. Sanborn, Barber, Parker, Tice, Miller, Burns, Rice and Hoadley—8.

At the annual meeting of the Town of Oregon, April 2, 1867, the supervisor was authorized to borrow five thousand dollars "to defray the amount the town is to raise for the new bridge."

Previous to this, however, the committee of the board of supervisors and the commissioners of highways, of the Town of Oregon, held a meeting in the county clerk's office on the 26th day of February, 1867, for the purpose of adopting a plan for the bridge, receiving proposals and letting the contract for the construction thereof. The bridge was to be a new superstructure of the Howe truss pattern, erected on the piers of the old bridge. Proposals were received from S. M. Town, Elias Etnyre and Messrs. Canda & Hinckley. The contract was awarded to Canda & Hinckley, of Chicago, for \$20,000 and the old bridge.

The old bridge, although considered unsafe, was still in use. But on the 8th of May the *National Guard* announced that "Our bridge, which for some time past has been in rather a precarious condition, underwent a thorough repairing last week, and is now considered entirely safe. It did not remain so long, however, for on the 5th of June, says the *Guard*, "the two western spans settled into the river *ker souse*. The Franklin stage had passed over only an hour previous, also horses, and cattle, and several footmen. Mr. William Waterman was wheeling a wheelbarrow across at the time of the fall, but was so far over that the falling spans did not reach him, though it somewhat accelerated his movements." He violated law in that he drove his wheelbarrow across "faster than a walk," but under the circumstances he was excusable.

Immediately upon the fall of the bridge a ferry was established, temporarily, by contributions of the citizens.

July 17, 1867, the *Guard* announced the arrival of the bridge builders and the commencement of the work of building the new bridge. On Saturday, September 7, it was crossed by teams for the first time, and the ferryboat was no longer needed. The bridge was formally accepted by the authorities of the county November 4, 1867, and at the present time (April, 1878,) it is in urgent need of extensive repairs, and must be rebuilt at no very distant day.

WAR HISTORY.

If there is any one thing more than another of which the people of the Northern States have reason to be proud, it is of the record they made during the dark and bloody days of the War of the Rebellion. When the war was forced upon the country, the people were quietly pursuing the even tenor of their ways, doing whatever their hands found to do—making farms or cultivating those already made, erecting homes, founding cities and towns, building shops and manufactories—in short, the country was alive with industry and hopes for the future. The country was just recovering from the depression and losses incident to the financial panic of 1857. The future looked bright and promising, and the industrious and patriotic sons and daughters of the Free States were buoyant with hope—looking forward to the perfecting of new plans for the ensurement of comfort and competence in their declining years, they little heeded the mutterings and threatenings of treason's children in the Slave States of the South.

True sons and descendants of the heroes of the "times that tried men's souls"—the struggle for American independence—they never dreamed that there was even one so base as to dare attempt the destruction of the Union of their fathers—a government baptized with the best blood the world ever knew. While immediately surrounded with peace and tranquility, they paid but little attention to the rumored plots and plans of those who lived and grew rich from the sweat and toil, blood and flesh of others—aye, even trafficked in the offspring of their own loins. Nevertheless, the war came with all its attendant horrors.

April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter, at Charleston, South Carolina, Major Anderson, U. S. A., commandant, was fired upon by rebels in arms. Although basest treason, this first act in the bloody reality that followed was looked upon as mere bravado of a few hot-heads—the act of a few fire-eaters whose sectional bias and freedom hatred was crazed by the excessive indulgence in intoxicating potations. When, a day later, the news was borne along the telegraph wires that Major Anderson had been forced to surrender to what had first been regarded as a drunken mob, the patriotic people of the North were startled from their dreams of the future—from undertakings half completed—and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep and well organized purpose to destroy the government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black, or who, perchance, through practices of lustful natures, were half or quarter removed from the color that God, for His own purposes, had given them. But they "reckoned without their host." Their dreams of the future—their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy—were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment.

Immediately upon the surrender of Fort Sumter, Abraham Lincoln—America's martyr President—who, but a few short weeks before, had taken the oath of office as the nation's chief executive, issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers for three months. The last word of that proclamation had scarcely been taken from the electric wires before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved their whole government could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsed through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school-house—every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes in defense of the government's honor and unity. Party lines were, for the time, ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier statesman: "*By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved!*"

The gauntlet thrown down by the traitors of the South in their attack upon Fort Sumter was accepted—not, however, in the spirit with which insolence meets insolence—but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain under the constitution and the laws, and above and beyond all, the people from whom all political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representatives and executive officers.

April 14, A. D. 1861, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been, and now are, violently opposed in several states by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way, I therefore call for the militia of the several states of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, to suppress said combination and execute the laws. I appeal to all loyal citizens to facilitate and aid in this effort to maintain the laws, the integrity and the perpetuity of the popular government, and redress wrongs long enough endured. The first service assigned to the forces, probably, will be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union. Let the utmost care be taken, consistent with the object, to avoid devastation, destruction, interference with the property of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command persons composing the aforesaid combination to disperse within twenty days from date.

I hereby convene both houses of Congress for the 4th day of July next, to determine upon measures for public safety which the interest of the subject demands.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the Free States to crush out and subdue the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call, for either men or money, there was a willing and a ready response. And it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of men fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. Such were the impulses, motives and actions of the patriotic men of the North, among whom the sons of Ogle made a conspicuous and praiseworthy record.

The readiness with which the first call was filled, together with the embarrassments that surrounded President Lincoln in the absence of sufficient laws to authorize him to meet the unholy, unlooked for and unexpected emergency—an emergency that had never been anticipated by the wisest and best of America's statesmen—together with an underestimate of the magnitude of the rebellion and a general belief that the war could not, and would not last more than three months, checked, rather than encouraged, the patriotic ardor of the people. But very few of the men comparatively speaking, who volunteered in response to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers for three months, were accepted. But the time soon came when there was a place and a musket for every man. Call followed call in quick succession, until the number reached the grand total of 3,339,748, as follows:

April 16, 1861, for three months.....	75,000
May 4, 1861, for five years.....	64,748
July, 1861, for three years.....	500,000
July 18, 1862, for three years.....	300,000
August 4, 1862, for nine months.....	300,000
June, 1863, for three years.....	300,000
October 17, 1863, for three years.....	300,000
February 18, 1864, for three years.....	500,000
July 10, 1864, for three years.....	200,000
July 16, 1864, for one, two and three years.....	500,000
December 21, 1864, for three years.....	300,000—3,339,748

To the credit of the county, be it said, there was no draft. To each and every call above quoted, there was a liberal response. Of the offerings



B. F. Sheets.

OREGON

of men and money made by this people during the great and final struggle between freedom and slavery, it is the purpose now to write.

April 30, 1861, the board of supervisors being in session, Hon. James V. Gale, a member of the board presented a resolution relating to the crisis and the duty of the people, which, on motion, was referred to a special committee of three—Messrs. Norton, Frisby and Hitt.

May 1st, that committee reported as follows, which report was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has made known to the people of the United States through his proclamation that rebellion against the government and laws of the United States has been undertaken, and is maintained by certain States of the confederacy, and that to suppress the same the armed forces of the State of Illinois will be required, therefore,

We, the board of supervisors, for, and in behalf of the citizens of the County of Ogle, State of Illinois, endorsing fully the President in his efforts and desires to suppress said rebellion and preserve the Union, and to protect the State of Illinois, and the County of Ogle, do hereby appropriate the sum of \$5,000 to be paid in orders on the county treasury, as follows, to-wit:

To every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer and private, raised in the said County of Ogle, and received in the service of the United States, or under the order of the Legislature, or Governor of the State of Illinois, the sum of five dollars per month, to commence from the date of the acceptance of said company either in the United States forces or under the order of the State Legislature or Governor of the State of Illinois; *Provided*, however, that such sums shall in no case be paid to any officer or private unless at the time of such enrollment in any such company, he shall have a family depending on him for support; and, *Provided*, further, that said family shall need the said sum for their absolute support, which necessity shall be certified to by the supervisor of the town in which said officer or private may reside at the time of said enrollment.

And provided, further, that for the purpose of this order and to entitle the parties to the benefits thereof, it shall not be necessary that said officer or private shall be a married man, but if he have a mother, or brother, or sister, depending upon him for support they shall be considered his family within the meaning of the order.

It shall be the duty of the supervisor of each town, whenever application shall be made by any persons entitled to receive benefits from the provision of this order, to make certificate that said applicant is entitled to the same, and to what amount, and, which certificate, endorsed by the town clerk and one justice of the peace, where the applicant shall reside, shall be sufficient evidence to the county clerk, who, thereupon, shall issue county orders to the amount of said certificate so endorsed, for the benefit of said applicant or his family, and pay it over to him, or them, or their order.

It shall be the duty of each supervisor, on application of such soldier or his representative, as may be entitled to the benefits of this order, to issue his certificate for the relief of such applicant until such soldier shall be discharged from duty.

The tocsin of war was sounded. Meetings were held in all the townships, at which stirring and spirited addresses were made, and resolutions adopted that admitted of but one interpretation. The spirit of the people in the early days of the war, is very clearly reflected in the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It becomes American citizens to know no political law but their country's welfare; and whereas, the flag of our country has been insulted, and the laws set at defiance by formidably organized bands of lawless men whose avowed purpose and overt acts are high treason against the government, therefore, resolved,

1. That in the present endangered state of our country we will ignore all party differences and distinctions and will unite in rendering all the aid within our power, to the Federal Executive in executing the laws and defending the honor of our national flag.

2. That we recognize the form of government formed by our fathers—and baptized in their blood—as the best in the world; the birthright of American citizens, and to be given up but with our lives.

3. That we are unalterably for the *Union of the States, one and inseparable, now and forever.*

With such a spirit, and guided and directed by such patriots as: R. C. Burchell, H. A. Mix (now deceased), John V. Gale, E. F. Dutcher, Hugh

Rea, B. F. Sheets, Joseph Sears, James V. Gale, Albert Woodcock, of Oregon; John S. Kosier, Amzie Johnston, Dr. Clinton Helm, of Byron; P. B. Boyce, John A. Huges, of Rochelle; Morton D. Swift, of Polo; Prof. Pinckney and S. M. Hitt, of Mount Morris; there was no wavering, if there had been a disposition to waver. The people were united in sentiment and prompt in action.

The pen could be employed for months in sketching the uprising of the people, the formation of companies, and telling of the deeds of valor and heroism of the "Boys in Blue" from Ogle County. There is material here for volumes upon volumes, and it would be a pleasing task to collect and arrange it, but no words our pen could employ would add a single laurel to their brave and heroic deeds. Acts speak louder than words, and their acts have spoken—are recorded in pages already written. The people of no county in any of the states of the freedom and Union-loving North made a better record during the dark and trying times of the great and final struggle between freedom and slavery—patriotism and treason—than the people of Ogle. Monuments may crumble; cities may fall into decay; the tooth of time leave its impress on all the works of man, but the memory of the gallant deeds of the army of the Union in the war of the great rebellion, in which the sons of this county bore so conspicuous a part, will live in the minds of men so long as time and civilized governments endure.

The people were liberal, as well as patriotic, and while the men were busy enlisting, organizing and equipping companies, the ladies were no less active. Committees were appointed to look after the necessities and to secure comfort to the families of those who enlisted. The spirit of the resolutions of the board of supervisors, adopted May 1, 1861, and carefully fostered by the board throughout the years of the war, pervaded the entire community, which was divided into committees, and each committee assigned a duty. And right nobly did each committee do its work. There were no laggards, no niggardliness. Men and money were given by tens and hundreds and thousands. No one stopped to count the costs. The life of the nation was at stake, and the people were ready to sacrifice *all*, EVERY THING, for the preservation and maintenance of the Union—

"A union of lakes, a union of lands—
A union that none can sever—
A union of hearts, a union of hands,
The American Union forever."

It would be interesting to record the money contributions—voluntary, as well as by means of taxation—made by the people during the years of the rebellion, but that would be impossible. Of the former, no accounts were kept. People never stopped to reckon the cost, or to keep accounts of what they gave. When ever money was needed for any purpose, and purposes and needs were plenty, it was given and paid on demand. There were no delays, no excuses, no "days of grace," no time for consideration demanded. People were ready and willing. Husbands and fathers abandoned homes and their comforts, wives and little ones for the dangers of tented fields of battle, assured that, in their absence, plenty would be provided for their loved ones. Because of this knowledge, their dreams were none the less sweet, nor their slumbers less refreshing, even if their beds were made upon mother earth, and their covering only that of the starry dome above.

While it is impossible to make even an approximate estimate of the amount of money provided by voluntary contributions for war purposes, it is almost as impossible to arrive at the actual amounts provided by the public authorities by means of taxation—some times for the reason that the accounts were indifferently and loosely kept, and some times because of the seeming reluctance of parties (as in the case of township clerks) who *ought* to possess the knowledge, to impart it for preservation in printed pages of history. When the compilation of this work was commenced, each of the several township clerks was solicited, by printed circulars, to send the gentlemen in charge of the work the amounts provided by their respective townships for war purposes such as the payment of bounties, benefit of soldiers' families, etc. Out of the twenty-four township clerks, only *five* responded. These five were, R. W. Sheadle, White Rock; A. S. Hodley, Flagg; George M. Reed, Nashua; O. S. Dentler, Scott; M. D. Swift, Polo. The amounts provided in these townships were as follows :

Flagg.....	\$11,036 64
Nashua.....	1,200 00
Buffalo.....	11,000 00
Scott.....	11,500 00
White Rock.....	8,500 00
Total in five townships.....	\$43,236 64

It would be a much pleasanter duty to complete the showing by townships than to stop with those quoted. But, for reasons already stated, it is beyond the writer's power. These figures, even now, would be an interesting *souvenir*—in years to come, invaluable as facts for reference.

The good work of the board of supervisors did not end with the appropriation of \$5,000, as provided in their resolutions of May 1, 1861, but was continued from time to time, as occasion and necessity demanded, until the sum of \$120,070 was raised and paid out under county authority. Now, in time of national peace and tranquility, this sum seems enormously large; and if the assessment of that amount for purposes of public improvements was submitted to a vote of the people, it would be voted down by a very large majority. Adding this sum of \$120,070 to the \$43,236.64 provided by the five townships of Flagg, Nashua, Buffalo, Scott and White Rock, and we have a known total of \$163,306.64. To this may be added at least \$60,000 for voluntary contributions and the nineteen townships not reported, and we have an estimated grand total of \$223,306.64, provided by the people of Ogle County to aid in the suppression of the rebellion.

RECAPITULATION.

By Board of Supervisors.....	\$120,070 00
" five townships.....	43,236 64
" estimate for nineteen townships not reported, etc.....	60,000 00
Estimated grand total.....	\$223,306 64

The world never witnessed such an uprising of the masses, such a unanimity of sentiment, such a willingness to sacrifice men and money, as was shown by the people of the states of the north from the time the rebels fired upon Fort Sumter in April, 1861, until the surrender of treason's army in 1865—and no county in all the northern states made a bolder, clearer or better record than Ogle.

Having thus noticed the spirit of patriotism that fired the hearts of the sons and daughters of Ogle, the sacrifices and readiness of the wealthier

classes and of the taxpayers to sustain the Union, we come now to the volunteer soldiery. And of these what can we say? What words can our pen employ that would do justice to their heroic valor—to their unequalled and unparalleled valor? Home and home comforts—wives and little ones, fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers—were given up for life and danger on the tented fields of battle—for exposure, disease and death at the cannon's mouth. They reckoned none of these, but went out with their lives in their hands to meet and conquer the foes of the Union, maintain its supremacy, and vindicate its honor and integrity. We can offer no more fitting tribute to their patriotic valor than a full and complete record, so far as it is possible to make it, that will embrace the names, the terms of enlistments, the battles in which they engaged, etc. It will be a wreath of glory encircling every brow, and a memento which each and every one of them earned in defense of their country's honor, integrity and unity.



OGLE COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adjt.....	Adjutant
Art.....	Artillery
Bat.....	Battalion
Col.....	Colonel
Capt.....	Captain
Corpl.....	Corporal
Comsy.....	Commissary
com.....	commissioned
cav.....	cavalry
captd.....	captured
desrtd.....	deserted
disab.....	disabled
disd.....	discharged
e.....	enlisted
excd.....	exchanged

inf.....	infantry
kld.....	killed
Lieut.....	Lieutenant
Maj.....	Major
m. o.....	mustered out
prmtd.....	promoted
prisr.....	prisoner
Regt.....	Regiment
re-e.....	re-enlisted
res.....	resigned
Sergt.....	Sergeant
trans.....	transferred
vet.....	veteran
wd.....	wounded
hon discd.....	honorably discharged

George P. Jacobs, commissioned Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, February, 1863, and served throughout the war.

15th Infantry.

The Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers was organized at Freeport, Illinois, and mustered into the United States service May 24, 1861—being the first regiment organized from the state for the three years' service. It then proceeded to Alton, Ill., remaining there six weeks for instruction. Left Alton for St. Charles, Mo.; thence by rail to Mexico, Mo. Marched to Hannibal, Mo.; thence by steamboat to Jefferson Barracks; then by rail to Rolla, Mo. Arrived in time to cover Gen. Sigel's retreat from Wilson's Creek; thence to Tipton, Mo., and thence joined Gen. Fremont's army. Marched from there to Springfield, Mo.; thence back to Tipton; then to Sedalia, with Gen. Pope, and assisted in the capture of 1,300 of the enemy a few miles from the latter place; then marched to Otterville, Mo., where it went into winter quarters Dec. 26, 1861. Remained there until Feb. 1, 1862. Then marched to Jefferson City; thence to St. Louis by rail; embarked on transports for Fort Donelson, arriving there the day of the surrender.

The regiment was then assigned to the Fourth Division, Gen. Hurlbut commanding, and marched to Fort Henry. Then embarked on transports for Pittsburg Landing. Participated in the battles of the 6th and 7th of April, losing 252 men, killed and wounded. Among the former were Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. W. Ellis, Major Goddard, Captains Brownell and Wayne, and Lieutenant John W. Puterbaugh. Captain Adam Nase, wounded and taken prisoner. The regiment then marched to Corinth, participating in various skirmishes and the siege of that place, losing a number of men killed and wounded.

After the evacuation of Corinth, the regiment marched to Grand Junction; thence to Holly Springs; back to Grand Junction; thence to Lagrange; thence to Memphis, arriving there July 21, 1862, and remained there until September 6. Then marched to Bolivar; thence to the Hatchie River, and participated in the battle of the Hatchie. Lost fifty killed and wounded in that engagement. Then returned to Bolivar; from thence to Lagrange; thence, with Gen. Grant, down through Mississippi to Coffeeville, returning to Lagrange and Memphis; thence to Vicksburg, taking an active part in the siege of that place. After the surrender of Vicksburg, marched with Sherman to Jackson, Miss.; then returned to Vicksburg and embarked for Natchez.

Marched thence to Kingston; returned to Natchez; then to Harrisonburg, La., capturing Fort Beauregard, on the Washita River. Returned to Natchez, remained there until Nov. 10, 1863. Proceeded to Vicksburg and went into winter quarters. Here the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, remaining until Feb. 1, 1864, when it moved with Gen. Sherman through Mississippi. On Champion Hills had a severe engagement with rebel Carney. Marched to Meridan; thence south to Enterprise; thence back to Vicksburg. Was then ordered to Illinois on veteran furlough. On expiration of furlough joined Seventeenth Army Corps, and proceeded up the Tennessee River to Clifton; thence to Huntsville, Ala.; thence to Decatur and Rome, Ga.; thence to Kingston, and joined Gen. Sherman's Army, marching on Atlanta.

At Allatoona Pass, the Fifteenth and the Fourteenth Infantry were consolidated, and the organization was known as the Veteran Battalion Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and numbering 625 men. From Allatoona Pass it proceeded to Ackworth, and was then assigned to duty, guarding the Chattanooga & Atlanta Railroad. Whilst engaged in this duty, the regiment being scattered along the line of road, the rebel, Gen. Hood, marching north, struck the road at Big Shanty and Ackworth, and captured about 300 of the command. The remainder retreated to Marietta, were mounted, and acted as scouts for Gen. Vandever. They were afterwards transferred to Gen. F. P. Blair, and marched with Gen. Sherman through Georgia.

After the capture of Savannah, the regiment proceeded to Beaufort, South Carolina; thence to Salkahatchie River, participating in the various skirmishes in that vicinity—Columbia, S. C.; Fayetteville, N. C.; battle of Bentonville—losing a number wounded; thence to Goldsboro and Raleigh. At Raleigh, recruits sufficient to fill up both regiments were received, and the organization of the Veteran Battalion discontinued, and the Fifteenth re-organized. The campaign of Gen. Sherman ended by the surrender of Gen. Johnston. The regiment then marched with the army to Washington, D. C., via Richmond and Fredericksburg, and participated in the grand review at Washington, May 24, 1865; remained there two weeks. Proceeded, by rail and steamboat, to Louisville, Ky.; remained at Louisville two weeks. The regiment was then detached from the Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and proceeded, by steamer, to St. Louis; from thence

to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, arriving there July 1, 1865. Joined the army serving on the Plains. Arrived at Fort Kearney August 14; then ordered to return to Fort Leavenworth September 1, 1865, where the regiment was mustered out of the service and placed en route for Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge—having served four years and four months.

Number of miles marched..... 4799
Number of miles by rail..... 2403
Number of miles by steamer..... 4310

Total miles traveled..... 11,012

Number of men joined from organization..... 1963
Number of men at date of muster-out..... 640

Adjutant Chas. F. Barber, com. Oct. 26, 1861. Resigned June 2, 1863.

Adjutant George Q. Allen, com. June 2, 1863. Term expired, re-entered service, 144th Vols.

Regimental Band.

Leader A. A. Millard, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. April 18, 1862.

Musician Theo. F. Higley, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. April 18, 1862.

Musician John F. Warner, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. April 18, 1862.

Musician Edwin H. Riley, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. April 18, 1862.

Musician William Kinnament, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. April 18, 1862.

Company H.

Capt. Morton D. Swift, com. April 22, 1861. Res. Jan. 12, 1863.

Capt. Wm. J. Gibbs, com. 2d lieutenant, April 22, 1861. Prmt'd. 1st lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1862. Prmt'd. capt. Jan. 12, 1863, m. o. at consolidation.

First Lieut. Thos. J. Hewitt, com. April 22, 1861. Res. Sept. 23, 1862.

First Lieut. John B. Newland, e. as corpl. May 24, '61. Prmt'd. 2d lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1862. Prmt'd. 1st lieutenant, Jan. 12, 1863, m. o. at consolidation.

Second Lieut. Jasper F. Allison, e. as sergt. May 24, 1861. Prmt'd. 2d lieutenant, Jan. 12, 1863. Hon. disd. June 17, 1864.

First Sergt. Chas. H. Ousterhout, e. May 24, 1861, disd. Nov. 26, 1862, wd.

Sergt. Chas. W. Thompson, e. May 24, 1861, died April 11, 1862, wd.

Sergt. Rudolph S. Small, e. May 24, 1861, drowned July 20, 1861.

Corpl. Chas. Fox, e. May 24, 1861, kld. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Corpl. M. G. Montgomery, e. May 24, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.

Corpl. C. O. W. Newton, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.

Allen Geo. Q. e. May 24, 1861, trans. to N. C. S. as sergt. major.

Aspel Pat'k. e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.

Austin H. J. e. May 24, '61, died May 6, '62, wd.

Belknap I. M. e. May 24, '61, disd. July 10, '62, disab.

Bassett Wm. W. e. May 24, 1861, died Nov. 7, 1862.

Bassett Chas. O. e. May 24, 1861.

Bassett Wm. E. e. May 24, '61, di-d. Oct. 11, '61, disab.

Bond J. L. e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.

Barnes Z. A. e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.

Belcher Albert, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.

Berkey David, e. May 24, '61, disd. Dec. 16, '62, disab.

Barber Chas. F. e. May 24, 1861, trans. to N. C. S. May 24, 1861.

Crunkleton Robt. e. May 24, '61, disd. July 1, '62, wd.

Champlin Chas. A. e. May 24, '61, disd. Sept. 4, '62, wd.

Coffin John, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.

Cover Peter R. e. May 24, 1861, vet., prmt. sergt., m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.

Cheeny C. R. e. May 24, 1861, disd. Feb. 1, '63, disab.

Chappel Aug. S. e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.

Dwell Geo. e. May 24, 1861, died July 18, 1863.

Dixon Chas. e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.

Evarts A. B. e. May 24, '61, disd. May 31, '63, disab.

Elskey Henry, e. May 24, 1861, disd. Oct. 11, '61, disab.

Hardy David E. e. May 24, '61, disd. Oct. 18, '62, disab.

Helms Jas. E. e. May 24, 1861, disd. Aug. 5, 1863.

Heaper Martin, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.

Huntley Edw. e. May 24, 1861, disd. Oct. 11, '61, disab.

Higley Theo. e. May 24, 1861, trans. to band.

Hewitt Philo, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 14, 1864.

Keedy C. R.

Kinnament Wm. e. May 24, 1861, trans. to band May 24, 1861.

Kellogg Fred'k, e. May 24, '61, disd. Oct. 18, '62, disab.

Kellogg C. F. A. e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.

Lunt John W. e. May 24, '61, disd. Oct. 11, '61, disab.

Lampert F. P. e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.

Lane John, e. May 24, 1861, desrtd. June 10, 1861.

Lowell N. e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.

Lovelady H. e. May 24, 1861, disd. May 3, 1862, wd.

Morris Chas. e. May 24, '61, drowned May 24, 1861.

McKinl y Jas. e. May 24, 1861, vet., m. o. Aug. 14, '65.

Moreton John A. e. May 24, '61, vet., m. o. June 12, '65.

Martin David, e. May 24, '61, disd. Oct. 4, 1861, disab.

Mack H. C. e. May 24, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.

Marsh Fred'k, e. May 24, 1861, disd. Oct. 11, '61, disab.

Nikirk Sam'l H. e. May 24, '61, vet., m. o. May 30, '65.

Paul Jacob, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.

Potter Sam'l W. e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.

Palmer Levi, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.

Robertson Andrew, e. May 24, '61, disd. July 1, '62, wd.

Roe John M. e. May 24, 1861, disd. June 15, 1861, writ Habeas Corpus.

Ruggles J. H. e. May 24, '61, died May 4, 1862, wd.

Roby Daniel, e. May 24, '61, kld. at Shiloh April 6, '62.

Royce Asa, e. May 24, 1861, vet., m. o. May 30, 1865.

Scott Jas. e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.

Snyder Daniel H. e. May 24, '61, disd. April 27, '63, disab.

Scott Daniel, e. May 24, '61, disd. Oct. 4, '61, disab.

Sweet Valentine, e. May 24, 1861, disd. Oct. 11, 1861, disab.

Smith Valentine, e. May 24, 1861, died — 15, '62, wd.

Stevenson Simon, e. May 24, '61, disd. Aug. 8, '62, disab.

Seward W. H. e. May 24, 1861, vet., m. o. May 30, '65.

Snell John, e. May 24, 1861, disd. Oct. 4, 1861, disab.

Stuckenberg Aug. e. May 24, '61, disd. Aug. 1, '62, disab.

Skuart S. B. e. May 24, 1861, vet., m. o. May 30, 1865.

Todd H. e. May 24, 1861, disd. Dec. 18, 1862, disab.

Tusher F. e. May 24, 1861, disd. Dec. 5, 1862, wd.

Typer Andrew, e. May 24, 1861, kld. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.

Williams Anson, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1862.

Woodruff Alonzo, e. May 24, '61, vet., m. o. May 30, '65.

White-side K. e. May 24, 1861, vet., — Sept. 16, 1865, as 1st sergt.

Warner John H. e. May 24, 1861, trans. to band May 24, 1861.

West J. e. May 24, 1861, vet., m. o. May 30, 1865.

Wolsey Benj. e. May 24, 1861.

Wolsey R. D. e. May 24, 1861, disd. Oct. 11, '61, disab.

Washburne J. C. e. May 24, 1861, disd. Dec. 16, '62, wd.

Buswell Joel B. e. May 18, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.

Bassett John, e. June 1, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.

Boown Robt. e. June 15, 1861, trans. to Co. B, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.

Poown Wm. e. June 15, 1861, died Oct. 8, 1862.

Barr John Nelson, e. June 17, '61, deserted Sept. 6, '62.

Bryan Peter, e. Sept. 10, 1861, disd. June 17, '63, disab.

Bowers O. E. e. Oct. 15, 1861, trans. to Co. C, vet. bat., m. o. June 12, 1865.

Dickson Alfred M. e. Sept. 12, 1861, disd. Nov. 29, 1862, disab.

Finkle Robt. e. June 11, 1861, disd. Aug. 9, 1862, disab.

Gibson E. C. e. July 8, 1861, trans. to Co. G, 1st Ill. Cav., Aug. 1, 1861.

Hammonds Alfred J. e. Aug. 21, 1861, disd. May 27, 1862, disab.

Kennedy Jas. e. Jan. 1, 1862, trans. to Co. C, vet. bat., m. o. June 5, 1865.

Klinger David, e. Oct. 5, '61, disd. Dec. 27, '61, disab.

Long Wm. e. June 1, 1861, m. o. June 1, 1864.

Livermore John F. e. May —, '61, disd. Feb. 4, '62, disab.

Long John A. e. Sept. 7, '61, trans. to Co. C, vet. bat., m. o. Sept. 7, 1864.

Lower Riley, e. Oct. 5, 1861, trans. to Co. C, vet. bat., m. o. Sept. 7, 1864.

McCaig Wm. e. June 17, 1861, m. o. June 17, 1864.

Mulnix Wm. e. June 1, 1861, disd. Oct. 11, '61, disab.

Neaff Chas. F. e. Sept. 22, '61, vet., m. o. May 30, 1865.

Offal Jos. e. July 25, 1861, desrtd. July 30, 1861.

Parker Moses, e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Oct. 2, 1861, wd.

Stocking Wm. e. June 1, 1861, m. o. June 1, 1864.

Shirk Daniel F. e. June 17, '61, disd. Nov. 1, '61, disab.

Staplin Chas. e. March 10, 1862, trans. to Co. C, vet. bat., m. o. May 27, 1865.

Wymer Wm. J. disd. Feb. 6, 1862, disab.
 Waterbury Edw. S. disd. Oct. 8, 1862, disab.
 Wood John, disd. Dec. 25, 1862, disab.
 Willis Geo. W. trans. to Co. C, vet. bat., m. o. Jan. 5, 1865.

15th Inf. (Re-organized.)

Company C.

First Lieut. Jas. Hooker, com. 2d lieut. July 20, 1864.
 Prmtd. 1st lieut. Aug. 10, 1864, m. o.
 First Lieut. Romeyn Whiteside, e. as private March 1, 1864. Prmtd. 1st lieut. Sept. 20, 1865, m. o. as sergt. Sept. 16, 1865.

[NOTE.—See Co. H, 15th Regt., as first organized.]

Company D.

Sergt. Chas. J. Davis, e. Mch. 4, '65, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Corpl. M. T. Trowbridge, e. March 4, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Cassidy Benj. e. March 4, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Croak Dennis, e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Donovan John, e. March 6, 1865, deserted Mch. 15, '65.
 Frost Harrison, e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Hill H. F. e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Miller B. H. e. March 4, 1865, deserted.
 Rand J. G. e. March 2, 1865, died April 7, 1865.
 Stearns John S. e. Feb. 21, 1865, deserted July 25, 1865.

Company E.

Hallock Wallace, e. April 27, 1864, m. o. May 30, 1865.
 Louden Jacob, e. March 27, 1864, m. o. May 30, 1865.
 Miller C. C. e. March 26, 1862, m. o. May 30, 1865.

Company F.

Capt. Matthew Blair, com. March 17, 1865. Res. July 10, 1865.
 Capt. Jonathan M. Clendiniog, com. 2d lieut. March 16, 1865. Prmtd. capt. Aug. 21, 1865. M. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 First Lieut. Edwin H. Riley, com. March 17, 1865. On detached service.
 Second Lieut. John C. Galbraith, e. as sergt. March 2, 1865. Prmtd. 2d lieut. Sept. 20, 1865. M. o. as sergt. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Sergt. N. E. Rogers, e. March 1, '65, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Sergt. Bowen B. Keith, e. Mch. 2, '65, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Corpl. W. J. Van Eman, e. Mch. 1, '65, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Corpl. Chas. A. Geeting, e. Mch. 1, '65, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Corpl. Jos. Dean, e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Corpl. B. J. Friize, e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Corpl. Peter S. Meyers, e. Mch. 2, '65, m. o. Aug. 8, '65.
 Corpl. Wm. Sloggett, e. Mch. 2, '65, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Corpl. Chris. Kröener, e. Mch. 2, '65, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Corpl. S. P. Seas, e. March 2, 1865, m. o. June 7, 1865.
 Musician Jos. H. Sweet, e. March 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Musician Wm. C. Galpin, e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Wagoner John D. Schlosser, e. March 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Bowman U. J. e. March 13, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Billig Sam'l, e. March 1, 1865, m. o. July 31, 1865.
 Billing David, e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Bowey Lewis, e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Blair Sam'l W. e. March 2, 1865, m. o. June 7, 1865.
 Billig Wm. e. March 2, 1865, m. o. July 31, 1865.
 Chessman Robt. D. e. March 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Dagnan Wm. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Dowden Geo. A. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. July 29, 1865.
 Dibblt Geo. e. March 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Derby E. W. e. March 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Eakle M. H. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Eyrick Wm. e. March 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Eakle John W. e. March 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Freese A. W. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Farrell Patrick, e. March 1, 1865, desrtd. June 11, 1865.
 Freese John, e. March 14, 1865, desrtd. July 2, '65.
 Griggs Eli, e. March 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Gasmuth John, e. March 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Gross Chas. E. e. March 2, desrtd. June 26, 1865.
 Gage Luther S. e. Feb. 23, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Harmon A. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.

Hoofnagle H. e. March. 1, 1865, in hospital at Fort Leavenworth.
 Hulse Adam, e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Harmon R. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Hanna R. e. March 2, 1865, m. o. June 26, 1865.
 Hanna Thos. e. March 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Hoover Daniel, e. March 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Hagert F. e. March 2, 1865, m. o. July 25, 1865.
 Hollins-head D. C. e. March 2, '65, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Hoif Augus-t. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Kirt-müller J. hn, e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Knodde Jos. N. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. June 2, 1865.
 Krouch Jas. e. March 6, 1865, m. o. Aug. 8, 1865.
 Kobon Fredk. e. March 2, 1865, m. o. July 5, 1865.
 Kamay Jas. A. e. March 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Kirkhauff P. N. e. March 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Marsh F. W. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Miller F. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Marker P. F. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Maxwell Chas. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 McClain Wm. e. March 2, 1865, desrtd. July 17, 1865.
 Mooney Thos. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Martin David, e. March 2, 1865, desrtd. July 26, '65.
 Mullen Daniel, e. March 2, 1865, m. o. Aug. 8, 1865.
 Müller W. H. H. e. March 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Piper Geo. W. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. July 31, 1865.
 Petrie Freedline, e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Petrie Upton, e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Aug. 8, 1865.
 Pappen H. S. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Piper Daniel, e. March 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Rhodes Wm. B. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Reisinger A. S. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Reisinger S. Y. e. March 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Reisinger Jacob D. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Keecy B. e. March 2, 1865, m. o. July 31, 1865.
 Ryan Jas. e. March 2, 1865, m. o. July 31, 1865.
 Stoppy —, e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Shipman S. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Stanley Hugh, e. March 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Toms Samuel W. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Van Patten A. e. March 7, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Wheat Amos H. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Webb Samuel, e. March 7, 1865, m. o. Aug. 8, 1865.
 Wetzel J. P. e. March 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Johnson Jas. T. e. March 11, 1865, m. o. May 11, 1865.
 Klinker M. e. March 10, 1865, desrtd. July 2, 1865.
 McClure T. C. e. March 21, 1865, m. o. June 29, 1865.
 Sherg Edward R. e. March 11, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Trowbridge Wm. e. March 10, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.

COMPANY H.

Sergt. Robert Marks, e. Feb. 25, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Musician Buckhart Jos. e. Feb. 25, 1865, m. o. July 31, 1865.
 Byerly Emanuel, e. Feb. 25, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Groves Daniel S. e. Feb. 25, 1865, desrtd. July 14, '65.
 Gaffin Chas. e. Feb. 25, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Hoffman E. e. Feb. 25, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Kearns Wm. e. Feb. 25, 1865, died June 29, 1865.
 Kretzinger S. e. Feb. 25, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Knodde H. e. Feb. 25, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Knodde John W. e. Feb. 25, 1865, desrtd. July 14, 1865.
 Knepfer Hiram, e. Feb. 25, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Michael Daniel C. e. Feb. 25, 1865, m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Mon Henry R. e. Feb. 25, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Piper Marinn, e. Feb. 25, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Savage Wm. C. e. Feb. 25, 1865, m. o. July 14, 1865.
 Stull H. H. e. Feb. 25, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Ray David C.

COMPANY K.

First Lieut. Jacob Paul, com. March 21, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Tillman Driesbach, com. March 21, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 First Sergt. Wm. A. Long, e. March 18, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Sergt. David Overdorf, e. Mch. 18, '65, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Sergt. Chas. Dehenham, e. Mch. 18, '65, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Sergt. John Emrick, e. March 18, '65, m. o. June 1, 1865.
 Corpl. Jacob M. Piper, e. Mch. 18, '65, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Corpl. Jas. L. Smith, e. March 18, '65, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.

Ables John, e. March 7, 1865, m. o. June 1, 1865.
 Alberts John, e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Ables Jacob, e. March 8, 1865, m. o. June 29, 1865.
 Baker David H. e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Aug. 8, 1865.
 Bingham Jacob, e. March 13, 1865, absent, sick.
 Brand Robt. e. March 7, 1865, m. o. Aug. 8, 1865.
 Criezt John T. e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Cooley John, e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Cort T. e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Eicholtz John L. e. March 7, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Ettinger John W. e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Finney Wm. e. March 8, 1865, deserted July 22, 1865.
 Feldmann John, e. March 8, 1865, deserted June 26, '65.
 Finney Abner, e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Fry Chris, e. March 7, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Fry Jacob, e. March 7, 1865, m. o. Aug. 2, 1865.
 Hoffins I. C. e. March 8, 1865, m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Hoffman F. e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Harris A. e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Hawk Daniel, e. March 8, 1865, deserted July 22, 1865.
 Hammond Jos. e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Heller John, e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Knopp Geo. M. e. March 7, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Kiewit Jacob, e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Lower Henry, e. March 7, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Meyer Edw. e. March 21, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 McKerral N. e. March 7, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Myers S. C. e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Myers Wm. e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Maddux Thos. F. e. March 11, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Nicodemus Geo. e. March 7, 1865, m. o. July 31, 1865.
 Piper Geo. e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Pull Geo. e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Riley Thos. e. March 6, 1865, desrtd. March 14, 1865.
 Rotharmell Amos, e. March 7, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Ruckert Sam'l, e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Rhinehart J. B. e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Shaffer Dan'l, e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Sarby W. O. e. March 8, 1865, deserted July 23, 1865.
 Schreerer E. M. e. March 8, 1865, m. o. July 27, 1865.
 Salsler John F. e. March 7, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Small John, e. March 8, 1865, m. o. July 13, 1865.
 Stuckenberg H. F. e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, '65.
 Schriver A. E. e. March 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Tobias Joel, e. March 7, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Wilby Wm. e. March 8, 1865, m. o. July 31, 1865.
 Wallisa Israel, e. March 7, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Fisket W. e. April 6, 1865.
 Hicks F. M. e. April 6, 1865.
 Rickerson C. W. F. e. April 6, 1865.

34th Infantry.

The Thirty-fourth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, September 7, 1861, by Colonel E. N. Kirk. Moved, October 2, to Lexington, Ky., and from thence to Louisville, and then to Camp Nevia, Ky., where it remained until February 14, 1862. Marched to Bowling Green, and thence, *via* Nashville, Franklin and Columbia, to Savannah, on the Tennessee River. Arrived at Pittsburg Landing April 7, 1862, and was hotly engaged in that battle, losing Major Levanway and 15 men killed, and 112 wounded. From thence moved to Corinth, and was engaged on the 29th of May, losing one man killed and five wounded. From Corinth, moved to Florence and luka, Alabama. Crossed the river at that place, and moved to Athens, Huntsville and Stevenson, Alabama. Was encamped over a month at Battle Creek. From thence marched, *via* Pellam, Murfreesboro and Nashville, to Louisville, Ky., arriving September 27, 1862.

October 1, 1862, left Louisville for Frankfort. Regiment commanded by Lieut. Col. H. W. Bristol, Brigade by Col. E. N. Kirk, and Division by Brig. Gen. Sill. October 4, was engaged in a skirmish at Clayville, Ky. From Frankfort, moved, *via* Laurensburg, Perryville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Lebanon and Bowling Green, to Nashville. November 27, had a skirmish at Lavergne. Regiment remained in camp, five miles southeast of Nashville, until December 26, 1862.

December 27, Right Wing moved to Trione, and, after a sharp fight, drove the enemy from town. On the 29th, moved, *via* Independence Hill, toward Murfreesboro. On the 30th, took position at extreme right of Union lines. On the 31st, the enemy attacked the regiment in overwhelming force, driving it back on the main line. Following the advantage gained by his infantry, the enemy's cavalry charged the line and cap-

tured many of the regiment. Loss—killed 21, wounded 93, missing 66. Gen. Kirk was mortally wounded.

While at Murfreesboro, the Right Wing, Fourteenth Army Corps, was organized into the Twentieth Army Corps, and Maj. Gen. McCook assigned to command.

June 24, 1863, the Twentieth Corps moved, by the Shelbyville Pike, toward Liberty Gap. On the 25th, the Second Brigade was ordered forward, and advanced across an open corn field, eighty rods in width, lately plowed, and softened by the rains which fell the day and night before, until the men sunk half way to the knee in mud at every step. Without help, and in the face of a rebel brigade advantageously posted, they drove the enemy from his position—the Second Arkansas Infantry leaving their battle flag on the hill, where they fought in front of the Thirty-fourth. The regiment lost 3 killed and 26 wounded.

Moved, on the 26th, *via* Beech Grove, to Manchester, entering Tullahoma on the morning of July 1.

August 16, moved, *via* Larkin's Valley, to Bellef nee, Alabama. The Thirty-fourth was here detailed as Provost Guard. On the 30th, moved to Caperton's Ferry, on Tennessee River. Here the regiment was left to guard the pontoon bridge.

September 18, moved the boats to Battle Creek. October 20, 1863, moved, under command of Brigadier General J. D. Morgan, to Anderson's Cross Roads, in Sequatchie Valley.

November 8, moved to Harrison's Landing, on Tennessee River. November 14, ordered to report to Brigadier General John Beatty, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Jeff. C. Davis commanding Division. Arrived at Chattanooga 15th, and camped on Moccasin Point.

November 25, ordered to join the Brigade on the battle field of Chattanooga. Arrived 11 o'clock P. M. Moved at 1 o'clock A. M. of 26th, and moved *via* Chickamauga Station.

On the 28th, moved back to Chattanooga, where those unable to march were put in camp, the remainder of the regiment moving on the expedition into East Tennessee, as far as Loudon, where the Thirty-fourth was detailed to run a grist mill, grinding corn and wheat for the Division. Returned to Chattanooga, arriving December 19, 1863.

December 22, the Thirty-fourth was mustered as a veteran organization, and January 8, 1864, started for Springfield, Illinois, for veteran furlough.

Received veteran furlough, and rendezvoused at Dixon, Illinois. February 28, moved, *via* Chicago, Louisville and Nashville, arriving at Chattanooga March 7, 1864, and moved out to join the Second Brigade, Colonel John G. Mitchell, One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio, commanding, in camp near Rossville, Georgia.

Mustered out July 12, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky. Arrived at Chicago July 16, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

Lieutenant Colonel Amos Bosworth, com. Aug. 15, 1861. Res. April 18, 1862.

Lieutenant Colonel Oscar Van Tassel, com. capt. Co. F, Aug. 15, 1861. Prmtd. lieut. col. Feb. 14, 1863. M. o. Nov. 7, 1864.

Major John M. Miller, com. capt. Co. H, Aug. 15, 1861.

Prmtd. major Nov. 29, 1862. Res. Sept. 13, 1864.

Quartermaster D. H. Talbott, e. as 1st sergt. Sept. 18, 1861. Prmtd. coms. sergt. Sept. 21, 1861. Prmtd. quartermaster March 21, 1863. Term expired Nov. 6, 1864.

First Assistant Surgeon Franklin Barker, com. April 14, 1865. M. o. July 12, 1865.

Company A.

Cooper Jos. e. March 9, 1865, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Falmer I. W. vet., kld. Averysboro March 16, 1865.

Palmer Geo. W. e. Oct. 15, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Company C.

Wagoner Chas. H. Evans, died at Hamburg, Tenn., June, 1862.

Marker M. m. o. Sept. 12, 1864.

Buck David, e. Feb. 19, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Ruck A. F. e. Feb. 14, 1864, dstd. Oct. 29, 1864, wd.

Foreman Jacob, e. Feb. 23, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Glen Geo. W. e. Feb. 15, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.

Royce B. R. e. Oct. 15, 1864, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865.



B. H. Bacon
(DECEASED)
OREGON



Company D.

Doyle Edw. vet., m. o. July 12, 1865.
Savage Wm. vet., m. o. July 12, 1865.

Company E.

Capt. Henry Weld, com. Aug. 15, 1861. Res. March 26, 1862.
Capt. Samuel L. Patrick, com. 1st lieutenant. Aug. 15, 1861. Prmtd. capt. March 28, 1862. Res. Nov. 21, 1863.
Capt. Hollis S. Hall, e. as sergt. Sept. 7, 1861. Prmtd. 2d lieutenant. June 12, 1862. Prmtd. capt. June 8, 1865. M. o. July 12, 1865.
First Lieut. Ed. H. Weld, com. 2d lieutenant. Aug. 15, 1861. Prmtd. 1st lieutenant. June 12, 1862. M. o. Mch. 30, '65.
Second Lieut. Thos. Bell, com. Aug. 15, 1861. Dismissed Feb. 15, 1862.
Second Lieut. Chas. J. Loveland, e. as private Sept. 7, 1861. Re-e. as vet. Prmtd. 2d lieutenant. June 14, 1865. M. o. as sergt. July 12, 1865.
Sergt. Julius J. Comstock, e. Sept. 7, 1861, resigned as Second Lieut. June 22, 1862. Never com.
Sergt. Daniel W. Weld, e. Sept. 24, 1861.
Corpl. Marcus D. Bennett, e. Sept. 7, 1861.
Corpl. Geo. F. Cheshire, e. Sept. 18, 1861.
Corpl. Jas. P. Stewart, e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., kld. at Kennesaw. June 15, 1864.
Corpl. Geo. Fink, e. Sept. 7, 1861, died at St. Louis, June 30, 1862.
Corpl. Chas. H. Broyword, e. Sept. 7, 1861, died at St. Louis, June 30, 1862.
Corpl. Geo. R. Dewey, e. Sept. 17, 1861, m. o. Jan. 13, 1865, as waggoner.
Musician Geo. L. Wade, e. Sept. 24, 1861.
Austin Amos W. e. Sept. 12, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865, as sergt.
Bennett Chas. C. e. Sept. 7, 1861, disd.
Blakely A. S. e. Sept. 24, 1861.
Brainard Chas. died.
Calkins D. K. e. Sept. 24, 1861, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Clark Thos. e. Sept. 7, 1861.
Colbrough J. H. e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865, as sergt.
Crouch H. D. e. Sept. 7, 1861.
Drelney J. C. e. Sept. 24, 1861, m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.
Dawson D. H. e. Sept. 7, 1861, disd. July 21, 1862.
Doughty Geo. J. e. Sept. 7, 1861.
Devine Wm. e. Sept. 7, 1861, wd. and capt., m. o. Sept. 26, 1864.
Dunlavy John W. e. Sept. 12, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865, as sergt.
Edgington M. S. e. Sept. 7, 1861, disd.
Finley Dennis, e. Sept. 24, 1861, vet., m. o. July 14, '65.
Gaston N. e. Sept. 24, 1861.
Hall James, e. Sept. 12, 1861, died at Camp Denison, Ohio.
Hartnett John, e. Sept. 7, 1861, died at St. Louis, Jan. 13, 1862, of wounds.
Hore Wm. e. Sept. 18, 1861, died at Corinth, Miss.
Jennson G. B. e. Sept. 12, 1861, m. o. Sept. 12, 1864.
Laphorn Avery, e. Sept. 18, 1861, m. o. Sept. 17, 1864.
Lee Louis H. e. Sept. 7, 1861, m. o. Sept. 13, 1864.
Lemke H. C. e. Sept. 24, 1861, m. u. Sept. 23, 1864.
Mangan Timothy, e. Sept. 24, 1861.
Miller Jas. e. Sept. 24, 1861, desrd.
Minor Chas. E. e. Sept. 12, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, '65.
Moore O. A. e. Sept. 7, 1861, trans. vet. res. corp.
Newton John, e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, '65.
Northrup Chas. L. e. Sept. 7, disd. June 9, 1862.
Story James, Jr., e. Sept. 12, 1861, m. o. Sept. 17, '64.
Story James, Sr., e. Sept. 24, 1864, vet., disd., March 25, 1865, disab.
Tyers Thos. e. Sept. 7, 1861, m. o. Sept. 12, 1864.
Tyers Fredk. e. Sept. 18, 1861.
Turner E. T. e. Sept. 18, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865, as sergt.
Wilder H. W. e. Sept. 7, '61, kld. at Shiloh, April 7, '62.
Youngs Geo. E. e. Sept. 7, died at Camp Wood, Ky., Feb. 3, 1862.
Ziak John, e. Sept. 7, 1861, wd. and capt., m. o. Sept. 3, 1864.
Brown Samuel, died at Nashville, April 7, 1862.
Dolan John, e. Jan. 25, 1864, vet. recruit, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Green Geo. W. e. Feb. 10, 1864, vet. recruit, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Lawrence John, e. Oct. 9, 1864, disd. Oct. 8, 1864, term ex.

Piper Edward T. e. Oct. 2, 1861, disd. Sept. 14, 1862.
O'Brien Lawrence, e. Sept. 24, '61, died March 15, '64.
Ryan Edw. e. Sept. 24, 1861, kld. May 29, 1862.

COMPANY F.

Capt. Uriah G. Galion, com. 1st lieutenant. Aug. 15, 1861, prmtd. capt. Feb. 14, 1863, m. o. Nov. 7, 1864.
Capt. John Slaughter, com. 2d lieutenant. Aug. 15, 1861, prmtd. First Lieut. Feb. 14, 1863, prmtd. capt. Nov. 7, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
First Lieut. William D. Frost, e. as sergt., re-e. as vet., Dec. 23, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. m. o. July 12, 1865.
Second Lieut. A. ex D. Miller, e. as 1st sergt., prmtd. 2d lieutenant. Feb. 14, 1863, kld. June 26, 1863.
Second Lieut. Josephus P. Moats, e. as waggoner, re-e. as vet. Dec. 23, 1863, prmtd. 1st sergt. then 2d lieutenant. June 14, 1865, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Sergt. John T. Gantz.
Corpl. Steph n Brayton, disd. July 31, 1862, disab.
Corpl. John L. Frost, vet., disd. March 9, 1864 for promotion as capt.
Musician John W. Cooper, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865.
Musician Virgil E. Reed, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Bowen James.
Brunson L. C.
Butterfield Chas. vet. m. o. July 12, 1865, as corpl.
Cole David, m. o. July 12, 1865, as sergt.
Cowan J. H. vet., July 12, 1865.
Christian John, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865.
Deets L. wd. m. o. Sept. 9, 1864.
Ellis Lewis S. vet., died March 27, 1865, wds.
Fish Isaac A. vet., m. o. July 12, 1865, as sergt.
Ferguson David, died Nov. 13, 1861.
Fletcher L. F. m. o. July 12, 1865.
Gull J. H.
Hardesty A. m. o. July 12, 1865, as corpl.
Harding Geo. died Nov. 10, 1862, disab.
Merritt E. F.
Merrick D. kld. March 16, 1865.
Pratt A. M.
McDonald Jas. died at Camp Wood, Ky.
Newcomer Wm. H. m. o. Sept. 7, 1864.
Powell Wm. E.
Richardson J. W. m. o. July 12, 1865.
Smith Benj. F.
Steel N. N.
Steel C. W. vet. m. o. July 12, 1865, as corpl.
Steel W. H.
Slaughter T. J.
Snyder B. F. kld. at Shiloh April 7, 1862.
Stephens W. C. died Nov. 8, 1862.
Taylor Elliott, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Thurston A. O.
Van Ness J. m. o. July 12, 1865, as corpl.
Wood N. C. died Aug. 21, 1862.
Secoy A. J. vet., m. o. July 12, 1865.
Taylor Jas. B. vet., m. o. July 12, 1865.
Wolf Jos. vet., m. o. July 12, 1865.
Wolf Benj. vet., sick at m. o. Absent.
Warner Chas. A. vet., m. o. July 12, 1865, as sergt.
Hastings J. S. e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Newcomer E. S. e. Aug. 10, 1861.
Paul John W. e. March 9, 1865, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Richardson W. J. e. Nov. 2, 1861, m. o. Nov. 8, 1864.
Taylor C. M. e. Feb. 23, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Taylor S. J. e. Feb. 23, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Turner Jabez, e. Feb. 23, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Goodman A. J. e. March 8, 1865, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Tilton Geo. W. e. Feb. 23, 1864, vet. recruit, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Wiley John D. e. Feb. 24, 1864, vet. recruit, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Williams W. T. e. Jan. 22, 1862, vet. recruit, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Spalding A. C. e. Feb. 17, 1864, vet. recruit, m. o. July 12, 1865.
Reed E. E. e. Feb. 17, 1864, vet. recruit m. o. July 12, 1865.
Avory Samuel, e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Capt. Henry H. Newcomer, e. as sergt. Sept. 7, 1861, prmtd. 2d Lieut., prmtd. Capt. Nov. 29, 1862, res. Sept. 12, 1863.
Capt. Peter Householder, e. as sergt. Sept. 7, 1861, prmtd. 1st sergt., then 1st lieutenant. Dec. 27, 1862, prmtd. capt. Sept. 12, 1863, res. Nov. 6, 1864.

- Capt. Jos. H. Myers, e. as corpl. Sept. 7, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Nov. 29, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Sept. 12, 1863, prmtd. capt. Nov. 6, 1864, m. o. July 12, '64.
- First Lieut. Benj. R. Wagner, com. 2d lieut. Aug. 15, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 13, 1862, res. Dec. 27, 1862.
- First Lieut. Edward B. Harner, e. as corpl. Sept. 7, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 23, 1863, prmtd. 1st sergt., then 1st lieut. Nov. 6, 1864, kld. in action April 15, 1865.
- First Lieut. John A. Geeting, e. as private Sept. 7, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 23, 1863, prmtd. 1st sergt., then 1st lieut. May 29, 1865, m. o. July 12, 1865.
- Second Lieut. Henry Hiller, e. as 1st sergt. Sept. 7, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Jan. 13, 1862, died.
- Second Lieut. John M. Smith, e. as sergt. Sept. 7, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. May 1, 1862, kld. in battle Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.
- Second Lieut. Michael Loos, e. as private Sept. 7, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 23, 1863, prmtd. 1st sergt. then 2d lieut. June 14, 1865, m. o. July 12, 1865.
- Sergt. Silas Jackson Blair, e. Sept. 7, 1861, kld. at Shiloh April 7, 1862.
- Corpl. Wm. J. Fouke e. Sept. 7, 1861, m. o. Sept. 15, 1864, as private.
- Corpl. Chas. Fletcher, e. Sept. 7, 1861, reduced, desrtd. Oct. 8, 1864.
- Corpl. Robt. C. Heister, e. Sept. 7, 1861, trans. to vet. res. corps, July 3, 1864.
- Corpl. Luther M. Strot, e. Sept. 7, 1861.
- Corpl. Jacob Wagner, e. Sept. 7, 1861, disd. at Chicago.
- Corpl. Levi Hulsinger, e. Sept. 7, 1861, m. o. Sept. 13, 1864, as private.
- Wagoner John Price, died July 8, 1864.
- Asky Jas. T. e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865, as corpl.
- Avey T. J. e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865.
- Baker Jesse, e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865, as sergt.
- Barnhizer Isaac, e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865, as corpl.
- Black Jas. D. e. Sept. 7, 1861, m. o. Sept. 13, 1864.
- Barger Wm. M. e. Sept. 7, 1861, disd. July 21, '62, wds.
- Bell David, e. Sept. 7, 1861, died May 1, 1862, wds.
- Billig Annanias, e. Sept. 7, 1861, trans. to inv. corps.
- Brooks T. F. e. Sept. 7, 1861, m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.
- Bennett H. H. e. Sept. 7, 1861.
- Cone Thos. e. Sept. 7, 1861, died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 15, 1862.
- Cort John, e. Sept. 7, 1861, m. o. Sept. 13, 1864.
- Coggins Wm. H. e. Sept. 7, '61, vet., m. o. July 12, '65.
- Detwilder Geo. e. Sept. 7, '61, vet., m. o. July 12, '65.
- Deaiston Samuel, e. Sept. 7, '61, vet., m. o. July 12, '65, as corpl.
- Finkoener Geo. H. e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865, as corpl.
- Giles Geo. C. e. Sept. 7, 1861.
- Grove J. e. Sept. 7, 1861, m. o. Sept. 13, 1864.
- Harrison J. L. e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, '65.
- Haslett Peter B. e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, '65.
- Hickman Aug. e. Sept. 7, '61, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865.
- Hulls E. e. Sept. 7, 1861, died at Camp Wood, Ky., Feb. 3, 1862.
- Hills B. H. e. Sept. 7, 1861, died May 1, 1862, wds.
- Hays L. E. e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865.
- Harner E. e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865, as sergt.
- Johnson W. W. e. Sept. 7, '61, disd. June 9, '64, disab.
- Kennedy W. H. A. e. Sept. 7, 1861, desrtd. Oct. 15, '62.
- Lawrence Wm. e. Sept. 7, 1861, died May 1, 1862, wds.
- Lawrence E. Y. e. Sept. 7, 1861.
- Mann C. e. Sept. 7, 1861.
- Merridith Davis V. e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., kld. at Resaca May 14, 1864.
- Morrow Russell, e. Sept. 7, '61, disd. Dec. 30, '61, wds.
- Mattmiller Jos. e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865, as corpl.
- Miller Lewis, e. Sept. 7, 1861.
- McClure Wilson, e. Sept. 7, '61, vet., m. o. July 12, '65.
- Noel John A. e. Sept. 7, 1861, died April 15, 1862, wds.
- Nugent Michael, e. Sept. 7, 1861, m. o. Sept. 13, 1864.
- Penne N. E. e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., trans. to vet. vol. e. g. July 23, 1864.
- Palmer D. W. e. Sept. 7, 1861, died at St. Louis, May 1, 1862, wds.
- Robins Wm. H. e. Sept. 7, '61, disd. June 1, '62, disab.
- Reif E. C. e. Sept. 7, 1861.
- Reisinger Peter, e. Sept. 7, 1861, m. o. Sept. 13, 1864.
- Richman W. R. e. Sept. 7, 1861, m. o. March 8, 1865, term ex.
- Sadler D. B. e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., trans. to vet. vol' eng. July 23, 1864.
- Scott Wm. J. e. Sept. 7, 1861.
- Shaw John, e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865.
- Sharrer John H. e. Sept. 7, '61, vet., m. o. July 12, '65.
- Sage Harrison, e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, '65.
- Sterner M. e. Sept. 7, 1861, m. o. Sept. 13, 1864.
- Tice O. e. Sept. 7, 1861, m. o. Sept. 12, 1864.
- Tice Samuel L. e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865, as sergt.
- Turney David, e. Sept. 7, 1861, died at Mound City May 1, 1862, wds.
- Taylor A. L. e. Sept. 7, 1861.
- Wilson R. M. e. Sept. 7, 1861.
- Withers T. W. e. Sept. 7, 1861.
- Wertz S. R. e. Sept. 7, 1861.
- Withers Jacob, e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, '65.
- Widney L. L. e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., prmtd. sergt. major.
- Weimer Edw. e. Sept. 7, 1861.
- Wagner N. e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865, as 1st sergt.
- Wagner I. e. Sept. 7, 1861, m. o. Sept. 13, 1864.
- Zoller C. e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., kld. at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.
- Anger Geo. e. Sept. 3, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., May 7, 1862.
- Bowman Wm. H. e. Feb. 13, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
- Bowers R. D. e. March 21, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
- Cooper M. L. e. Feb. 27, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
- Easton Chas. e. Aug. 30, 1862, kld. at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.
- Goodfellow John, e. Jan. 27, 1864, trans. to V. R. C., m. o. July 29, 1865.
- Huff David, e. Feb. 10, 1864, disd. Feb. 7, 1865, disab.
- Heinke August, e. Feb. 18, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
- Morrison U. S. A. e. Sept. 3, 1862, trans. to inv. corp. Sept. 30, 1863.
- Ryan Dennis, e. Jan. 29, 1864, desrtd. March 1, 1864.
- Steffa Samuel F. e. Feb. 1, 1864, vet. recruit, m. o. July 12, 1865, as corpl.
- Slogett Wm. e. Feb. 24, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
- Sadler Wm. H. e. Feb. 14, '64, disd. Oct. 20, '64, disab.
- Weltz Samuel F. e. Feb. 5, 1864, died Aug. 8, '64, wds.
- White James, e. Feb. 18, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
- Wallaby H. A. e. Sept. 15, 1862, kld. at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.
- Weimer Edw. e. Feb. 10, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
- Warner Henry, e. Feb. 2, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
- Welker V. e. Feb. 18, 1864, died at Chattanooga, July 8, 1864, wds.

COMPANY I.

- Second Lieut. Jas. Brooks, e. as private Sept. 7, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 23, 1863, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 14, 1865, m. o. as sergt. July 12, 1865.
- Brace Chas. P. e. Sept. 7, 1861.
- Smith George W. e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., kld. near Marietta, Ga., June 27, 1864.

Company K.

- Captain David C. Wagner, com. Jan. 13, 1862. Re-sign'd Aug. 20, 1864.
- Willis James, e. March 30, 1864, deserted May 13, 1864, in lace of enemy.
- Warren Emery, e. March 30, 1864.
- Young James, e. Oct. 17, 1864.

39th Infantry.

(YATES PHALANX.)

Was mustered into U. S. service Oct. 13, 1861, and moved to St. Louis, Mo. Octob' 29, rece. ved orders to move to William port, Md., where it was fully armed and equipped. The following are the most important events in the history of this celebrated regiment: Hell a force of 20,000 rebels under command of Stonewall Jackson, for twenty-four hours. Participated in battle of Winchester. Four companies under Major S. W. Munn captured thirty prisoners at Columbia Bridge. Was in Gen. McClellan's seven days' fight. Was at Suffolk, Va., September, October and November, fortifying the place and making frequent raids, capturing on one occasion two cannon and forty prisoners. Jan. 5, 1863, broke camp and marched to Chowan River, where it took transports and reported to Gen. Foster at New-

burn, N. C. Here its colonel, T. O. Osborn, took command of the brigade. Moved on expedition to Hilton Head. Was in Gen. Hunter's expedition against Charleston. At Morris Island, was assigned to Gen. Terry's expedition, and participated in capture of Fort Wagner. Was first in the Fort. Left Hilton Head on veteran furlough, Jan. 1, 1864, *viz* New York. Returned 750 strong, and was on Butler's expedition up James River, the entire loss being nearly 200. At Wier's Bottom Church, May 20, the Thirty-ninth was ordered to dislodge the enemy, which it did most gallantly, losing 40, but capturing many prisoners, including Gen. Walker. On the 10th of May, had an engagement with Longstreet's command, losing some 35. August 14, crossed James River and operated with Army of the James. On August 15 the regiment lost 104 men, among them several valuable officers. October 13, in a charge, the Thirty-ninth lost 60 out of 250 engaged. March 27 about 100 recruits joined. Took part in movements that resulted in capture of Petersburg and Richmond. In engagement at Fort Gregg, which was mostly hand to hand, the loss was 65 out of 150 engaged. For this gallantry Gen. Gibbon, their commanding general, had a magnificent brazen eagle cast and presented to the regiment. After various manoeuvres and surrender of Lee, the Thirty-ninth was mustered out at Norfolk, Va., and received final pay and discharge at Springfield, Ill., Dec. 15, 1865.

Quartermaster J. F. Linton, com. June 12, 1862, hon. disd. April 19, 1864.

Company D.

Captain Geo. O. Snowdon, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 12, 1861. Prmtd. 1st lieut. June 12, 1862. Prmtd. capt. Jan. 13, 1864. Term expired Nov. 10, 1864.

First Lieutenant Wm. H. Ferrin, e. as private Aug. 9, 1861. Re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864. Prmtd. 1st sergt. Prmtd. 1st lieut. Dec. 30, 1864. Res. Aug. 16, '65.

Second Lieut. Austio Townner, com. Aug. 9, 1861, res. Sept. 4, 1862.

Second Lieutenant John Franc, e. as sergt. Aug. 9, 1861. Prmtd. 2d lieut. Jan. 13, 1863. Died Aug. 16, 1864.

Second Lieut. George W. Linn, e. as private Aug. 21, 1861, vet., prmtd. 2d lieut. Oct. 4, 1865, m. o. as sergt. Dec. 6, 1865.

Sergt. John W. Gutchell, e. Aug. 9, 1861, died at Delhi, Ga., June 22, 1862.

Sergt. John L. York, e. Aug. 9, 1861, died at St. Louis Oct. 18, 1861.

Corpl. M. E. Wait, e. Aug. 9, 1861, disd. June 6, 1862.

Corpl. Wm. H. Beach, e. Sept. 5, 1861, disd. May 30, 1862, disab.

Musician Jos. D. Frauble, e. Aug. 21, 1861, vet.

Atwood Jos. S. e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 6, '65.

Bowden F. e. Aug. 21, 1861, vet., absent sick at m. o.

Boyce Hiram, e. Aug. 21, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as corpl.

Bullis N. e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Sept. 10, 1864, term ex.

Collins David, e. Aug. 27, 1861, disd. Sept. 10, 1864, as sergt., term ex.

Corsaut Henry, e. Sept. 5, '61, disd. Oct. 16, '62, disab.

Crum Wm. W. e. Sept. 5, 1861, disd. June 6, 1862.

Cum G. e. Sept. 5, 1861, disd. July 29, 1863, disab.

Chasm Thos. e. Aug. 21, 1861, died Aug. 18, 1862.

Dresser L. e. Aug. 9, 1861, vet., kld. Aug. 16, 1864.

Ferrell Jesse, e. Aug. 9, 1861, vet., died in S. C. Oct. 27, 1864.

Fuller L. C. e. Aug. 29, 1861, disd. Jan. 14, 1863, disab.

Fuller Geo. L. e. Aug. 22, 1861, disd. Sept. 10, 1864, term ex.

Farley Patrick, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet., trans. to Reserve Corps May 15, 1865.

Fuller M. Y. e. Sept. 21, 1861, m. o. Dec. 6, '65, corpl.

German A. e. Aug. 29, 1861, desrtd. Dec. 18, 1861.

Grant J. L. e. Sept. 12, 1861, disd. June 6, 1862.

Huff Chas. e. Aug. 21, 1861, deserted Nov. 30, 1861.

Harding E. H. e. Aug. 9, 1861, vet., disd. Jan. 16, 1865, wd.

Hemmerling F. e. Sept. 6, 1861, m. o. Dec. 6, '65, sergt.

Keoney Patrick, e. Aug. 22, '61, disd. Dec. 6, '62, disab.

Kioaw Thos. e. Aug. 21, 1861, vet., absent sick at m. o. of regt.

Lacey Jas. L. e. Sept. 21, 1861, disd. June 6, 1862.

Odell John, e. Sept. 12, '61, vet., died June 29, '64, wd.

Poffenberger Jas. e. Aug. 28, 1861, disd. Dec. 16, 1862, disab.

Patterson Wm. e. Aug. 21, 1861, disd. Sept. 10, 1864, term ex.

Cannon Patrick, e. Feb. 25, 1864, died in Va. Oct. 22, 1864, wd.

Green Ira W. e. Feb. 26, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.

Kinney Patrick, e. Feb. 25, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.

Lyons John, e. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, corpl.

Mathison John, e. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.

McCarley F. S. e. Dec. 26, 1863, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as corpl., wd.

Root C. N. e. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. in Va. Sept. 9, 1864.

Griffith George, e. Aug. 21, 1861, died Aug. 31, '62, wds.

Godfrey I. W. e. Aug. 21, 1861, vet., m. o. July 20, '65.

Hare John, e. Aug. 9, 1861, disd. May 31, 1862, disab.

Hummel R. N. e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet., kld. April 2, '65, at Fort Gregg, Va.

Hewett F. e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. June 9, 1862, disab.

Jones Wm. e. Sept. 3, 1861, vet., absent, sick at m. o. of regt.

Lynn Geo. W. e. Aug. 21, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 6, '65, as sergt.

Lankenaw Henry, e. Aug. 21, 1861, vet., kld. at Deep Run, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

Lyons John, e. Aug. 27, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 16, 1865, as corpl.

Lucen Thos. e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 16, 1865, as corpl.

McCarley F. S. e. Aug. 21, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 16, 1865, as corpl.

Martin John, e. Aug. 21, 1861, disd. June 6, 1862.

Miller John, e. Aug. 21, 1861, vet., disd. Jan. 15, 1865, disab.

McLaughlin John, e. Sept. 3, 1861, trans. to Battery B, 5th U. S. Artillery, Dec. 5, 1862.

Moore Wm. e. Aug. 26, '61, disd. Sept. 10, '64, term ex.

Nye Edw. e. Sept. 15, 1861, m. o. Oct. 12, 1864.

Root Chas. e. Aug. 21, 1861, vet., kld. at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 9, 1864.

Reese John, e. Aug. 9, 1861, vet. sergt., desrtd. Aug. 5, 1865.

Smith Michael, Aug. 21, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.

Sawin Royal E. e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. sergt., kld. in Va., May 16, 1864.

Tobias Nathan el, e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet.

Waite M. C. e. Aug. 9, 1861, vet., died July 2, '64, wds.

Wade Wm. e. Aug. 8, 1861.

Wells George W. e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet., m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as sergt.

Edmonds D. W. e. Aug. 18, 1861, desrtd. Aug. 20, '61.

Fuller T. A. e. March 1, 1865, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.

Page Allen, e. March 23, 1865, died May 12, 1865, at Point of Rocks.

Wells Elmore, e. March 23, 1865, died at Richmond June 16, 1865.

Hopkins Thomas, e. Jan. 1, 1861, vet. sergt., kld. in Va., May 20, 1864.

Gyett Frank, e. Jan. 1, 1864, corpl., desrtd. Mar. 8, '64.

Gottlieb Horn, e. Jan. 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as musician.

Stilyer John, e. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.

Company H.

Allaban W. S. e. Feb. 1, 1864, disd. March 3, '63, disab.

46th Infantry.

The Forty-sixth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, Dec. 28, 1861, by Col. John A. Davis.

Ordered to Cairo, Ill., Feb. 11, 1862. From thence proceeded, *viz* the Cumberland River, to Fort Douelson, Tenn., arriving 14th, and was assigned to the command of Gen. Lew. Wallace. On the 15th lost one man killed and two wounded. 16th, moved through the works and to Dover. 19th, moved to Fort Henry. March 6, embarked for Pittsburg Landing, where it arrived on the 18th. The regiment was now in Second Brigade, Fourth Division, with Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Forty-sixth Illinois, and Twenty-fifth Indiana, Col. James C. Veatch, Twenty-fifth Indiana, commanding Brigade, and Brigadier General S. A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, commanding Division.

In the battle of Shiloh, the Forty-sixth took a most conspicuous and honorable part, losing over half its officers and men, in killed and wounded, and receiving the thanks of the commanding generals. Among the wounded were Col. John A. Davis, Major Dornblaser,

Captains Musser, Stephens, Marble and McCracken, Lieutenants Hood, Barr, Arnold, Ingraham and Howell. In this action, the "Fighting Fourth Division" of General Hurlbut achieved a reputation for bravery, to which it added on every field in which it was engaged until the close of the war. Was engaged in the siege of Corinth in the month of May. June 2, camped six miles west of Corinth. On the 10th marched to the Hatchie River.

Oct. 4, moved toward Corinth. 5th, met the enemy at Metamora. The Forty-sixth was in position on the right of the Second Brigade, supporting Bolton's Battery. After an hour of shelling by the batteries, the infantry were ordered forward, and at a double quick advanced, driving the enemy across the river. The First Brigade coming up, "Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth Division" advanced and drove the enemy from the field, compelling their flight. Col. John A. Davis, of the Forty-sixth, was mortally wounded in this action, and Lieut. M. R. Thompson, also—both dying on the 10th. After the battle returned to Bolivar.

Nov. 3, marched to Lagrange. 28th, moved to Holly Springs. 30th, towards Tallahatchie River, and camped near Waterford, Mississippi, where splendid winter quarters, with mud chimneys and bake ovens complete, were fitted up in time to move away from them.

Dec. 11, to Hurricane Creek, and 12th, to Yocona Station, where it remained until Dec. 22, when it marched to Taylor's Station. Van Dorn having captured Holly Springs, marched, on 23d, via Oxford, to Hurricane Creek. Jan. 6, 1863, moved to Holly Springs. 13th, marched to Moscow. After rejoining Brigade at Lafayette, marched, 9th of March, via Collierville and Germantown to Memphis. April 21, 1863, engaged in the expedition to Hernando, and returned 24th. May 13, embarked for Vicksburg. May 21, proceeded to the right of Gen. Grant's Army, and were then ordered to Snyder's Bluff. 25th, marched to the extreme left of the line. The regiment was detailed on picket duty, and during the night the outpost, consisting of five companies of the regiment, were captured by the enemy. One hundred and four men and seven officers were captured, seventy escaping. The remainder of the regiment took an active part in the siege of Vicksburg. July 5, moved to Clear Creek. 6th, to Bolton Station. 8th, to Clinton. 9th, to Dickens' Plantation, where it remained, guarding train. 12th, moved into position on the extreme right of the line near Pearl River. Engaged in the siege until the 16th, when the enemy evacuated Jackson; after which the regiment returned to Vicksburg.

The Division was now transferred to the Seventeenth Corps, and Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker assigned to command. Aug. 12, moved to Natchez. Sept. 1, went on expedition into Louisiana, returning on the 8th. Sept. 16, moved to Vicksburg. Nov. 28, moved to Camp Cowan, on Clear Creek.

Jan. 4, 1863, the Forty-sixth was mustered as a Veteran Regiment. 12th, started North for veteran furlough. 23d, arrived at Freeport, Illinois, and on the 27th the regiment was furloughed.

Company E.

Captain Frederick H. Marsh, e. as private Nov. 16, '61. Prmtd. 1st sergt., then 1st lieut., Sept. 16, 1862. Prmtd. capt. Aug. 8, '64. Mustered out Jan. 20, '66. Second Lieut. Wm. Planitz, com. Dec. 1, 1861. Resigned May 23, 1862. First Sergt. H. A. Briggs, e. Oct. 7, 1861, disd. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Sergt. Wm. Morton, e. Oct. 16, 1861, died June 6, '62. Corpl. Jos. Boyles, e. Oct. 16, '61, — Dec. 25, '62, wd. Corpl. F. A. Andrus, e. Nov. 7, 1861, priv., died at Ashton, Ill., Jan. 31, 1864. Corpl. Jos. K. Gibson, e. Oct. 8, 1861, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866, as sergt. Arner Porter, e. Oct. 19, 1861, disd. Dec. 9, '62, disab. Arner Thos. e. Oct. 14, 1861, vet., m. o. Jan. 20, 1866. Boiss John T. e. Oct. 10, 1861, vet., corpl., sick at m. o. Bemis H. H. e. Sept. 20, 1861, vet., disd. Jan. 20, 1866, corpl. Correll John W. e. Nov. 16, 1861, died prisoner May 7, 1862. Davey I. e. Oct. 26, 1861, disd. Dec. 1, 1864, as corpl., term ex. Fuller A. B. e. Dec. 1, 1861, disd. Sept. 28, 1862, disab. French Jas. e. Dec. 1, 1861, vet., died Jan. 19, 1864.

Hodges Jesse G. e. Nov. 7, 1861, disd. Dec. 1, 1864, term ex. Holden John, e. Dec. 1, 1861, disd. Nov. 12, '62, disab. Longsdien Rufus, e. Oct. 30, 1861, deserted Dec. 19, '62. Lindsay Wm. E. e. Nov. 9, 1861, vet., m. o. Jan. 20, '64. Moxley R. e. Oct. 26, 1861, vet., m. o. Jan. 20, 1866. McCloud D. e. Oct. 22, 1861, died April 14, 1862. Smith Jas. R. e. Nov. 9, 1861, disd. Nov. 10, '62, disab. Shultz Jas. R. e. Nov. 11, 1861, disd. May 5, 1862. Simmons V. e. Nov. 11, 1861, disd. Dec. 4, 1862, wd. Tilton Horace, e. Oct. 10, '61, disd. Nov. 10, 62, disab. Wheeler W. N. e. Oct. 22, 1861, vet., m. o. Jan. 20, '66. Welch Peter, e. Nov. 4, 1861, died at Pittsburgh Landing May 13, 1862. Ferguson Russell, e. Dec. 9, 1863, m. o. Jan. 20, 1863. Roat Samuel H. e. Feb. 23, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866. Larry Hiram, e. Dec. 9, 1863, desrtd. Nov. 3, 1864. Shultz Jas. R. e. Oct. 16, 1863, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866. Steele D. S. e. Dec. 22, 1863, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866. Stonebraker J. N. e. Feb. 25, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866. Stonebraker E. J. e. Oct. 17, 1864, m. o. Oct. 16, 1865, term ex. Trenholm J. W. e. Dec. 21, 1863, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866. Trenholm Robt. e. Feb. 10, 1864, sick at m. o. of regt.

Company H.

Capt. John A. Hughes, com. 1st lieut. Dec. 1, 1861, prmtd. capt. April 7, 1862, m. o. Dec. 1, 1864. Capt. F. W. Fike, com. 2d lieut. Dec. 1, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. April 7, 1862, prmtd. capt. Dec. 1, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866. Sergt. E. McCullough, e. Oct. 14, 1861, disd. April 4, 1862, disab. Sergt. DeVilla D. Segner, e. Nov. 6, 1861, disd. Sept. 11, 1863, disab. Corpl. E. H. Blackman, e. Oct. 14, 1861, disd. Oct. 9, 1862, wd. Corpl. De Witt C. Bennett, e. Oct. 14, 1861, vet., m. o. Jan. 20, 1866. Corpl. A. J. Cooley, e. Oct. 14, '61, desrtd. Jan. 21, '62. Corpl. S. D. Henenway, e. Nov. 28, 1861, vet., absent, sick at m. o. of regt. Corpl. W. H. Cook, e. Dec. 1, 1861, disd. Dec. 5, 1864, as private, term ex. Musician E. H. Reynolds, e. Nov. 5, 1861, vet., m. o. Jan. 20, 1866, as sergt. Bullis A. F. e. Nov. 11, 1861, disd. Dec. 23, '62, disab. Cook L. H. e. Dec. 1, 1861, vet., m. o. Jan. 20, 1866. Cook M. e. Oct. 30, 1861, vet., m. o. Jan. 20, 1866. Chapman D. e. Dec. 1, 1861, disd. Dec. 5, 1864, as sergt., term ex. Dailey Patrick, e. Oct. 30, 1861, died May 6, 1862, wds. Dunn James, e. Nov. 7, '61, disd. Dec. 5, '64, term ex. Horten S. e. Nov. 15, 1861, disd. May 16, 1862. Hill P. K. e. Nov. 5, 1861, disd. Dec. 5, 1864, as corpl., term ex. McGreth John P. e. Nov. 17, 1861, vet., disd. Feb. 20, 1865, as sergt., disab. McDowell David, e. Nov. 2, 1861, disd. Dec. 5, 1864, term ex. Meigher John, e. Nov. 6, 1861, vet., died Dec. 19, 1864. Newberry Jas. B. e. Dec. 1, 1861, vet., m. o. Jan. 20, 1866, as corpl. Patterson Wm. N. e. Oct. 25, 1861, vet. sergt., desrtd. Nov. 17, 1865. Patterson Jas. e. Dec. 1, 1861, vet., m. o. Jan. 20, 1866, as sergt. Schonmaker A. e. Dec. 1, 1861, disd. June 16, 1862, disab. Townsend Luther, e. Nov. 5, 1861, died Aug. 17, 1862. Talley Wm. e. Dec. 1, 1861, vet., m. o. Jan. 20, 1866. Welch Theron, e. Nov. 14, 1861, desrtd. May 7, 1862. Wood Jacob, e. Oct. 25, 1861, vet., m. o. Jan. 20, 1866. Carmichael John, e. Nov. 1, 1864, m. o. Oct. 31, 1865. Chambers Geo. W. e. Feb. 29, 1864, died at Memphis Jan. 20, 1865. Keleher J. e. Feb. 9, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866, as corpl. Landy J. e. Feb. 1, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866, as corpl. Lovridge J. e. Dec. 1, 1863, died Jan. 26, 1864. Livingston H. e. Dec. 22, 1863, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866. Martin D. V. e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866. Mahon Thos. e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866. Oyers Henry, e. Feb. 6, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866, as corpl. Patterson R. G. e. Feb. 5, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866. Faige Scott, e. Nov. 28, 1863, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866. Stone C. e. Dec. 1, 1861, vet., m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.

Selher Jas. M. e. Dec. 25, 1863, m. o. Nov. 25, 1865.
 Wagoner N. J. Horton, e. Oct. 14, vet., m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Antisdell M. e. Nov. 3, disd. April 4, 1862, disab.
 Bond John, e. Dec. 1, dsrtd, April 7, 1862.
 Bullis A. F. e. Nov. 1, disd. Dec. 23, 1862, disab.
 Cosort S. F. e. Dec. 1, vet., m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Emerson Jerom, e. Oct. 15, died May 16, 1862, wd.
 Fox F. e. Dec. 1, disd. Nov. 25, 1862, disab.
 Green P. e. Nov. 12, drowned Oct. 8, 1862.
 Keneston Chas. H. e. Nov. 6, vet., absent, sick at m. o.
 Quick Jos. W. e. Dec. 1, died May 1, 1862, wd.
 Snyder John E. e. Dec. 1, died at Quincy, Ill., May 1, 1862, disab.
 Ure John, e. Nov. 3, m. o. Nov. 21, 1864.
 Atkins A. D. e. Feb. 23, '64, m. o. Jan. 20, '66, corpl.
 Atkins Woodbury, e. Feb. 16, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866, as corpl.
 Anehanm Hermen, e. Feb. 27, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, '66.
 Adams Anderson, e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. May 13, 1865.
 Bennett Edw. e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Bailey E. D. e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Bailey Albert, e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Collins Dennis, e. Feb. 12, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Cosgrove Michael, e. Dec. 17, 1863, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Case E. B. e. Feb. 19, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Chambers Geo. W. e. Feb. 29, 1864, died Jan. 26, 1863.
 Hoeschtoetter Wm. e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, '66.
 Horton M. D. e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Horton Benj. e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 King Andrew, e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Kierman John, e. Feb. 16, '64, disd. July 17, '65, disab.
 Miller Sanford, e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Millard Morey, e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Moore Henry, e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. May, 1865.
 Neer B. B. e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Pottorf John, e. Feb. 20, 1864, absent, sick at m. o.
 Pells S. P. e. Oct. 8, 1864, m. o. Aug., 1865.
 Reynolds W. S. e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. May 22, 1865.
 Smith John, e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Sullivan Garnet, e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 9, 1865.
 Sullivan Michael, e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
 Wood Kenney, e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, '66, corpl.
 Way Chas. R. e. Feb. 21, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Weeks Chas. H. e. Feb. 22, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Wood Geo. H. e. Feb. 22, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 McCarrell Henry, e. Dec. 7, 1863, corpl., died Dixon, Ill., Feb. 16, 1864.

Company I.

Capt. David S. Pride, com. quartermaster Jan. 15, 1862. Prmtd. capt. Sept. 1, 1862. M. o. Nov. 21, 1865.
 Sergt. Harvey P. Sargent, e. Oct. 7, 1861, m. o. Nov. 20, 1864, as private.
 Corpl. Jas. H. Davis, e. Oct. 16, 1861, vet., m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Musician Jacob B. Abbott, e. Oct. 12, 1861, vet., m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Alford Harny, e. Nov. 5, 1861, died at Henderson, Ky., April 1, 1862.
 Bennett A. W. e. Sept. 18, 1861, vet., m. o. Jan. 20, '66.
 Corsant John, e. Dec. 1, 1861, died at Oregon Jan. 2, 1864.
 Madden John, e. Dec. 1, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Stevens E. e. Oct. 12, 1861, vet., m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Wing H. J. e. Oct. 6, 1861, disd. Aug. 13, 1862, disab.
 Arnold A. N. e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Carrier L. e. Feb. 7, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Cleaveland John K. e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, '66.
 Cosgrove Michael, e. Dec. 17, 1863, trans. to Co. H.
 Crkims W. e. Dec. 19, 1863, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Chasm. Thos. e. Feb. 9, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Harmell C. H. e. Dec. 21, 1861, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Harmell Louis C. e. April 12, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Hill Hiram, e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Leirauff Jos. e. Feb. 20, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 North Chas. H. e. Feb. 18, 1864, died at Mound City Nov. 3, 1864.
 O'Hara Thos. B. e. Jan. 26, 1864, disd. May 27, 1864, for promotion 2d lieut. Co. D, 5th I. V. I.
 Parmin E. e. Feb. 9, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866, corpl.
 Reiman Geo. W. e. Feb. 22, '64, m. o. Jan. 20, '66, sergt.
 Roat Sam'l H. e. Feb. 22, 1864, trans. to Co. E.
 Reiman A. C. e. Dec. 31, 1863, died Aug. 31, 1865.
 Shipman Geo. P. e. Dec. 1, '63 m. o. Jan. 20, '66, corpl.
 Snyder Geo. W. e. Dec. 8, 1863, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Shedy J. B. e. Jan. 21, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.

Shipman E. W. e. Feb. 20, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Welty Tyras, e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.

55th Infantry.

The Fifty-fifth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., and mustered into the United States service Oct. 31, 1861. Nov. 9, left Camp Douglas for Alton, Ill.; the 10th for St. Louis, by steamer; Jan. 12, 1862, ordered to Paducah, Ky., by boat; March 8, embarked on steamer for Tennessee River and moved down to Pittsburg Landing, and was soon in Camp east of Shiloh Church—the Fifty-fifth being on the left of the Union line. The opening of the battle, Sunday morning, found the regiment in position with an effective force of 873 men. Col. Stuart was wounded, and nine of the line officers, three of whom died of wounds, 102 enlisted men were killed and mortally wounded, and 161 wounded and taken prisoners. The regiment was with the army in advance on Corinth, and at Russell's house. May 17, lost in skirmish 8 men, 2 killed and 6 wounded. Entered Corinth May 30; thence westward along Memphis & Charleston Railroad. With Sherman's Division, marched into Memphis, July 21, and remained, doing camp duty until Nov. 25, when it marched with Sherman's Division for the Tallahatchie River. Was marched back to Memphis to descend the Mississippi River to Vicksburg. Embarked with the expedition, and six companies were engaged in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, December 29, losing 1 captain killed and 1 wounded, 1 enlisted man killed and 7 wounded. Was present and under fire at battle of Arkansas Post, Jan. 10 and 11, 1863. Moved from Arkansas Post to Young's Point, La. May 16, 1863, joined army in rear of Vicksburg, and on 17th was under fire at Champion Hills. Participated in the assaults of 10th and 22d of May, losing Lieut. Levi Hill, of Company A, killed; Col. Malmberg and 2 line officers wounded, and 4 enlisted men killed and 33 wounded. During the siege the regiment lost 1 man killed and 3 wounded. Was present at the surrender, July 4. July 5, marched with Sherman's expedition for Jackson, Miss. Participated in the siege and lost 1 officer wounded, 1 enlisted man killed and 1 wounded. Embarked at Vicksburg for Memphis, and moved out with the army, past Corinth, to Iuka. On Oct. 30, 1863, marched from East Point, on the Tennessee River, for Chattanooga. Nov. 25, marched with Sherman to the relief of Knoxville, East Tenn. Returned and encamped at Bridgeport during the winter, and at Larkin's Landing in the Spring, at which place the regiment veteranized and returned to Illinois, on furlough of thirty days. June 27, 1864, participated in assault upon Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., led by Capt. Augustine, who was killed on the field. Loss of regiment was 2 officers killed and 3 wounded, 13 enlisted men killed and 30 wounded. July 22, the regiment was again engaged with an effective force of 239 men, commanded by Capt. F. H. Shaw, and came out of the engagement with 180 men—1 officer killed, 3 enlisted men killed, 12 wounded, and 16 taken prisoners. In the siege of Atlanta, the regiment lost 1 officer and 6 enlisted men killed, and 18 wounded. Aug. 31, 1864, in battle of Jonesboro, Ga., lost 23 men. In a short campaign of but little over two months, the regiment lost about one half its number. Joined in pursuit of Hood through Northern Alabama, and returned to Atlanta, Ga., where 162 non-veterans were discharged. The regiment lost, near Bentonville, N. C., 1 man killed, 1 wounded and 6 taken prisoners. Marched with army, *via* Richmond, to Washington. Participated in the grand review at Washington. Then moved to Louisville, Ky. Remained in camp but a few weeks, when moved by steamer to Little Rock, Ark., where it remained until Aug. 14, 1865, when it was mustered out of service. Left for Chicago, Ill., August 19, and arrived August 22, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge. During its term of service, the regiment marched 3,374 miles.

Company B.

First Lieutenant Albert F. Merrill, com. Oct. 31, 1861. Mustered out Nov. 26, 1862.
 First Lieutenant John H. Fisher, e. as private Sept. 10, 1861. Re-e. as vet. Feb. 18, 1864. Prmtd. corpl., then 1st lieut. July 22, 1864. Honorably disd. May 15, 1865.

Sergt. Peter Heidler, e. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Chappell D. S. e. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Carney J. W. e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet., m. o. Aug. 14, 1865, as corpl.
 Ellswaris L. e. Oct. 19, 1861, vet., m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.
 Gale Russell, e. Oct. 29, 1861, died at Chicago Dec. 15, 1861.
 Hardenbrook M. e. Sept. 11, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.
 Jackson J. e. Oct. 12, 1861, vet., m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.
 Kloid Jos. e. Oct. 12, 1861, vet., m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.
 Landley John, e. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Muckle Hugh, e. Sept. 10, 1861.
 McKeen S. e. Sept. 10, 1861.
 McElroy T. e. Oct. 12, 1861, disd. April 16, 1863.
 Petasch Paul C. e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Raymond H. G. e. Sept. 10, '61, 1st sergt. to Nov. 1, '61.
 Rubi Robert, e. Oct. 29, 1861.
 Sullivan E. e. Sept. 10, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.
 Sittler Geo. W. e. Oct. 29, 1861, kld. Aug. 13, 1864.
 Wilson Thos. e. Sept. 10, 1861, vet., kld. at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864.

Company C.

Byrnes Geo. e. Sept. 9, 1861.
 Benjamin Filmore, e. Sept. 9, 1861, died Oct. 28, 1863.
 Crandall Jacob, e. Oct. 10, 1861.

Company H.

First Lieutenant Jas. Weldon, com. Oct. 31, 1861.
 Died April 19, 1862, of wds. received at battle of Shiloh.
 First Lieutenant Artemus Richardson, e. as corpl. Oct. 24, 1861. Re-e. as vet. March 31, 1864. Prmtd. sergt., then 1st lieut. May 19, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 14, 1865.
 Sergt. Jas. DeWolf, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Corpl. A. Richardson, e. Oct. 24, 1861, vet.
 Corpl. Reuben P. Reed, e. Oct. 19, 1861, disd. Jan. 26, 1863, disab.
 Barnes Oscar, e. Oct. 22, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.
 Clements Jas. e. Oct. 28, 1861.
 Fulton Chas. E. e. Oct. 22, 1861.
 Hensy John, e. Oct. 29, 1861, died at Marietta, Ga., Sept. 6, 1864, wd.
 Leper Wm. H. e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Livermore Wm. H. e. Oct. 23, 1861, vet., disd. Feb. 5, 1865, wd.
 Nikirk F. M. e. Oct. 24, 1861, vet., m. o. Aug. 14, 1865, as sergt.
 Owens Chas. e. Oct. 28, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.
 Philo Edw. e. Oct. 19, 1861, vet., died July 29, '64, wd.
 Richards N. e. Oct. 29, 1861, deserted Dec. 20, 1862.
 Robinson S. C. e. Oct. 26, 1861.
 Scott Jas. e. Oct. 28, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.
 Smith John, e. Oct. 25, '61, missing in action July 22, '64.
 Smith David B. e. Oct. 29, 1861.
 Smith Augustus, e. Oct. 29, 1861, prmtd. sergt. maj. re-e. as vet.
 Reed R. P. e. Jan. 5, 1864, vet. recruit, m. o. Aug. 14, 1865, as sergt.

69th Infantry (three mos.)

Company K.

Captain John Cookley, com. June 14, 1862. M. o.
 Second Lieutenant Isaac H. Allen, com. June 14, 1862. M. o.
 Sergt. William A. Kiler, e. June 4, 1862.
 Corpl. Chas. E. Ives, e. June 4, 1862.
 Corpl. E. A. Burghauff, e. June 4, 1862.
 Corpl. A. J. Stoneburner, e. June 4, 1862.
 Barnes Henry, e. June 4, 1862.
 Baker Jos. e. June 4, 1862.
 Bogue Debins, e. June 4, 1862.
 Cartwright Jos. H. e. June 4, 1862.
 Cartwright Jas. P. e. June 26, 1862.
 Chapple F. H. e. June 4, 1862.
 Cain M. C. e. June 4, 1862.
 Chick John, e. June 4, 1862.
 Easton J. J. e. June 4, 1862.
 Eicholtz Jno. L. e. June 4, 1862.
 Fox Jas. e. June 4, 1862.
 Fulton H. L. e. June 4, 1862.
 Fouke R. R. e. June 4, 1862.

Hobert A. J. e. June 4, 1862.
 Hill S. H. e. June 4, 1862.
 Horning V. e. June 4, 1862.
 Jones W. J. e. June 4, 1862.
 James T. G. e. June 4, 1862.
 Jones Jos. e. June 4, 1862.
 Lower Daniel, e. June 4, 1862.
 Miller J. F. e. June 4, 1862.
 Myton W. S. e. June 4, 1862.
 Mosher H. S. e. June 4, 1862.
 Potter Thos. L. e. June 4, 1862.
 Prichard John H. e. June 4, 1862.
 Saiber Wm. O. e. June 4, 1862.
 Sanburn Jos. e. June 4, 1862.
 Stiles L. J. e. June 4, 1862.
 Smith Frederick S. e. June 4, 1862.
 Simmers John Q. e. June 4, 1862, served as musician.
 Suey Daniel, e. June 4, 1862.
 Weaver David, e. June 4, 1862.
 Waterbury E. S. e. June 4, 1862.

74th Infantry.

Organized at Rockford and mustered into U. S. service Sept. 6, 1862. Companies G and I were from Ogle and Stephenson Counties; all the rest were from Winnebago County. Left Rockford Sept. 27th for Jeffersonville, Ind. Arrived there Oct. 1, and moved to Louisville, Ky., immediately. Assigned to Army of the Cumberland, First Brigade, Second Division, under Gen. Buell. Moved from Louisville Oct. 7, and was in the battle of Chaplain Hills, Ky., Oct. 13; from there to Crabb Orchard, Ky., pursuing Bragg, participating in many skirmishes. Returned from Lebanon, Ky., Oct. 25; from there it went to Nashville, Tenn., where a re-organization was effected under Gen. Rosecrans. Dec. 25, received marching orders, with three days' rations. Participated in the battle of Stone River, Dec. 30-31, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, the regiment losing 16 men killed and wounded. Went into winter quarters at Camp Little, south of Murfreesboro, and were engaged in numerous raids in the surrounding country. Moved from winter quarters July 15; was in battle of Liberty Gap, July 20; one man killed; was engaged at Tulahoma, Tenn.; from here it was ordered to Winchester, Tenn., where it encamped. Moved Aug. 20, to Stephenson, Ala. Engaged at Chicamauga, Sept. 18, 19, and 20; lost 5 men. The regiment, on the latter date, was in charge of hospital and supply trains, arriving in Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 22. While here it had very short allowances until Nov. 22, when they participated in the fight of Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, their colors being the first to pass over the rebel lines, capturing a battery of four pieces at Bragg's headquarters; loss to regiment, six privates. Col. Jason Marsh wounded, Lieut. Col. Kerr wounded in the arm.

Returned to Chattanooga on the 26th, and marched to Knoxville, Tenn., to relieve Gen. Burnside, and then went into winter quarters about Dec. 15. May 2, 1864, it joined the main Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga, where it arrived on the 3d; on the 5th marched under orders and was in the battle of Rocky Face, or Buzzard Roost, Ga.; was at Resaca, Ga., May 14 and 15; Calhoun, May 17; Adairsville, Ga., May 18; Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 5; Lost Mountain, Ga., June 16; was in the battle at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 20 and 27; lost 52 men, 6 commissioned officers, Lieut. Col. J. E. Kerr being among the number. Battle of Smyrna, Camp Ground, Ga., July 4, lost 10 men; was also at Peach Tree Creek, July 20; Atlanta, July 22, and was continually engaged until the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864, and Lovejoy Station, Sept. 2; then returned to Chattanooga, Tenn., where it was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. Engaged the enemy Nov. 28, at Columbia, Tenn.; Spring Hill, Nov. 29; Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30; Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15 and 16, following Hood to Huntsville, Ala., fighting him all the time until he crossed the Little Tennessee, and then went into winter quarters. March 26, 1865, it marched to Bulls Gap, Tenn., to intercept Lee, leaving there April 17 for Nashville, Tenn., where the regiment was mustered out June 20, 1865. Returned to Rockford with 157 enlisted men and 13 officers. Col. Jason Marsh was at the head of the regiment until about Jan. 1, 1865, when Lieut. Col. Thos. J. Bryan took command.

Major Edward F. Dutcher, com. Sept. 4, 1862, res. March 2, 1863.

COMPANY E.

Brown F. e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Banks H. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Craig Wm. e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Chattanooga Dec. 10, 1863, wds.
 Hall John, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. March 10, 1863, disab.
 Kingsbury Benj. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 McEwen John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Capt. Geo. R. Bradshaw, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 2, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. Jan. 19, 1863, prmtd. capt. June 27, 1864, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 First Lieut. C. N. Woods, com. 2d lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Jan. 19, 1863, died Aug. 12, 1863.
 Corpl. Geo. W. Rise, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disd. Nov. 6, '63, disab.
 Black A. W. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Baker John S. e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as corpl.
 Lapp Walter, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Jan. 10, '63, disab.
 Nelson W. A. e. Aug. 6, '62, disd. March 12, '63, disab.
 Obah John, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Feb. 24, 1863, disab.
 Pearl John, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Jan. 3, 1863, disab.
 Rise Lewis, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disd. Jan. 27, 1863, wds.
 Vastine Benj. e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Dec. 14, '62, disab.
 Wheeler Levi, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died Dec. 14, 1862.
 Eberle Judson, e. July 28, '62, died in Tenn. Jan. 8, '63.
 Kimball N. e. Aug. 5, 1862, died in Tenn. Feb. 10, '62.
 Strang Henry S. e. July 21, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Wilder Perry, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died in Tenn. Feb. 2, '63.
 Spencer David, e. March 14, 1862, trans. 36th Ill. Inf. June 7, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Capt. Bowman W. Bacon, com. Sept. 4, 1862, died of wds. June 21, 1864.
 Capt. Wm. R. Hoadley, com. 1st lieutenant. Sept. 4, 1862, prmtd. capt. June 27, 1864, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 First Lieut. David McKaig, com. 2d lieutenant. Sept. 4, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. June 27, 1864, m. o. June 10, '65.
 Second Lieut. Jos. F. Hawthorne, e. as sergt. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as sergt. com. 2d lieutenant but not mustered.
 First Sergt. F. A. Pexley, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died in Tenn. Dec. 6, 1862.
 Sergt. Amos Salisbury, e. Aug. 7, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 15, 1864.
 Sergt. Mansir K. Wait, e. Aug. 13, 1862, missing in action at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.
 Sergt. Wm. R. Douglass, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Aug. 10, 1863, to accept promotion as 1st lieutenant. U. S. C. T.
 Corpl. Wm. H. Beach, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Feb. 28, 1863, as private, disab.
 Corpl. Wm. Beirerr, e. Aug. 11, 1862, kld at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.
 Corpl. John Rutledge, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as musician.
 Corpl. Daniel Farrell, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as sergt.
 Corpl. N. C. Burroughs, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as private.
 Corpl. Chester H. Eastman, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. July 1, 1863.
 Corpl. Josiah D. Austin, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. May 1863, disab.
 Corpl. John H. Wagner, e. Aug. 13, 1862, private, kld. near Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864.
 Musician Prescott Talcott, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. March 13, 1863.
 Wagoner Felix O'Hair, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Austin H. C. e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as sergt.
 Boormaster John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. April 6, 1863, disab.
 Butterfield L. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Blackburn John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Beard David, e. Aug. 13, 1862, kld. at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 12, 1864.
 Brown John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. July 1, 1863.
 Beamen C. e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Brayton R. e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as corpl.

Bartlett A. W. e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. March 25, 1863, disab.
 Carman John, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Feb. 14, '63, disab.
 Cowan Samuel A. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as corpl.
 Cook Wm. e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. March 23, '63, disab.
 Campbell James J. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 10, '65, as corpl.
 Currier L. e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Dec. 30, 1862, disab.
 Countryman S. e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 11, 1863, disab.
 Clancy Geo. H. e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 22, 1862.
 Cox H. S. e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Vet. R's. Corps.
 Edmond John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, missing in action at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
 Emerson James F. e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 28, 1863, disab.
 Francis Chas. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Fridley David, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Gifford J. B. e. Aug. 12, 1862, corpl., died in Tenn. Feb. 6, 1864.
 Gannon Thos. e. Aug. 15, 1862, desrtd. Oct. 3, 1863.
 Griswold Wm. M. e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. July 1, 1863.
 Herbert M. L. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Hull Royal H. e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Hall Geo. B. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Herbert Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 14, 1863, disab.
 Jones Benj. e. Aug. 11, 1862, died in Tenn. Mar. 3, '63.
 King James, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Kelly John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 17, 1865, prisoner of war.
 Kelly Michael, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Kennedy James M. e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as sergt.
 Kelley Henry, e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Knodle Wm. H. e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 22, 1865.
 Knolly Wesley, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Lithitz Robt. A. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Lynch James, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. July 2, '64, disab.
 Lyman A. F. e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. March 16, '63, disab.
 McNames J. e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. March 16, '63, disab.
 Matmiller John, e. Aug. 13, 1862, corpl., trans. to V. R. C. March 12, 1864.
 Matmiller A. e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. March 15, 1863, disab.
 McGibbons E. e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Marks Hiram, e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as corpl.
 McCue Michael, e. Aug. 13, 1862, kld. at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.
 Moore Jesse D. e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Morrow James, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 McGoff John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. May 18, '64, wds.
 Morris Patrick, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 30, 1863, disab.
 O'Brien Daniel, e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. May 29, 1865.
 Patrick Sylvester, e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Petrie George, e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as corpl.
 Phillips James, e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to 36th Ill. Inf. June 7, 1865.
 Powers Thos. e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Resen Wm. e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. near Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
 Ransom Ira, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 5, 1863, disab.
 Rinehart Ira, e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. May 17, 1865.
 Seyster Joshua, e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Stout Daniel, e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Pioneer Corps, July 27, 1864.
 Stefa Daniel, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Jan. 13, '63, disab.
 Sprecker Geo. e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. March 12, 1863.
 Stewart D. J. e. Aug. 14, 1862, corpl., disd. March 5, 1865, wds.
 Shott James, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Skaden James, e. Aug. 14, 1862, desrtd. Dec. 15, 1862.
 Teckmire F. e. Aug. 12, 1862, kld. at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862.
 Williams Wm. e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Jan. 15, '63, disab.
 Werth ack A. M. e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. March 4, 1865, disab.
 Williamson Caleb, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Dec. 27, 1862, disab.
 Williamson Wm. M. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, '65.
 Whitters James, e. Aug. 9, 1862, desrtd. March 28, '64.
 Waite F. G. e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 3, '63, disab.
 Waldie John G. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as sergt.

Wiley A. F. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, wd. Wilson J. H. e. Aug. 15, 1862, sergt., died June 30, '64, of wds. received at Kennesaw.
 Ward Chas. H. e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Ward Harvey, e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. Dec. 31, 1862.
 Wing David E. e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. July 22, 1865, priv. war.
 Warner S. C. e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 13, 1864.
 Wileson Jacob, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died July 21, 1864, in Andersonville Prison.
 McCaig John, e. Feb. 24, 1865, trans. to 36th I. V. I.

Company K.

Briggs Wheeler, e. Aug. 7, '62, disd. Mch. 24, '63, disab. Hillebrand H. e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. May 10, 1865, wd. Mowsee George A. e. Aug. 5, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. March 16, 1865.
 Scott John N. e. Aug. 7, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Mch. 15, 1864.
 Shreeve Chas. e. Aug. 7, 1862, kld. in action June 27, 1864.
 White Wm. e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Wilmarth C. H. e. Aug. 7, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Wortman Geo. B. e. Aug. 7, 1862, died Dec. 6, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.

75th Infantry.

The Seventy-fifth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Dixon, Illinois, on the 2d day of September, 1862, by Colonel George Ryan.

Ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, September 27. Was brigaded with the Thirtieth Brigade, Colonel Post; Ninth Division, General Mitchell, of Buell's army. October 1, marched in pursuit of Bragg. October 8, engaged in the battle of Chaplain Hills, losing 47 killed, 166 wounded, and 12 prisoners. Marched to Crab Orchard, Colonel Woodruff assuming command of the Division. Returned, *via* Lebanon and Bowling Green, to Nashville—General Jeff. C. Davis taking command of the Division.

Encamped four miles from Nashville, on the Lebanon pike, November 7, 1862, since which time no historical memoranda has been furnished.

Mustered out June 12, 1865, at Camp Harker, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago, June 15, 1865, where the regiment received final payment and discharge.

Company E.

Barker Geo. H. e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Mississippi Marioe Brigade, Jan. 13, 1863.

Company F.

Grissold Chas. e. Aug. 21, 1862, desrtd. Sept. 10, 1862.

Company G.

Capt. David Sanford, com. 1st lieut. Sept. 2, 1862. Prmtd. capt. Dec. 19, 1862. Res. June 13, 1862.
 First Lieut. Wm. Vauce, e. as corpl. Aug. 12, 1862. Prmtd. 2d lieut. Dec. 19, 1862. Prmtd. 1st lieut. April 29, 1863. M. o. June 12, 1865.
 Sergt. Wm. Taylor, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died, Tenn., March 12, 1863.
 Sergt. Jos. Muma, e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. July 1, 1865.
 Corpl. J. Schrock, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. April 6, 1864, as sergt.
 Corpl. W. Gilbert, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Teoo., Mch. 19, 1863.
 Corpl. Caleb Forbes, e. Aug. 12, 1862, kld. at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
 Artz David, e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 1, '63.
 Atwood Oren, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Jan. 22, 1863.
 Bly R. e. Aug. 12, 1862, kld. Oct. 8, 1862.
 Clark Wm. W. e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Feb. 6, 1863.
 Cole Wm. C. e. Aug. 12, 1862, corpl., trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1863.
 Davis Jas. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Fill Geo. e. Aug. 12, 1862, absent, sick at m. o.
 Forbes Wm. D. e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Feb. 18, 1865.

Ferguson John, e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 10, 1864.
 Frost Henry, e. Aug. 12, 1862, kld. Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
 Gibson T. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Hitchcock—e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Heakert A. A. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Larry E. J. e. Aug. 12, 1862, corpl., trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 30, 1864.
 Leonard B. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Mugan M. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Mugau Thos. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Mos rove Wm. e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Eng. Corps July 27, 1864.
 Piper Sam'l, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Tenn. Dec. 1, 1862.
 Reed Gilbert, e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, 1863.
 Reed A. e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 1, '63.
 Smith Rush, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died May 16, 1864.
 Stevens John S. e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Tenn., March 17, 1863.
 Shevelain Dan'l E. e. Aug. 12, 1862, corpl., Dec. 10, '62. Stratton Sam'l, e. Aug. 12, 1862, on furlough at m. o. of regt.
 Taylor R. e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Jan. 26, 1863, Tenn.
 Taylor Jas. e. A. g. 12, 1862, disd. Feb. 15, 1863.
 Williams M. e. Aug. 12, 1862, desrtd. Dec. 10, 1862.
 Wright A. A. e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Dec. 1, 1863.
 Wade M. e. Aug. 12, 1862, kld. Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
 Wood Ruggles, e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Elliott Sam'l, e. Jan. 4, 1864, corpl., trans. to 4th A. C. June 7, 1865.
 Elliott Levi, e. Jan. 2, 1864, corpl., trans. to 4th A. C. June 7, 1865.
 Elliott Henry, e. Jan. 5, 1864, trans. to 4th A. C. June 7, 1865.
 Elliott A. W. e. Feb. 15, 1865, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Elliott Benj. e. Feb. 15, 1865, trans. to 4th A. C. June 7, 1865.
 Elliott Franklin, e. Feb. 15, 1865, trans. to 4th A. C. June 7, 1865.
 George Jacob, e. Jan. 4, '64, died Tenn., May 10, '65.
 Hunter B. S. e. Jan. 4, 1864, trans. to 4th A. C. June 7, 1865.
 Keen A. e. Dec. 28, 1863, vet., trans. to 4th A. C. June 7, 1865.
 Rowley R. e. Jan. 4, 1864, died Feb. 19, 1865.
 Shontenkirk C. T. e. Jan. 4, 1864, trans. to 4th A. C. June 7, 1865.

Company H.

Sergt. Alfred Cantelo, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Feb. 25, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Samuel M. Tracey, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Aug. 5, 1863, as priv. disab.
 Blaney John V. e. Aug. 12, '62, disd. Feb. 1, '64, disab.
 Bates Edw. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Cherry Jas. D. e. Aug. 12, 1862, died of wounds received in battle.
 Douglas E. e. Aug. 12, 1862, died of wounds received in battle.
 Hicks M. C. e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Teoo., Feb. 21, '63.
 Leidy John C. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 12, 1865.
 Sutler S. G. e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Eng. Corps July 17, 1864.
 Talstead M. e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps July 1, 1863.
 Wood John, e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps July 1, 1863.
 Steele David, e. Aug. 12, '62, severely wd. Oct. 8, 1862.
 Williams Geo. e. Aug. 12, 1862, kld. Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.
 Cummings John B. e. Dec. 26, 1863.
 Riuker E. W. e. Dec. 26, 1863.
 Matthews Jas. e. Oct. 10, 1864.

92d Infantry.

The Ninety-second Regiment Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Rockford, Illinois, and mustered into United States service September 4, 1862. It was composed of five companies from Ogle County, three from Stephenson County, and two from Carroll County.

The regiment left Rockford October 11, 1862, with orders to report to General Wright, at Cincinnati, where it was assigned to General Baird's Division, Army of Kentucky. It marched immediately into the interior



George W. Phelps

OREGON

of the state, and during the latter part of October was stationed at Mt. Sterling, to guard that place against rebel raids, and afterwards at Danville, Kentucky. On 26th January, 1863, the regiment, with General Baird's Division, was ordered to the Army of the Cumberland. Arriving at Nashville, the command moved to Franklin, Tennessee, and was engaged in the pursuit of the rebel General Van Dorn. Advanced to Murfreesboro, and occupied Shelbyville June 27. On July 5, regiment was engaged in rebuilding wagon bridge over Duck River. July 6, was ordered by General Rosecrans to be mounted and armed with the Spencer rifle, and attached to Colonel Wilder's Brigade of General Thomas' Corps, where it remained while General Rosecrans had command. The regiment crossed the mountains at Dechard, Tennessee, and took part in the movements opposite and above Chattanooga, when it recrossed the mountains and joined General Thomas, at Trenton, Alabama.

On the morning of 9th September it was in the advance to Chattanooga, and participated in driving the rebels from Point Lookout, and entered the rebel stronghold, unfolding the Union banner on the Crutchfield House, and kept in pursuit of the rebels. At Ringgold, Georgia, was attacked by a brigade of cavalry, under command of General Forrest, and drove them from the town, killing and wounding a large number.

During the Chicamauga battle, the regiment took part in General Reynolds' Division of General Thomas' Corps.

In April, 1864, it was again at Ringgold, Georgia, doing picket duty.

April 23, Captain Scovil, with twenty-one men, was captured at Nickajack Gap, nine miles from Ringgold, and one man killed. Of the men thus taken prisoners, twelve were shot down, and six died of wounds, after being taken prisoners. The remainder were taken to Andersonville; and very few ever left that place, having died from the cruel treatment received there.

From Ringgold, May 7, 1864, the regiment entered upon the Atlanta Campaign, and was assigned to General Kilpatrick's command, and participated in the battles of Resaca, raid around Atlanta, Bethesda, Fleet River Bridge, and Jonesboro. The regiment lost, at Jonesboro, one fifth of the men engaged. From Mount Gilead Church, west of Atlanta, October 1, the regiment moved, and took active part in the operations against Hood's Army. At Powder Springs, it had a severe engagement, losing a large number of men, killed and wounded. The regiment then returned to Marietta, and participated in the various engagements and skirmishes in Sherman's March to the Sea. At Swift Creek, N. C., Captain Hawk, Company C, was severely wounded, losing a leg.

The regiment, during its term of service, was in some forty battles and skirmishes. It was mustered out at Concord, North Carolina, and paid and discharged from the service at Chicago, Illinois, July 10, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonel Benj. F. Sheets, com. Sept. 4, 1862. Res. April 21, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel Matthew Van Buskirk, com. capt. Co. E Sept. 4, 1862. Prmtd. lieutenant. col. April 21, 1864. Mustered out June 21, 1865.

Major Albert Woodcock, com. capt. Co. K Sept. 4, 1862. Prmtd. maj. April 21, 1864. M. o. June 21, 1865.

Quartermaster Geo. W. Marshall, com. Sept. 4, 1862. Prmtd. by president.

Surgeon Clinton Helm, com. Sept. 4, 1862. Mustered out June 21, 1865.

First Assistant Surgeon Thos. Winston, com. Sept. 4, 1862. Res. July 21, 1864.

Sergeant Major Edwin A. Yontz, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Commissary Sergeant Geo. W. Fouke, m. o. June 21, '65.

Hospital Steward David B. Turney, absent, sick at m. o. of regt.

Company B.

Capt. Wilbur W. Dennis, com. Sept. 4, 1862. Resigned Jan. 23, 1863.

Capt. Horace J. Smith, com. 1st lieutenant. Co. K Sept. 4, 1862. Prmtd. capt. Co. B Jan. 23, 1863. M. o. June 21, 1865.

First Lieut. Wm. H. Crowell, com. Sept. 4, 1862. Resigned Feb. 16, 1863.

First Lieut. Henry C. Coolidge, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 11, 1862. Prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Feb. 16, 1863. M. o. June 21, 1865.

Second Lieut. Ephriam F. Buder, com. Sept. 4, 1862. Resigned Jan. 23, 1863.

Sergt. Samuel H. Mix, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Oct. 7, 1864, disab.

Sergt. Wm. F. Campbell, e. Aug. 12, 1862, kld. in Ga. Oct. 3, 1864.

Sergt. Wm. H. Brown, e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as 1st sergt.

Sergt. Ch. S. Ames, e. Aug. 12, 1862, absent, wd. at m. o. Corpl. Geo. W. Miller, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Sept. 30, 1863.

Corpl. Aimos C. James, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as sergt.

Corpl. Wm. Doty, e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as sergt.

Corpl. Chas. R. Dwight, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Nov. 1, 1863.

Corpl. Jos. M. Norton, e. Aug. 22, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Corpl. R. B. Lockwood, e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as private.

Corpl. Patrick J. Guthrie, e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Corpl. Austin W. Spoor, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as private.

Ayers F. M. e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. June 18, 1863, disab.

Bond Jno. E. e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Brasell Thos. e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.

Barrack Elias, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Carpenter W. Jos. e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps April 30, 1864.

Colburn H. C. e. Aug. 12, '62, died in Tenn. Apl. 22, '63.

Crowley M. e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Aug. 26, 1864.

Cooling H. A. e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Crowell F. G. e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. Aug. 14, 1865.

Cowen E. W. e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Nashville April 22, 1863.

Cummings D. A. e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Dever H. W. e. Aug. 25, 1862, absent, sick at m. o.

Douglass Jas. A. e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Aug. 6, 1864.

Diamond Wm. e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Feb. 24, 1864.

DeForrest Wm. H. e. Aug. 19, 1862, died in Ga. May 12, 1864.

Ell John C. e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Feb. 2, 1863.

Edgar Reuben, e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Everts E. e. Aug. 5, 1862, died April 17, 1863.

Gaston Jas. J. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Gorman Edw. e. Aug. 14, 1862, absent, sick at m. o. regt.

Guthrie Jas. J. e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as corpl.

Hamaker J. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Hare Jno. e. Sept. 3, 1862.

Hare Geo. e. Aug. 7, 1862, absent, sick at m. o. of regt.

Hummel A. B. e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., May 5, 1863.

Herron Wm. R. e. Sept. 3, '62, absent, sick at m. o. regt.

Hunt H. H. e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. May 24, 1863.

Howard H. H. e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. Aug. 23, 1865.

Herrick Jno. M. e. Aug. 15, '62, died in Ky. Feb. 14, '63.

Herrick B. e. Aug. 12, 1862, died in Ky. Nov. 7, 1862.

Irvine Chas. D. e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. July 31, 1864, to accept commission in U. S. C. T.

Irvin Edwin A. e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as sergt.

King Jno. M. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.

Lent E. S. e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. March 18, 1864, wd. Lockwood Robt. e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.

Lacy J. S. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1863.

Miles F. C. e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Sept. 9, 1863.

McArthur W. M. e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Murtfeldt Wm. C. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Miller L. W. e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. May 27, 1864.

McCloskey Geo. e. Aug. 14, 1862, absent, wd. at m. o. of regt.

McSherry John D. e. Aug. 19, 1862, kld. at Chicamauga Sept. 19, 1863.

Monaken M. C. e. Aug. 22, 1862, deserted July 3, 1863.

Nicholoss Wm. C. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Parson Sam'l E. e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. April 23, 1863.

Rice E. R. or R. e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 23, 1863.

Rowley Jas. e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Sabbing H. e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to marine service.

Smith Carleton, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Shores Josiah, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.

Shifley C. e. Aug. 17, 1862, absent, sick at m. o. of regt.

Swan E. W. e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Spalding John F. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

- Smith S. e. Aug. 13, 1862, deserted Jan. 31, 1863.
 Swan M. D. e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. March 18, 1863.
 Libbings H. e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to marine service.
 Taylor N. G. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Tobin Jas. R. e. Aug. 18, 1862, deserted Oct. 30, 1862.
 Williams A. P. e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 23, 1863.
 Waggener F. H. e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Feb. 26, 1865, as corpl., disab.
 Woodcock I. W. e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Feb. 2, 1863.
 Webb E. W. e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 White W. W. e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 24, 1865, prisr. war.
 Wilson D. C. e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Feb. 26, 1865.
 Whitney Benj. e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 1, 1863.
 Walters Geo. e. Aug. 14, 1862, absent, wd. at m. o. regt.
 Artz T. e. Feb. 2, 1865, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.
 Austin T. C. e. March 28, 1865, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I., absent, sick.
 Belknap I. M. e. Oct. 29, 1863, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I., absent, sick.
 Catterach Wm. e. Nov. 10, 1863, shot by Lieut. Pointer May 7, 1864, prisr. war.
 Cooley Jos. E. e. Oct. 6, '64, trans. to Co. G, 6th I. V. I.
 Faubel John J. e. Feb. 24, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.
 Fletcher Thos. e. Feb. 28, 1865, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.
 Graham Chas. F. e. March 7, 1865, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.
 Helm John H. e. Oct. 29, 1863, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.
 Hunt Jos. H. e. Feb. 29, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I., furlough.
 Hoffman John, e. March 7, 1865, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.
 Hull J. D. e. March 9, 1865, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I., absent, sick.
 Knowlton A. B. e. Feb. 7, 1865, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.
 Lee R. H. e. Feb. 24, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.
 Lawrence O. B. e. March 9, 1865, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.
 Lacy W. B. e. March 9, '65, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.
 McCoy Wm. e. Feb. 2, '65, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.
 Mix Wm. e. Aug. 15, 1864, detached at m. o. of regt.
 Norton J. C. e. Feb. 12, 1864, died in Ala. Nov. 19, '64.
 Osbourne M. P. e. Feb. 11, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I., furlough.
 Parsons Samuel E. e. Feb. 15, 1865, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.
 Root A. e. Feb. 12, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.
 Rowley Chas. m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Smith H. A. e. Feb. 15, '65, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.
 Sanderson R. A. e. Feb. 15, 1865, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.
 Shoemaker W. R. e. March 9, 1865, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.
 Spaulding D. W. e. Aug. 15, 1864, detached at m. o. of regt.
 Thomas Theo. e. Sept. 5, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Thorp E. B. e. April 11, '65, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.
 Westbrook L. H. e. Feb. 2, 1865, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.
 Wadsworth Jas. C. e. March 28, 1865, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.
 White S. F. disd. Feb. 2, 1862.
- Company D.**
- Capt. Lyman Preston, com. Sept. 4, 1862. Mustered out June 21, 1865.
 First Lieut. Geo. R. Skinner, com. Sept. 4, 1862. Mustered out June 21, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Oscar F. Samis, com. Sept. 4, 1862. Mustered out June 21, 1865.
 First Sergt. Henry A. Norton, e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Aug. 27, 1863, for promotion in U. S. C. T.
 Sergt. R. Dickson Wolsey, e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Aug. 27, 1863, for promotion in U. S. C. T.
 Sergt. S. B. Lowe, e. Aug. 19, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Sergt. Franklia Pierce, e. Aug. 19, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as 1st sergt.
 Sergt. Chas. S. Eicholtz, e. Aug. 19, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as private.
 Corpl. Henry H. Browning, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as private.
 Corpl. R. Fisher, e. Aug. 19, 1862, m. o. May 27, 1865.
- Corpl. Henry Wales, e. Aug. 23, 1862, disd. at Mound City, Ill.
 Corpl. Wm. H. Robison, e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. June 11, 1865.
 Corpl. Able German, e. Aug. 19, 1862, m. o. June 21, '65, as sergt.
 Corpl. U. B. Samis, e. Aug. 19, 1862, died in Tenn. June 27, 1863.
 Corpl. B. F. Heistrand, e. Aug. 23, 1862, sergt., died in Andersonville Prison Aug. 2, 1864.
 Corpl. David Scott, e. Aug. 20, 1862, kld. in Ga. Dec. 4, 1864.
 Austin Geo. e. Aug. 19, 1862, kld. at Powder Springs, Ga., Oct. 3, 1864.
 Bumer Isaac, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Buck Samuel J. e. Aug. 20, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 1, 1863.
 Buser Jacob, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Black Wm. e. Aug. 19, 1862, trans. to Co. K Oct. 1, '62.
 Cushman John H. e. Aug. 23, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as corpl.
 Cram David, e. Aug. 23, 1862, disd. April 4, 1865.
 Coho J. W. e. Aug. 23, 1862, died at Louisville, Ky., April 17, 1863.
 Curtiss E. e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Danville, Ky., Feb. 16, 1863.
 Craven Albert, e. Aug. 23, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Chase A. W. e. Aug. 20, 1862, corpl., absent, sick at m. o. of regt.
 Carrus Jas. e. Aug. 23, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Deihl Andrew, e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as corpl.
 Dodson Jas. M. e. Aug. 21, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1863.
 Holtz Jas. e. Aug. 19, 1862, disd. March 6, 1863.
 Johnston Jos. e. Aug. 21, 1862, died April 14, 1865, wd.
 Johnston Aug. e. Aug. 21, '62, absent, sick at m. o. regt.
 Knott Edw. W. e. Aug. 25, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Keeler Chas. A. e. Aug. 23, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Lockridge Linn, e. Aug. 23, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as corpl.
 Lilly Reuben, e. Aug. 23, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Light Miles B. e. Aug. 19, 1862, prmt. d. 2d lieut. Co. B.
 Lawrence G. e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Lawrence J. e. Aug. 19, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Miller Martin, e. Aug. 19, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 McCann Richard, e. Aug. 19, 1862, absent, wd. at m. o.
 McMillen H. H. e. Aug. 27, 1862, m. o. Feb. 21, 1866, prisr. war.
 McFarland Frederick, e. Aug. 27, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as corpl.
 Nolen James, e. Aug. 19, 1862, trans. to Co. K.
 Pulver Benj. e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Patterson Wm. C. e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Perkins Edgar, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. March 23, 1863, as corpl.
 Pyfer Geo. e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Rector Wm e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Randall E. e. Aug. 27, 1862, disd. April 30, 1863.
 Ritchie D. e. Aug. 27, 1862, died in Ky. March 12, '63.
 Reed John, e. Aug. 26, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Reed Chas. J. e. Aug. —, kld. Sept. 19, 1863.
 Reed Hall P. e. Aug. 23, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Shosse Philip L. e. Aug. 23, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Snyder J. M. e. Aug. 23, 1862, wd., trans. to Invalid Corps March 21, 1864.
 Snyder Wm. e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, was prisr.
 Saxburg Lewis, e. Aug. 25, 1862, died at Camp Douglas, Ill., Feb. 19, 1865.
 Slater A. B. e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Nov. 12, 1863.
 Scott Walter, e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. in Ga. Aug. 30, '64.
 Smith Edw. H. e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Jan. 17, 1863.
 Sanborn Jas. P. e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Smith Henry, e. Aug. 21, '62, died in Tenn. Feb. 13, '63.
 Turney D. B. e. Aug. 19, 1862, trans. to Co. K.
 Titus Wm e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Updegraff Levi, e. Aug. 27, 1862, died May 9, '64, wd.
 Waterbury F. H. e. Aug. 19, 1862, prmtd. cons. sergt. red., disd. Nov. 25, '63, for prmtd. in col'd troops.
 Wallace Ezra, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as corpl.
 Webster E. B. e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Woodruff C. V. e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. July 22, 1865, was prisr.
 Waterbury Jas. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.
 Warren M. A. e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. March 25, 1863.
 Witty Samuel H. e. Aug. 19, 1862, disd. March 6, 1863.
 Wilson Jesse, e. Aug. 23, 1862, disd. June 19, 1863.

Vontz E. A. e. Aug. 23, 1862, corpl., prmtd. sergt. maj.
 Norton E. W. e. Oct. 5, '64, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.
 Rector Fred'k, e. Aug. 22, 1864, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Reed Jas. L. e. March 13, 1865, trans. to Co. G, 65th
 I. V. I.
 Remley Henry, e. Oct. 6, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 65th
 I. V. I.
 Shofer S. W. e. March 23, '65, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.
 Wilcox Geo. I. e. March 25, 1865, trans. to Co. G,
 65th I. V. I.

Company E.

Capt. Jos. L. Spear, com. 1st lieutenant. Sept. 4, 1862.
 Prmtd. capt. April 21, 1864. M. o. June 21, 1865.
 First Lieut. Jeremiah Vorhis, com. 2d lieutenant. Sept. 4,
 1862. Prmtd. 1st lieutenant. May 10, 1865. Declined.
 Res. (as 2d lieutenant.) April 9, 1865.
 First Lieut. Robt. J. Hurrie, e. as sergt. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Prmtd. 1st sergt., then 2d lieutenant. May 10, 1865.
 Prmtd. 1st lieutenant. June 5, 1865. M. o. (as 2d lieutenant.)
 June 21, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Collin Robertson e. as sergt. Aug. 15,
 1862. M. o. June 21, 1865, as 1st sergt.
 First Sergt. Jas. O'Kane, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Aug.
 17, 1864.
 Sergt. A. J. Brimblecore, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.
 Sergt. Wm. O. Cunningham, e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June
 21, 1865.
 Corpl. Jas. S. Leek, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Franklin,
 Tenn., May 21, 1863.
 Corpl. Wm. A. Elliott, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June
 24, 1865, as sergt., prisr. war.
 Corpl. Isaac Paul, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Corpl. E. S. Cushman, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. May
 22, 1865.
 Corpl. C. L. Holbrook, e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June
 21, 1865.
 Corpl. H. Schlosser, e. Aug. 10, 1862, died June 28, '64.
 Corpl. W. C. Barves, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21,
 1865, as private.
 Musician E. D. Waterbury, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June
 21, 1865.
 Wagoner Joel Heffner, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Nash-
 ville, Tenn., March 4, 1863.
 Ayers Dwight B. e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Bassett Geo. O. e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Bowdiger Peter, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Banks L. C. e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Jan. 23, 1863.
 Bratsman F. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Calvin Andrew, e. Aug. 9, 1862, desrd. Sept. 20, 1862,
 Craddock J. e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Clark J. W. e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Crow Dan'l, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Cohn Doctor W. e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Devye B. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Dodson John, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Dingman G. e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Devye Hiram, e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Donohue John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Oct. 3, 1863.
 Dodson H. W. e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Eldridge Eli, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Feb. 3, 1863.
 Ebright Geo. W. e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Eicholtz Chas. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 Evans John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Flint Wm. e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Jan. 9, 1863.
 Frost Chas. H. e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Fenton O. W. e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. by order of Gen.
 Granger.
 Guyer Wm. e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Aug. 8, 1864.
 Goff Frederick, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. July 22, 1865,
 prisr. war.
 Good H. H. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Hyndman Alex. e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. April 3, 1863.
 Hyndman Geo. e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. April 22, 1863.
 Heister A. e. Aug. 11, 1862, sick at m. o. of regt.
 Hunsicker M. e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Johnson S. e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 1, 1863.
 Kittle Wm. e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Lyle John A. e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, sergt.
 Leal J. E. e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Ky., Jan. 23, 1863.
 Mayes Alex. e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Ky., Jan. 15, 1863.
 McKerral Peter, e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.
 McKeel Garner, e. Aug. 13, '62, kld. at Ga. April 23, '64.
 McIlhenny Edw. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Minick John W. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Mullen E. e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. June
 15, 1864.
 Messner J. e. Aug. 9, 1862, sick at m. o. of regt.

McMillen B. e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 McIlhenny Wm. e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 O'Kane John W. e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. March 22, 1865.
 Patterson John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Prince H. M. e. Aug. 15, 1862, died, Ky., Jan. 28, 1863.
 Plunkett Luke, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. June 24, 1863.
 Perine A. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Kowan A. J. e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Roberts L. Z. e. Aug. 14, 1862, absent, sick at m. o.
 Reynolds John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Stapley F. e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. June 15, 1863.
 Shaub Sam'l, e. Aug. 9, '62, died at Tenn., Feb. 22, '63.
 Sellers Jacob, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. Sept. 19, 1863.
 Shipman L. T. e. Aug. 5, '62, died at Ky., Feb. 4, 1863.
 Sidell Geo. H. e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Stohl J. G. e. Aug. 9, '62, m. o. June 24, '65, prisr. war.
 Schryner W. P. e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Strock David, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Strock D. C. e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Smith John, e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 24, '65, prisr. war.
 Snyder C. e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Smith B. e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as corpl.
 Sums F. W. e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Thompson John J. e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. May 6, 1864.
 Thompson J. C. e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 Weidman W. R. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Warner John H. e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Wilson C. L. e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Oct. 19, 1863.
 Warren Rufus, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1863.
 Williams A. B. e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1863.
 Whittemore Jos. e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. June 18, 1863.
 Alaban E. Oct. 11, 1864, trans. to Co. I, 65th I. V. I.
 Barsley N. e. Oct. 5, 1864, trans. to Co. I, 65th I. V. I.
 Beck Henry, e. Oct. 11, '64, trans. to Co. I, 65th I. V. I.
 Brubaker Jacob, e. Sept. 26, 1864, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Delmar Wm. e. Sept. 26, 1864, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Foy Lewis, e. Dec. 1, 1863, trans. to Co. I, 65th I. V. I.
 Goodfellow John, deserted Feb. 1, 1863.
 Johnson L. e. Oct. 5, 1864, trans. to Co. I, 65th I. V. I.
 Kenyon P. e. Dec. 1, 1863, m. o. May 22, 1865.
 Lyle R. W. e. Feb. 27, 1863, trans. to Co. I, 65th I. V. I.
 McMillen F. e. Oct. 10, 1864.
 O'Kane Wm. e. Sept. 26, 1864, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Portner Sam'l, e. Oct. 13, 1864, trans. to Co. I, 65th
 I. V. I.
 Sufraim Edw. e. Oct. 10, '64, trans. to Co. I, 65th I. V. I.
 Shoop Martin, e. Oct. 10, '64, trans. to Co. I, 65th I. V. I.

Company F.

Decker Wm. A. e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Smith Wm. B. e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. April 13, '65, disab.
 Smith Thos. H. e. Aug. 10, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865,
 as wagoner.
 McNeal Thos. e. Aug. 10, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 65th
 I. V. I.
 Rogers Edw. e. Aug. 10, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 65th
 I. V. I.

Company H.

Capt. James Brice, com. Sept. 4, 1862, res. Feb. 22, '63.
 Capt. John T. Nelson, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 6, 1862,
 prmtd. 2d lieutenant. Nov. 24, 1862, prmtd. capt. Feb.
 22, 1863, trans. to Co. G, 65th Regt.
 First Lieut. Joseph Dawson, com. Sept. 4, 1862, died of
 wds. Sept. 21, 1864.
 First Lieut. John F. Nettleton, e. as sergt. Aug. 14, '62,
 prmtd. 2d lieutenant. May 4, 1864, prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Sept.
 21, 1864, m. o. June 21, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Edward C. Mason, com. Sept. 4, 1862,
 Resigned Nov. 24, 1862.
 Second Lieut. Samuel L. Bailey, e. as private Aug. 16,
 1862, prmtd. 1st sergt. then 2d lieutenant. Feb. 22, 1863,
 resigned May 4, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Crawford B. Bowles, e. as private Aug.
 9, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieutenant. Sept. 21, 1864, m. o. June
 21, 1865.
 Sergt. Daniel C. Hastings, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died March
 23, 1863.
 Sergt. Peter F. Kershaw, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June
 21, 1865.
 Sergt. John M. Hendricks, e. Aug. 6, 1862, absent sick
 at m. o. of regt.
 Corpl. Jas. M. Seckler, e. Aug. 11, '62, disd. May 4, '63.
 Corpl. Ezekiel Pettitt, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21,
 1865, as sergt.
 Corpl. S. T. Cooper, e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 24,
 1865, was prisoner.

Corpl. Edw. C. or Chas. E. Coart, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1875, as 1st sergt.

Corpl. John S. Lee, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 21, '65, as sergt.

Corpl. W. W. Walters, e. Aug. 6, '62, m. o. June 21, '65.

Corpl. D. C. Whitehead, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. April 1, 1873, disab.

Corpl. S. B. Kenneston, e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. C. April 1, 1873.

Brice Jas. K. e. Aug. 5, 1862, disd. Jan. 17, 1863, disab.

Brice Thomas e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as corpl.

Burton Samuel W. e. Aug. 5, '62, died Nov. 9, '64, wds.

Burkhart John. e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Banks Lyman. e. Aug. 9, '62, desrtd. about Sept. 1, '63.

Bailey E. D. e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Bailey Wm. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Brace George C. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Brown John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Brown Wallace, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Boyle David, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Brown A. D. e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Feb. 9, 1863.

Churchill Oliver, e. Aug. 6, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. July 1864.

Clayton W. H. e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Dentler S. S. e. Aug. 7, 1862, trans. to Pioneer Corps Sept. 20, 1864.

Drackman A. e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as wagoner.

Earl Wm. B. e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Farnham John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Flynn S. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Fuller C. R. e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Gay Floyd, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, was prisoner.

Gifford Jas. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Gifford Wm. e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. in Ga. April 23, 1864.

Gifford Richard, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 24, 1865, was prisoner.

Garnhart D. P. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Hurd E. A. e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Herrick A. e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Horton J. e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Mississippi Marine Brigade, April 30, 1863.

Halfred J. B. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Hyde H. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as corpl.

Harten H. S. e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Oct. 6, 1863, wds.

Herrington John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Hanno J. N. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Herrington L. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Herrington W. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Jackson Henry, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Hooker M. D. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Lyon Perrine, e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as musician.

Miller John F. e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. March 19, 1863.

Mills Robert, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Moore S. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Millard H. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Mino Leonard, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Noe Benj. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. July 22, 1865, was prisoner.

O'Rooke James, e. Aug. 6, 1862, taken prisoner Sept. 20, 1864.

Parker M. e. Aug. 9, 1862, absent, sick at m. o. of regt.

Pierce Bronkley, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. March 10, 1863.

Phillips John M. e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. March 10, 1863.

Reynolds Simeon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. April 9, 1863.

Keaves Robt. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 24, 1865, was prisoner.

Reyley John, e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Ritchie Jas. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as corpl.

Starkey Jas. W. e. Aug. 6, 1862, corpl., was prisoner.

Sturtevant O. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Squires Jas. e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Jan. 17, 1863, disab.

Shy J. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Shaffer Thos. e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. May 12, 1863.

Spear W. H. e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. March 31, 1863.

Stauben F. W. e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Tally T. S. e. Aug. 9, 1862, died March 16, 1863.

Thayer C. E. e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. March 30, 1865.

Tilton E. e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Oct. 6, 1864.

Virgill Jas. E. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Wohlgomath Fred, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disd April 6, 1863.

Willis J. L. e. Aug. 11, 1862, absent sick at m. o. of regiment.

Willey C. e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Whiteley J. B. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Covaway J. e. Feb. 29, 1864, m. o. July 13, 1865.

Culver D. D. e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. July 13, 1865.

Davis John, e. Feb. 10, 1865, m. o. July 13, 1865.

Holford F. D. e. F. b. 27, 1865, m. o. July 13, 1865.

Hill P. Rork, e. March 13, 1865, m. o. July 13, 1865.

Jewell C. B. e. Feb. 29, 1864, m. o. July 13, 1865.

Lewis E. e. Dec. 2, 1863, m. o. July 13, 1865.

Royce John, e. Feb. 15, 1865, m. o. July 13, 1865.

Sechler Geo. M. D. e. Feb. 29, 1864, died.

Tilton O. B. e. Feb. 15, 1865, m. o. July 13, 1865.

Tilton C. P. e. Feb. 15, 1865, m. o. July 13, 1865.

Van Braman S. W. e. Feb. 29, 1864, m. o. July 13, 1865.

Walters R. L. or R. e. Feb. 12, 1863, m. o. July 13, '65.

Yonker Sylvester, e. March 13, 1865, m. o. July 13, '65.

Bailey Wm. B. e. Aug. 11, 1862, absent, sick at m. o.

Brown John R. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Bower W. K. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Devolt E. R. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Dimon S. e. Aug. 11, 1862, kld. Aug. 30, 1864.

Doctor J. B. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. May 23, 1865.

Eyster Cyrus, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 15, '65, disab.

Hill Jerred, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Hathaway Worden, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, '65.

Irvin Wm. e. Aug. 11, '62, m. o. June 24, '65, was prisr.

Love C. B. e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. April 1, 1863.

Mier Jacob, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Oaks H. L. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Preston R. J. e. Aug. 12, 1862, kld. Sept. 19, 1863.

Schermerhorn H. e. Aug. 11, 1862, absent, sick at m. o.

Sieher A. B. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Tressler Samuel L. e. Aug. 6, 1862, trans. Sept. 20, '64.

Cresy Davis, e. Feb. 29, 1864.

Sechler Geo. M. D. e. Feb. 29, 1864, died Sept. 14, '63.

Company I.

Bowers E. G. e. Feb. 28, '65, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.

Kimble Wm. A. e. Feb. 28, 1865, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.

Kimble Isaac, e. Feb. 28, 1865, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.

Yeakle Wm. A. e. Feb. 28, 1865, trans. to Co. G, 65th I. V. I.

Company K.

Capt. Horace C. Scoville, com. 2d lieutenant. Sept. 4, 1862.

Prmtd. 1st lieutenant. Jan. 23, 1863. Prmtd. capt. April 21, 1864. Mustered out July 21, 1865.

First Lieutenant. Peleg R. Walker, e. as sergt. Aug. 12, 1862.

Prmtd. 1st sergt., then 2d lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1863.

Prmtd. 1st lieutenant. April 21, 1864. M. o. June 21, '65.

Second Lieutenant. Geo. W. Marshall, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 11, 1862. Com. 2d lieutenant. April 21, 1864. Commission cancelled.

Second Lieutenant. Jas. D. White, e. as corpl. Aug. 9, 1862.

Prmtd. sergt., 1st sergt., then 2d lieutenant, April 21, 1864. Transferred to Co. I, 65th I. V. I.

Sergt. E. W. Newton, e. Aug. 11, 1862, absent, sick at m. o.

Sergt. A. M. Norris, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 2, '63.

Sergt. Zardas Jewell, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as 1st sergt.

Corpl. S. M. Benedict, e. Aug. 11, '62, disd. May 12, '63.

Corpl. Louis Cahaver, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Aug. 18, 1863, for promotion in U. S. C. T.

Corpl. E. H. Middlekauff, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as sergt.

Corpl. I. D. Bolles, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as sergt.

Corpl. Jos. R. Potter, e. Aug. 11, 1862, kld. Feb. 11, '65.

Corpl. Jas. P. Bloss, e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. in Ga. Oct. 3, 1864.

Corpl. Geo. W. Fouke, e. Aug. 11, 1862, promtd. coms. sergt.

Corpl. Samuel M. Benedict, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. May 12, 1863.

Musician Daniel G. Clark, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died March 15, 1863.

Musician Jas. B. Cheney, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. April 3, 1863.

Wagoner Thos. Coggins, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. March 20, 1863.

Arnold W. A. e. Aug. 9, '62, died in Tenn. Aug. 16, '63.

Anderson G. W. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Bissell A. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Brooks E. e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, corpl.

Baker C. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, '65, as corpl.

Bly Wm. M. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 24, 1865, was prisr.

Bissell E. S. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Boyd John C. e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Clark Wm. F. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Comstock S. H. e. Aug. 9, 1862, deserted in April, '63.

Coddington Jas. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Carter T. W. e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. April 22, 1865.

Carpenter John H. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, '65.

Clark Wm. H. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Cox Wm. H. e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 21, '65, corpl.

Crosby Robert, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Chaney Jos. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Delair Edw. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Davis N. e. Aug. 15, '62, m. o. June 14, '65, prisr. war.

Edmonds H. P. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as corpl.

Frost J. B. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Fish John S. e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. May 15, 1863.

Falkner C. S. e. Aug. 11, 1862, kld. Feb. 11, 1865.

Ferris C. H. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, corpl.

Franc Jacob, Jr. e. Aug. 20, 1862, absent, wd. at m. o. Gibson John W. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Hill J. A. e. Aug. 12, '62, m. o. June 24, '65, prisr. war.

Hills Wm. A. e. Aug. 9, 1862, murdered by enemy April 23, 1864.

Harrington E. D. e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Oct. 4, 1864.

Hewitt Samuel, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. July 16, 1863.

Hardemar Jas. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Hedrick W. J. e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Kendrick D. M. e. Aug. 11, '62, died in Ky. Feb. 18, '63.

Keuney E. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Merritt Jas. M. e. Aug. 8, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Marlarky P. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

McKerry H. M. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Meddler John L. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Mondebaugh S. J. e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Danville, Ky. Dec. 15, 1862.

Mullen John M. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Miller S. V. e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 16, 1863.

March A. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Marlarky Jas. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Murray Wm. e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. July 16, 1863.

McClain A. e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as wagoner.

March C. T. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, corpl.

Martin Anson, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Sept. 12, 1862.

Morrison Robt. e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Ott Andrew, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Feb. 2, 1863.

Putter Chas. R. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Runyon L. C. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Rowland Alex. e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. June 15, 1863.

Russell H. A. e. Aug. 9, 1862, died in Ky. Feb. 17, '63.

Revelle Wallace, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, was prisr.

Rowe E. S. e. Aug. 12, 1862, kld. Oct. 3, 1864.

Rodermel R. J. e. Aug. 13, 1863, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Stewart Jos. e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. March 4, 1865.

Scoville H. W. e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Jan. 5, 1864.

Stroh M. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, '65, as corpl.

Stolhut Aug. e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Nov. 23, 1864.

Speraw Wm. S. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Skiff Wm. T. e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. April 9, 1863.

Scoville H. T. e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Feb. 2, 1863.

Sheets Wm. H. e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 24, 1865, was prisr.

Tyler Samuel T. e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Feb. 21, 1863.

Trask Edw. O. e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as 1st sergt.

Wilson D. H. e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Walkup L. e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. March 23, 1863.

Withers E. G. e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. April 9, 1863.

Webb Howley, e. Aug. 12, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Wood N. e. Aug. 13, 1862, died in Ky. Jan. 2, 1863.

Wood G. A. e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 21, 1863.

Zimmerman J. B. e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 21, '65.

Atwood Enoch, e. Dec. 15, '63, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Arty Samuel, e. March 6, 1865, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Bigham J. e. Nov. 17, 1863, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Black Wm. m. o. June 21, 1865.

Crouch F. L. e. Oct. 7, 1864, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Coddington H. e. March 6, '65, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Fox Edw. e. Feb. 10, 1865, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Gage Geo. H. e. Feb. 13, 1865, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Goodrich John B. e. Jan. 4, '64, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Kemp A. L. e. March 6, 1865, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Lewis H. W. e. Jan. 25, 1864, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Lewis B. H. e. Jan. 25, 1864, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Latham A. W. e. Feb. 5, 1864, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

March A. P. e. Oct. 4, 1862, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

McCamoud Jacob, Feb. 10, '65, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

McCallister J. e. Feb. 10, 1865, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Odell L. R. e. Feb. 9, 1864, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Odell Wm. H. e. Feb. 9, 1864, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Payles John R. e. Oct. 7, 1864, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Pratt Geo. e. Feb. 24, 1865, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Rodeker Chas. e. Oct. 7, 1864, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Robinson Jesse, Oct. 4, 1862, kld. Dec. 4, 1864.

Sheldon H. F. e. Jan. 25, 1864, died. Oct. 11, '64, wds.

Turney D. B. prmtd. Hospital Stewart.

Tracy C. L. e. Feb. 9, 1864, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Taylor A. R. e. Feb. 10, 1865, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Taylor Wm. L. e. Feb. 10, '65, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Wheeler A. e. Jan. 25, 1864, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Walker John, e. Jan. 5, 1864, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Walkup John, e. March 6, '65, trans. to Co. I, 65th Ill.

Atwood P. H. e. Feb. 24, 1865.

Artz W. J. e. Feb. 2, 1865, m. o. May 21, 1865.

Artz Rufus B. e. Feb. 2, 1865, m. o. May 21, 1865.

Burnham J. M. e. Feb. 24, 1865, m. o. May 29, 1865.

Doane N. e. Oct. 7, 1864.

Gay Porter, discharged.

Hunt Wm. W. e. Feb. 15, 1865, m. o. May 21, 1865.

Tagney John, Oct. 14, 1864.

140th Infantry (100 days.)

NOTE.—Adjutant General's reports give no history of 140th Regiment.

Company H.

Capt. George E. Turkington, com. Jan. 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

First Lieut. John McLindsley, com. Jan. 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Second Lieut. Jabob Fesley, com. Jan. 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

First Sergt. I. T. Kughlar, e. May 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Sgt. Jas. M. Walker, e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.

Sgt. Sam'l Confer, e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Sgt. W. G. Willard, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.

Sgt. F. H. Goddard, e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.

Corpl. Fleovius J. Knepper, e. May 5, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Corpl. Lewis Wood, e. May 5, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Corpl. Jas. O. McCaughy e. May 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Corpl. Juo. H. Sanders, e. May 3, '64, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.

Corpl. I. Throop, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Corpl. A. B. Van Nuys, e. May 9, '64, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.

Corpl. Cha. Griswold, e. May 3, '64, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.

Corpl. C. W. Gibson, e. May 14, '64, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.

Musician W. W. Ackerson, e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864, as fife major.

Musician H. R. May, e. May 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.

Brundage Samuel, e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Bailey Geo. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Burroughs M. J. e. May 7, '64, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Cook John A. e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Cartwright Jos. e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Campbell Wm. e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Cady P. e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Fox S. S. e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Flynn J. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Gage Chester, e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Hardesty M. e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Paddock J. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Perry C. e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Rodgers C. e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Wood Lyman, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Barey M. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Blood H. J. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Coolbaugh H. C. e. May 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Downey H. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Eyster Jos. M. e. May 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Ebel C. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Eyster C. L. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Ferris Geo. S. e. May 5, 1864, m. o. Oct. 18, 1864, wd.

Freeman E. C. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Griffith Geo. H. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Grant Juo. D. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Griswold A. e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Hamaker Jacob, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Hare Geo. e. May 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Heagany Peter, e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Half rd F. D. e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Hostrauser Geo. e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Kelley James, e. May 12 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Kendrick E. J. e. Aug. 14, 1864, died at Memphis July 12, 1864.
 Kuglar Jos. e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Long John, e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Marshall W. H. e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 McDermott John, May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 McCann John M. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Myers O. C. e. May 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, '64, as corpl.
 Orcutt Jacob H. e. May 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Price Henry, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Patterson C. W. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Parker Henry, e. May 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Randall O. R. e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Rodgers W. O. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Reed O. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Ruff Lewis, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Russell James L. e. May 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Smith Amos, e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Sumner Peter, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Scott Jos. S. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Steuben George W. e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Sitterly Emory, e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Somers John, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Throop A. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Ure Wm. C. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Williams L. J. e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Wheeler A. J. e. May 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Wheeler J. M. e. May 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Willard J. R. e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Wagoner Norris Tracy, e. May 14, '64, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.

Company I.

Capt. James H. Cartwright, com. June 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Second Lieut. John R. Petrie, com. June 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Sergt. A. Butterfield, e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Sergt. W. E. A. McNeill, e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864, wd.
 Sergt. Samuel Wilson, e. April 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.
 Sergt. Henry Stuart, e. April 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.
 Corpl. Elijah Glasgow, e. April 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.
 Corpl. A. E. Stroh, e. April 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.
 Corpl. F. F. Skinner, e. April 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.
 Corpl. Patrick Kelly, e. April 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.
 Corpl. M. A. Swan, e. April 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.
 Corpl. Jas. Smith, e. April 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Corpl. E. Wolford, e. April 28, '64, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Musician Geo. C. Brayton, e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Musician Charles Faubel, e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Burgess Jas. e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Burright John D. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Bly Henry, e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Burright W. B. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Blair Samuel R. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Buckley A. R. e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Castle Daniel, e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Cook Henry, o. May 30, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Case C. W. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Currier L. e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Cavett K. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Davis Samuel.
 Davis Geo. W. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Davis L. L. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 De Lee Geo. H. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Elliott F. e. May 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 16, 1864.
 Frothingham C. W. e. April 28, 1864, died at Camp Fry, Ill. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Fuller J. F. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Grove I. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Getting Wm. C. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Gitchell D. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Graham C. F. e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Hicks A. A. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Hoffman John, e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Hoose Chas. e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Harris Monroe, e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Hedrick C. O. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Hetrick A. M. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Holmes D. E. e. May 20, '64, died at Memphis, July 11, '64.
 Holmes Wm. H. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Jones H. S. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Jewett Thos. A. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Johnson C. W. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Longsons E. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Larew John H. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Lawrence O. B. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Marshall G. W. e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Moore J. D. e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 McCaig John, e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Nicholas A. e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Oster John, e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Potter L. D. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Petrie Chas. F. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Palmer John, e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Rosenson N. e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Rine Benj. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Reynolds C. W. A. e. May 1, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Stout Wm. M. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Sanford Jos. M. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Thompson W. e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Wilson L. C. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Weaver A. F. e. April 28, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

142d Infantry (100 days.)

The One Hundred and Forty-second Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Freeport, Illinois, by Colonel Rollin V. Ankeney, as a battalion of eight companies, and ordered to Camp Butler, Illinois, where two companies were added, and the regiment mustered June 18, 1864, for 100 days.

On 21st of June, the regiment moved for Memphis, *via* Cairo and Mississippi River, and arrived on the 24th. On 26th, moved to White's Station, 11 miles from Memphis, on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, where it was assigned to guarding railroad.

Mustered out of the United States' service October 27, 1864, at Chicago, Illinois.

Lieut. Col. Martin D. Swift, com. June 18, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 27, 1864.

Company D.

Capt. Heman A. Todd, com. June 18, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 27, 1864.
 First Lieut. A. A. Robertson, com. June 18, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 27, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Wm. H. Work, com. June 18, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 27, 1864.
 First Sergt. M. V. Saltzman, e. May 9, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Sergt. Wm. H. Miller, e. May 13, '64, m. o. Oct. 26, '64.
 Sergt. F. Little, e. May 16 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Sergt. Wm. Thompson, e. May 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 26, '64.
 Sergt. Upton Wolf, e. May 9, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Corpl. C. Byers, e. May 5, 1864, died at White Station, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1864.
 Corpl. A. Gloss, e. May 6, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Corpl. R. N. Stevenson, e. May 9, '64, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.
 Corpl. James Mock, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.
 Corpl. B. J. Fritz, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Corpl. J. H. Judson, e. May 9, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.
 Corpl. W. M. Wilber, e. May 6, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.
 Corpl. Wm. Robertson, e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 29, '64.
 Musician O. W. Ragon, e. May 4, '64, m. o. Oct. 26, '64.
 Altemeyer Wm. e. May 5, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Allen C. F. e. May 20 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Ayers J. R. e. May 9, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Brontner U. e. May 6, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Barnes R. e. May 6, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Byers Geo. C. e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Bowers E. G. e. May 5, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Boyer L. e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Buck A. e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Boewn R. C. e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Barker Geo. W. e. May 6, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Bidlock E. e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Connelly R. e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Cahill U. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Coxnell J. A. e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Cornealus S. e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Ettenger John W. e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Faust H. E. e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Funk W. N. e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Fry Chris. e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Finney Wm. e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Getting Geo. e. May 17, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Getting Chas. A. e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Garkey F. H. e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Hoffa Henry, e. May 6, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Hodsinger E. R. e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.

Hemping Daniel, e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Hounson H. e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Horning Jos. M. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Hicks F. M. e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Heisting Henry, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Horraan T. e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 12, 1864.
 Hobbie Wm. H. e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Hurdle John, e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Illingworth Wm. e. May 9, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Israel Geo. e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Knodel John W. e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Maysittes M. e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 McClure Jas. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Myers Wm. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Mullen A. e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Miller A. e. May 14, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Myers Samuel C. e. May 9, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 O'Neal Robert, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Parks Thomas, e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Pyfer Fredk. e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Paul Henry, e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Piper J. M. e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Pouffenbarger John, e. May 20, '64, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Rodermel A. e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Ragan Leroy, e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Ragan Daniel, e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Rissinger A. S. e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Richmond Jas. e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Robins Henry, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Ritz A. G. e. May 9, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Rogers John R. e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Oct. 20, 1864.
 Shiley T. e. May 3, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Stuckenbarger H. F. e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, '64.
 Tobias D. R. e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 White Wm. e. May 21, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Winn E. A. e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Wilbur O. e. May 24, 1864, died at White Station,
 Tenn., Aug. 28, 1864.
 Wagner Henry, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Willard R. e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Wilson Jas. e. May 11, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 York H. A. e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.

Company I.

Capt. John C. Coakley, com. June 18, 1864. M. o. Oct. 27, 1864.
 Second Lieut. D. H. Waterbury, com. June 18, 1864. M. o. Oct. 27, 1864.
 First Sergt. Orris Mosher, e. M y 6, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864, as private.
 Sergt. Robt. Mospriv, e. May 11, '64, m. o. Oct. 26, '64.
 Sergt. H. H. Newcomer, e. May 26, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Corpl. Jos. Whitmore, e. May 8, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864, as first sergt.
 Corpl. A. W. Fenton, e. May 6, '64, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Corpl. J. O. Thompson, e. May 1, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864, as private.
 Corpl. Edw. A. Burns, e. May 6, '64, m. o. Oct. 26, '64.
 Corpl. Geo. W. Roynce, e. May 16, '64, m. o. Oct. 26, '64.
 Musician Wesley Singland, e. May 26, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Allen Chas. H. e. May 6, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Alsnor Henry, e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Alsnor Wm. e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Bates John E. e. May 1, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Betts N. J. e. May 9, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Howers P. W. e. May 22, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864, sergt.
 Bassett R. C. e. May 23, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Bryfogle Wm. e. May 2, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Cookey S. e. May 1, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Donn F. W. e. May 19, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Doly J. e. May 1, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Evans M. e. May 30, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Flint J. B. e. M y 6, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Flint Wm. e. May 1, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Greenhow Geo. e. May 21, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Jammerson H. e. May 1, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 James John A. e. May 15, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Jilison D. W. e. May 22, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864, corpl.
 Knock John H. e. May 1, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Keoyon Peter, e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Lowe Jerry, e. May 23, 1864, m. o. Oct. 20, 1864, for re-enlistment.
 Miller Jas. e. May 22, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Matthews M. M. e. May 30, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Miller S. V. e. May 22, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Mitchell M. e. May 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Mason Chas. e. May 30, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.

Reed John M. e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Sweet Caleb, e. May 5, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Scott Peter, e. May 8, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Woodruff A. e. April 27, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Whitmore Chas. e. May 2, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Wilder Edw. e. May 2, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.
 Yeakle Wm. e. May 1, 1864, m. o. Oct. 29, 1864.

Miscellaneous Infantry.

11th Infantry.

Capt. Ira Beddo, com. 2d lieut. Oct. 16, 1862. Prmtd. 1st lieut. July 20, 1864. Prmtd. capt. July 31, 1864. M. o. July 14, 1865.
 Sergt. Louis C. Blake, e. Nov. 1, 1861, appointed sergt. maj. April 1, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. Co. G.
 Bardwell John W. e. Aug. 10, 1861, prmtd. non-com. staff, disd. Aug. 10, 1864, term ex.
 Connor Pat'k. e. Oct. 23, 1861, died June 21, 1863.
 Clark Thos. W. e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet., died June 18, '64. Johnson Thos.
 Howard Matthew. e. Aug. 15, 1861, vet., trans.
 Mesick Jacob, e. Oct. 9, 1861, disd. Feb. 19, 1863, disab.
 Moore Edson E. e. Sept. 15, 1861, disd. (as corpl.) Sept. 17, 1864, term ex.
 Rothenicker Henry, e. Aug. 15, '61, died Oct. 20, '62.
 Hoggaman Geo. e. Oct. 6, 1864, died July 14, 1864.
 Switzer Henry, e. Sept. 27, 1864, absent, sick at date of m. o.

44th Infantry.

Crawford Levi L. e. Aug. 1, 1861, died at Rolla, Mo., Nov. 28, 1861.

45th Infantry.

Wade John H. e. Dec. 31, 1861.
 Foote A. T. e. Sept. 17, '61, vet., m. o. July 12, 1865.
 Lansing Austin, e. Sept. 17, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps. Sept. 15, 1863.
 Dennis Ephriam, died.

58th Infantry.

Capt. James A. Bewley, com. Dec. 31, 1861, Kld. in battle of Shiloh.
 Edwards Hiram, e. Dec. 10, 1861, desrtd. Jan. 19, 1862.
 Hager Joshua, e. Dec. 4, 1861, disd. March 3, '63, disab.
 Johnson Henry, e. Dec. 4, 1861, desrtd. Feb. 8, 1862.
 Bigham Sam'l, e. Oct. 30, 1861, trans. to Co. G Jan. 5, 1862, m. o. Feb. 7, 1865.
 Bigham Thos. e. Nov. 8, 1861, trans. to Co. G Jan. 5, 1862, disd. July 7, 1862, disab.
 Benson Alex. e. Oct. 3, 1861, trans. to Co. G Jan. 5, 1862, died in Miss., June 17, 1862.
 Barnum Hiram, e. Nov. 6, 1861, trans. to Co. G Jan. 5, 1862, died in Ga. Aug. 24, 1862.
 Banks S. e. Dec. 9, 1861, trans. to Co. G Jan. 5, 1862, desrtd. Aug. 31, 1863.
 Colamer Wm. e. Oct. 20, 1861, trans. to Co. G Jan. 5, 1862, m. o. Feb. 7, 1865.
 Cody Chas. e. Nov. 21, 1863, trans. to Co. G Jan. 5, 1862, deserted Jan. 27, 1863.
 Clement Henry, e. Nov. 22, 1861, trans. to Co. G Jan. 5, 1862, died in Ga. Sept. 10, 1862.
 Drake Oliver, e. Nov. 15, 1861, trans. to Co. G Jan. 5, 1862, disd. Aug. 12, 1862, disab.
 Denn John H. e. Nov. 25, 1861, trans. to Co. G Jan. 5, 1862, died of wounds received at Shiloh.
 Kenyon A. e. Dec. 11, 1861, trans. to Co. G Jan. 5, 1862, vet.
 Martell Matthew, e. Dec. 9, 1862, trans. to Co. G Jan. 5, 1862, vet.
 O'Hara Martin, e. Dec. 21, 1861, trans. to Co. G Jan. 5, 1864, kld. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
 Randall Simeon, e. Nov. 25, 1861, trans. to Co. G Jan. 5, 1862, kld. in La. May 18, 1864.
 Sherwood Sam. S. e. Dec. 6, 1861, trans. to Co. G Jan. 5, 1862, prmtd. prin. mus'n.
 Whitney Sam'l H. e. Nov. 22, 1861, trans. to Co. G Jan. 5, 1862, desrtd. Feb. 1, 1862.
 Winters Martin, e. Nov. 25, 1861, trans. to Co. G Jan. 5, 1862, m. o. Feb. 7, 1865.

64th Infantry.

Surg. Henry A. Mix, com. 2d asst. surg. Feb. 21, 1864, prmtd. 1st. asst. surg. July 10, 1864, prmtd. surg. April 25, 1865, m. o. July 11, 1865.

65th Infantry.

Mix Hiram, e. March 17, 1862, disd. July 31, '63, disab.
Bogue Horace P. e. March 31, 1862, trans. to Co. H as
consolidat-d, m. o. July 13, 1865.
Foster Wm. H. e. March 31, 1862, trans. to Co. H as
consolidated, m. o. July 13, 1865.
Hunter William, e. March 31, 1862, trans. to Co. H as
consolidated, m. o. July 13, 1865.
Helm S. V. e. March 31, 1862, trans. to Co. H as con-
solidated, m. o. July 13, 1865, com. 2d lieut., not
mustered.
Lowell I. A. e. March 31, 1862, trans. to Co. H as con-
solidated, m. o. Aug. 12, 1865.
McMillen Jos. e. March 31, 1862, trans. to Co. H as
consolidated, m. o. July 13, 1865.
Morse E. e. March 31, 1862, trans. to Co. H as consoli-
dated, m. o. July 13, 1865.
Rae Jas. e. March 31, 1862, trans. to Co. H as consoli-
dated, m. o. July 13, 1865.
Snook John D. e. March 31, 1862, trans. to Co. H as
consolidated, m. o. July 13, 1865.
Baker Edwin, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Atlanta, Ga.,
Oct. 3, 1864.

67th Infantry (3 Months.)

Brackett T. J. e. June 2, 1862.
Burns L. e. June 2, 1862.
Bennett A. e. June 2, 1862.
Coolbaugh C. e. June 2, 1862.
Chamberlain Edw. e. June 2, 1862.
Campbell D. H. e. June 2, 1862.
Cheney R. e. June 2, 1862.
Fox Simon S. e. June 2, 1862.
Hagaman Jas. L. e. June 2, 1862.
Lawson Thos. e. June 2, 1862.
Rood A. e. June 2, 1862.
York Wm. H. e. June 2, 1862.

147th Infantry (1 Year.)

First Lieut. George W. Harkness, com. Feb. 18, 1865,
m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Bullock R. D. e. Feb. 17, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Cook Geo. W. e. Feb. 17, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Keys B. F. e. Feb. 17, 1865, m. o. July 20, 1866.

149th Infantry (1 Year.)

Sergt. Thos. Winston, e. Feb. 20, '65, m. o. Jan. 27, '66.

2d Cavalry.

Major John R. Hotaling, com. capt. Co. A Aug. 4, '61,
prmtd. major Nov. 19, 1863, m. o. 1864.
Adjt. Henry G. Hicks, com. Oct. 15, 1861, m. o. June
1, 1862.
Surg. J. B. Cutts, com. Sept. 2, 1861, m. o.

Company A.

Capt. Wm. B. Cummins, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 8, 1861,
prmtd. 2d lieut. March 18, 1862, prmtd 1st lieut.
June 3, 1862, prmtd. capt. Nov. 19, 1863, hon. disd.
June 24, 1865.
First Lieut. Frank B. Bennett, com. Aug. 24, 1861,
res. June 3, 1862.
First Lieut. Edward C. Baker, e. as private Sept. 4, '61,
prmtd. 1st lieut. Nov. 19, 1863, m. o. term ex.
Second Lieut. James S. McHenry, e. as Q. M. sergt.
Aug. 8, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Sept. 13, 1862, res.
March 3, 1864.
Sergt. J. Q. Bowers, e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Aug. 11, '64,
term ex.
Sergt. Nicholas Hotaling, e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Aug.
11, 1864, term ex.
Sergt. D. B. Dewey, e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. April 22, '62.
Sergt. Frank Hatch, e. Aug. 8, 1861, prisoner of war
since Feb. 12, 1862, reported to have died in prison.
Corpl. J. A. B. Butterfield, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Aug.
11, 1864, as sergt., term ex.
Corpl. G. W. Hemstock, e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Aug. 11,
1864, as sergt., term ex.
Corpl. Isaac Biown, e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Aug. 11, '64,
as private, term ex.
Corpl. Harvey R. James, e. Aug. 8, '61, disd. Aug. 11,
1864, as private, term ex.
Blacksmith E. Connor, e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. July
8, 1862.
Boyce Benj. e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Aug. 11, 1864, as
corpl., term ex.

Beck Anton, e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Aug. 11, 1864, as
corpl., term ex.
Burghardt G. A. e. Sept. 4, '61, m. o. Sept. 3, 1864, as
sergt., term ex.
Crosby Wm. e. Sept. 4, '61, kld. in La. Nov. 11, '63.
Curry Jas. e. Sept. 2, 1861, m. o. Sept. 3, '64, term ex.
Dunlap Jos. e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Jan. 20, 1863.
Dewey L. F. e. Aug. 8, 18 1, disd. Sept. 18, 1863.
Edwards H. R. e. Aug. 8, 1861, re-e. as vet.
Feland Chas. e. Sept. 4, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. E as
consolidated, m. o. Nov. 22, 1865.
Gillett A. W. e. Sept. 4, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. E as
consolidated, m. o. Nov. 22, 1865.
Hill H. e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Sept. 9, 1862.
Haslett S. W. e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Aug. 11, 1864,
term ex.
Hughes J. A. e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Aug. 11, 1864, as
sergt., term ex.
Higgs Thos. H. e. Aug. 8, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. E as
consolidated, m. o. Nov. 22, 1865.
Hull J. D. e. Sept. 2, 1861, disd. Dec. 6, 1861.
Klock M. P. e. Aug. 8, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. E as
consolidated, m. o. Nov. 22, 1865.
Lewis Chas. e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Sept. 4, 1861.
Morrell J. V. e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Sept. 5, 1862.
Marsaleo Wm. e. Sept. 4, 1861, destrd. Aug. 1, 1862.
Marson Samuel G. e. Sept. 4, 1861, m. o. Sept. 3, 1864,
term ex.
Nuppeman Henry, e. Sept. 4, 1861, m. o. Sept. 3, 1864,
term ex.
Pond D. B. e. Sept. 4, 1861, disd. April 28, 1862.
Petrie John R. e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Nov. 19, 1862.
Pond C. K. e. Aug. 8, '61, died at St. Louis July 19, '63.
Shaw D. D. e. Aug. 8, 1861, missing in action.
Sheaff Peter, e. Sept. 4, '61, m. o. Sept. 3, '64, term ex.
Shannon O. e. Sept. 4, 1861, disd. Feb., 1864, as sergt.
Sheaff Jos. e. Sept. 4, 1861, disd. Sept. 3, 1864, as sergt.
term ex.
Townsend Grant, e. Aug. 8, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. A
as consolidated, m. o. Nov. 22, 1865.
Twiney Francis, e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. May 15, 1862.
Van Wey George, e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. March 8, 1862.
Wells D. J. e. Aug. 8, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. E as
consolidated, m. o. Nov. 22, 1865.
Wise Jas. e. Aug. 8, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. E as con-
solidated, m. o. Nov. 22, 1865.
Conaway J. e. Sept. 3, 1862.
Garlock Jas. died at Baton Rouge Jan. 25, 1864.
Lilley J. D. e. Feb. 26, 1864, m. o. May 27, 1865.
Lilley L. e. Feb. 26, 1864, trans. to Co. B as consoli-
dated, m. o. Nov. 22, 1865.
Phelps H. G. e. Aug. 27, 1862, m. o. June 11, 1865.
Wilt N. e. Aug. 27, 1862, died at Memphis Mar. 18, '64.
Antisdale S. L. e. Aug. 8, 1861, died at New Orleans
Oct. 12, 1863.
Belles Cornelius, e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Aug. 11, 1864,
as corpl., term ex.
Bechtold Reuben, e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Jan. 20, 1862.
Denkler S. F. e. Sept. 4, 1861, m. o. Sept. 3, 1864,
term ex.
Fletcher S. H. e. Aug. 8, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov., 1865,
as corpl.
Hotaling D. W. e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. July 11, 1862.
Hotaling Chas. e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Dec. 20, 1861.
Huntsdon Lewis, e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. June 30, 1862.
Hardcastle Geo. e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Aug. 18, 1864,
term ex.
Hubberd Lewis, e. Aug. 8, 1861, died in Memphis July
28, 1863, wds.
Harmaker Morgan, e. Sept. 4, 1861, died at Memphis
Feb. 26, 1863.
Hiland Robt. e. Sept. 4, '61, m. o. Sept. 3, '64, term ex.
Johnson Samuel, e. Sept. 4, 1861, disd. Jan. 7, 1863.
Lutes Jacob, e. Aug. 8, 1861, died Feb. 25, 1862.
Manning Jos. e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Jan. 26, 1862.
Mills G. H. e. Aug. 8, 1862, vet. sergt., m. o. June 24,
1865, as supernumerary non-com. officer.
McCorkle Jas. e. Sept. 4, 1861, 1st sergt., kld. in
action at Port Gibson May 20, 1863.
Pottarf B. R. e. Sept. 4, 1861, died at Trenton, Teno.,
Aug. 3, 1862.
Parsonse Jas. F. e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Aug. 11, 1864,
term ex.
Padgett Jas. L. e. Aug. 8, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 22, '65.
Place Samuel M. e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Aug. 11, 1864,
term ex.
Rhoades John, e. Aug. 8, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 22, '65.
Rogers Wm. e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Jan. 20, 1862.
Smith Frank, e. Aug. 8, 1861, vet., m. o. ———— 22, '65.
Steele Calvin, e. Sept. 4, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 22, '65.



J. W. Adelung
POST MASTER
ROCHELLE

Stillwell Wm. F. e. Sept. 4, 1861, vet., Co. Q. M. sergt., m. o. June 24, 1865, as super. non-com. officer.
 Winters G. W. e. Sept. 4, 1861, died Sept. 22, 1862.
 Chatterton Chas. E. e. Jan. 5, 1864, vet., m. o. Nov. 22, 1875.
 Towner S. S. e. Jan. 5, 1864, vet., died at New Orleans Dec. 16, 1864.
 Airhart Wm. W. e. Aug. 27, 1862, disd. Sept. 10, 1863.
 Aulls Chas. W. e. Sept. 3, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Adams Robt. M. e. Aug. 27, 1862, died at Vicksburg Aug. 8, 1873.
 Casler O. C. e. Aug. 27, 1862.
 Goedonier Henderson, e. Oct. 9, '62, m. o. June 11, '65.
 Howlett John R. e. Dec. 1, 1861, prmtd. adjutant 1st battalion.
 Hemstock J. L. e. Aug. 20, 1862, disd. June 20, 1863.
 Hiland Andrew, e. Sept. 3, 1862, m. o. June 11, 1865.
 Hamlin David, Sept. 25, 1862, m. o. June 11, 1865.
 Hemstock John, D. e. Aug. 12, 1863, m. o. Nov. 22, '65.
 Jewell Geo. W. e. Aug. 12, 1863, m. o. Nov. 22, 1875.
 Keith C. B. e. Aug. 12, 1863, disd. March 18, 1863.
 Lord Jas. M. e. Sept. 17, 1862, m. o. June 11, 1865.
 McDonald C. H. e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Rathburn Royal A. e. Sept. 3, 1862, m. o. June 11, '65.
 Skelton Thos. e. Nov. 1, 1861, disd. May 16, 1862.
 Sternberg H. e. Aug. 27, 1862, m. o. June 11, 1865.
 Smith H. L. e. Co. com. sergt.
 Towner Wayne e. Aug. 12, 1863, desrtd. Jan. 7, 1865.
 Wheeler Chas. T. e. Aug. 12, 1863, m. o. June 21, '65.

Company I.

James H. A. e. Aug. 6, 1861, vet., trans. to Co. C, as consolidated, m. o. Nov. 22, 1865.

4th Cavalry.

This regiment was organized in the Fall of 1861, by T. Lyle Dickey, under authority of the War Department, and rendezvoused at Camp Hunter, Ottawa. It first moved to Cairo. It was in Grant's advance on Columbus, Ky., at Fort Henry, battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, siege of Corinth, and pursuing the enemy as far as Holly Springs, Miss. During the last six months of 1862, the Fourth was on scouting duty in Western Tennessee and Northern Georgia for Gens. Sherman and Logan. It then was in numerous skirmishes and engagements in Western Mississippi and Eastern Tennessee. In September, 1863, the regiment took steamer for Vicksburg, and was in Gen. McPherson's raid toward Canton and Sherman's raid on Meridian, February, 1864. The Fourth was then on scouting duty in Central Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana until October, when it embarked for Springfield, Ill., and mustered out Nov. 3, 1864. The regiment left about 500 men in the field, who joined the Twelfth Consolidated Cavalry, and remained until May, 1866.

Company B.

Gurley Andrew, e. Oct. 16, 1861, m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.
 Hine John, e. Oct. 9, 1861, m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.
 Magher M. e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet.

Company D.

Allen Jesse O. e. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Doward M. e. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Flowers Cyrus, e. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Fish John S. e. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Fulton H. L. e. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Fenton Augustus, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Goble A. e. Dec. 19, 1863.
 Griffin G. N. e. Feb. 1, 1864.
 Hedrick R. F. e. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Hedrick S. C. e. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Huston M. S. e. Dec. 16, 1863.
 Hitt Thomas M. e. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Hitt John W.
 Housholder Wm. e. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Humel Wesley, e. Feb. 1, 1864.
 Jay Jas. H. e. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Kelog John, e. Feb. 1, 1864.
 Longnecker Martin, e. Jan. 16, 1864.
 Longnecker Benj. F. e. Dec. 30, 1863.
 Lindsey John H. e. Dec. 8, 1863.
 Mullen Wm. H. e. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Myers A. H. e. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Miller S. W. e. Dec. 18, 1863.

Palmer Daniel, killed at Shiloh, 1862.
 Potter Thomas L. e. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Rice Henry, e. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Roland I. e. Dec. 19, 1863.
 Ripley John M. e. Dec. 14, 1863.
 Swingley O. H. e. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Witter James, e. Dec. 16, 1863.
 Withers T. W. e. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Withers Eli G. e. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Withers John E. e. Dec. 12, 1863.

Company E.

First Sergt. M. H. Wallace, e. Sept. 6, 1861, drowned at Cairo Feb. 2, 1862.
 Sergt. Abner Newcomer, e. Sept. 12, 1861, disd. Jan. 12, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Wm. Rolf, e. Sept. 12, 1861, disd. July 1, 1862.
 Corp'l. W. A. McNeill, e. Dec. 26, 1861, disd. April 28, 1862, disab.
 Beach James, e. Sept. 17, 1861, m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.
 Black F. e. Sept. 24, 1861, m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.
 Coe Wm. e. Sept. 12, 1861, died June 10, 1862.
 Doty Jas. M. e. Sept. 24, 1861, m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.
 Fleisher Wm. e. Sept. 24, 1861, vet.
 Glasgow A. M. e. Sept. 12, 1861, vet.
 Hicks A. e. Sept. 24, 1861, disd. March 1, 1862, disab.
 Minnich Jacob, e. Sept. 24, 1861, m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.
 Roland M. J. e. Sept. 19, 1861, m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.
 St. Clair A. J. e. Sept. 12, 1861, m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.
 Shipman W. O. e. Sept. 12, 1861, m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.
 Shultz David, e. Sept. 24, 1861, m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.
 Tomes C. E. e. Oct. 12, 1861, m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.
 Weller Frederick, e. Sept. 19, 1861, m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.
 Wistler Victor, e. Sept. 12, 1861, m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.
 Fellows A. e. Oct. 26, 1861, m. o. Nov. 3, 1864.

Company F.

Buser N. E. e. Dec., 1862 disd. Oct., 1865.
 Sanborn Jos. e. Dec. 14, 1863.
 Warren Jas. C. e. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Wilson Wm. A. e. Dec. 14, 1863.

Company M.

Capt. Jos. E. Hitt, e. as Co. Q. M. sergt., Co. B, Sept. 1, 1861. Prmtd. 1st lieut. Sept. 5, 1861. Prmtd. capt. Co. M Dec. 16, 1862. Term expired Nov. 3, 1864.
 Martin Alex. e. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Phelps Jos. W. e. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. Sept. 17, 1864.
 Ridgeway John W. e. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Fenton Edwin, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Sumner A. e. Dec. 21, 1863, deserted Jan. 4, 1864.

4th Cavalry (consolidated.)

Quartermaster John W. Hitt, e. as private. Prmtd. 2d lieut. Co. M March 15, 1864. Prmtd. 2d lieut. Co. D (consolidated) March 15, 1864. Prmtd. Q. M. April 25, 1865. Resigned May 27, 1865.

7th Cavalry.

Adjutant General's reports give no history of this regiment.
 Major Zenas Aplington, com. captain Co. B Aug. 11, 1861. Promoted major Nov. 13, 1861. Killed in battle May 15, 1862.

Company B.

Second Lieut. Oscar F. Sammis, com. Aug. 11, 1861, Dropped from rolls.
 Sergt. F. E. Bassett, e. Sept. 5, 1861, m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, as private.
 Corp'l. W. R. Waterbury, e. Sept. 5, 1861, sergt., died June 18, 1864.
 Corp'l. John N. Worden, e. Sept. 5, 1861, m. o. April 21, 1865, as sergt., prsr. war.
 Corp'l. Wm. H. Helm, e. Sept. 5, 1861, private, died July 18, 1862.
 Corp'l. A. H. Campbell, e. Sept. 5, 1861, disd. July 20, 1862, disab.
 Corp'l. D. D. Johnston, e. Sept. 5, 1861, private, trans. to V. R. C. Feb. 18, 1864.
 Blacksmith R. V. Jones, e. Sept. 5, 1861, died at Bird's Point, Mo., Jan. 24, 1862.
 Wagoner Solomon Shafer, e. Sept. 5, 1861, disd. Feb. 1, 1862, disab.

Avery S. S. e. Sept. 5, 1861, died May 19, 1862.
 Allen Chas. e. Sept. 5, 1861, vet.
 Burrill W. I. e. Sept. 5, 1861, disd. May 20, 1862.
 Bair Sam'l. e. Sept. 5, 1861, m. o. Feb. 17, 1865.
 Coffea W. e. Sept. 5, 1861, disd. Dec. 4, 1862, disab.
 Gron Geo. e. Sept. 5, 1861, disd. for disab.
 Johnston Jas. H. e. Sept. 5, '61, disd. July 20, '62, disab.
 Longenecker B. F. e. Sept. 5, 1861, disd. May 28, 1862, disab.
 Maxwell Jas. H. e. Sept. 5, 1861, disd. Feb. 21, '62, disab.
 Maxwell C. A. e. Sept. 5, 1861, died Sept. 17, 1864.
 Overhalter J. A. e. Sept. 5, 1861, m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, as sergt.
 Pottle Truman, e. Sept. 5, 1861, m. o. Sept. 16, 1864.
 Porter I. A. e. Sept. 5, 1861, vet., m. o. Nov. 4, '64, sergt.
 Reis Peter, e. Sept. 5, 1861, died in rebel prison.
 Sharp Andrew, e. Sept. 5, 1861, prisr. war, dropped from rolls, term ex.
 Smith Henry, e. Sept. 5, 1861, disd. Oct. 13, '62, disab.
 Woodward Wm. e. Sept. 5, 1861, m. o. April 21, 1865, prisr. war.
 Avery D. B. e. Feb. 23, 1864, m. o. Nov. 4, '65, as corpl.
 Allen Albert, e. Oct. 10, '64, m. o. Oct. 19, '65, term ex.
 Berkley David, e. Jan. 1, '64, m. o. Nov. 4, '65, sergt.
 Davis Thos. J. e. Nov. 5, 1861, died Feb. 28, 1864.
 Dement D. W. e. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
 Elsey Henry, e. Nov. 5, 1861, vet.
 Smith H. H. e. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Nov. 4, 1865.
 Turk Peter, e. Sept. 10, 1861, disd. May 20, '62, disab.
 Weltz Edw. D. e. Jan. 1, '64, m. o. Nov. 4, '65, as corpl.

8th Cavalry.

The 8th Cavalry was organized at St. Charles, Sept., 1861, by Col. J. F. Farnsworth. October, moved to Washington, D. C., and operated in Virginia, and was in many engagements, including Manassas, battles of Peninsula, Antietam, etc. etc. Was in advance of Army of Potomac in Fall of 1862. Loss, 29 killed; 71 wounded; 20 missing. During the campaign of 1864, was in some 25 engagements and skirmishes. Loss, 23 killed; 115 wounded; and 57 missing. Was mustered out at Benton Barracks, Mo., July 17, 1865.

Company L.

Capt. Chas. L. Brantley, e. as private Sept. 14, 1861, com. 2d lieut. Feb. 1, 1864. Prmtd. 1st lieut. Sept. 18, 1864. Prmtd. capt. Dec. 28, 1864. M. o. July 17, 1865.
 Sergt. John G. Webb, e. Sept. 16, 1861, disd. Dec. 16, 1862, as private.
 Corpl. Chas. L. Hall, e. Sept. 10, 1861, vet.
 Corpl. Wm. S. Thomson, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Bugler W. A. Washburn, e. Sept. 14, 1861, absent, sick at m. o.
 Colby John C. e. Sept. 2, 1861, died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1863.
 Grady John, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Howard L. J. e. Sept. 16, 1861, kld. at Va. Jan. 27, '62.
 Jordan J. e. Sept. 16, 1861, m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
 McHenry Wm. A. e. Sept. 5, 1861, vet., m. o. July 17, 1865, as 1st sergt.
 Rice W. A. e. Sept. 16, 1861, disd. Oct. 14, 1862.
 Wortman Sam'l G. e. Sept. 1, 1861, m. o. Sept. 28, 1864, as corpl.
 Dickson A. e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Kemp L. S. e. Sept. 28, 1861, prmtd. veterinary surg.
 Stein H. H. e. Aug. 14, 1861, vet., sick at m. o.
 Weller Jas. e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Rogers T. H. e. Nov. 30, '63, m. o. July 17, '65, corpl.

Company M.

Second Lieut. John F. Austin, com. Sept. 18, 1861. Res. Nov. 1, 1862.
 Allen H. C. e. Sept. 17, 1861, disd. Nov. 28, '62, disab.
 Blair John G. e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet., died Mch. 25, '64.
 B-rlett John e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet., m. o. July 17, '65.
 Cook G. V. e. Sept. 17, 1861, m. o. July 17, 1865, sergt.
 Delair A. e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet., m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
 G'ford Henry, e. Sept. 17, '61, m. o. Sept. 28, '64, corpl.
 Grant L. V. e. Sept. 17, 1861, disd. Sept. —, 1864, wd.
 Gifford D. A. e. Sept. 17, 1861, m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
 G'ford A. e. Sept. 17, '81, m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
 Hazleton U. e. Sept. 17, '61, disd. Sept. 26, '64, disab.
 Ruddle Wm. J. e. Sept. 17, '61, disd. 'rec. —, '62, disab.
 Smith Fred'k, e. Sept. 10, 1861, disd. in 1862, disab.
 Thompson Jos. e. Sept. 13, 1861, m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.

Thompson John, e. Sept. 15, '61, vet., m. o. July 17, '65.
 Wood E. S. e. Sept. 17, 1861, m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
 Wilson Wm. O. e. Sept. 15, '61, m. o. Sept. 28, '64, corpl.
 Wilson S. M. e. Sept. 15, '61, disd. Feb. 15, '62, disab.
 Waite B. W. e. Sept. 15, 1861, m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
 Wren L. e. Sept. 17, '61, vet., m. o. July 17, '65, corpl.
 Austin Robt. A. e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Cook B. F. e. Sept. 25, '64, vet., m. o. July 17, '65, sergt.
 Crum G. e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Delair John, e. Sept. 22, 1864, m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
 Francher M. J. e. Sept. 22, 1864, m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.
 Grant S. U. e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Grant Jas. L. e. Oct. 14, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Hemmerling G. e. Oct. 14, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Perry E. A. e. Sept. 23, 1861, vet., m. o. July 18, 1865, as blacksmith.
 Prentiss R. T. e. Sept. 23, 1861, vet., m. o. July 17, 1865, as sergt.
 Wood M. V. e. Sept. 23, 1861, m. o. Sept. 28, 1864.

12th Cavalry (consolidated.)

Company C.

Vanston Daniel, e. Feb. 19, vet., died at New Orleans Sept. 20, 1864.

Company K.

Second Lieut. Benj. I. Arnold, e. as 1st sergt. Co. C, 4th Cav. as consolidated. Prmtd. 2d lieut. March 28, 1865. Prmtd. 1st lieut. Dec. 19, 1865. Mustered out May 29, 1866.

Company L.

Capt. John F. Wallace, com. 2d lieut. old Co. E, 4th Cav., Aug. 26, 1861. Prmtd. 1st lieut. Sept. 1, 1862. Prmtd. capt. Co. C Dec. 5, 1862. Prmtd. capt. Co. D (consolidated) Dec. 5, 1862. Com. capt. Co. L, 12th Cav., Dec. 5, 1862. Mustered out May 29, '66.
 Second Lieut. Oliver H. Swingley, e. as 1st sergt. Co. D, 4th Cav. Prmtd. 2d lieut. April 25, 1865. Com. 2d lieut. Co. M, 12th Cav., April 25, 1865. Resigned Feb. 16, 1866.

13th Cavalry (consolidated.)

Company C.

First Lieut. Ira B. Henry, com. 2d lieut. Co. F, old Co., Feb. 7, 1863. Com. 2d lieut. this Co. Feb. 7, 1863. Prmtd. 1st lieut. Sept. 5, 1864. Mustered out Dec. 31, 1864.

14th Cavalry.

Adjutant General's reports give no history of this regiment.

Sergt. Maj. Isaac H. Allen, com. Oct. 13, 1862. Prmtd. 2d lieut. Co. D.

Company E.

McRead Wm. E. e. Jan. 16, 1863, trans. to Co. I.
 Palmer Chas. e. Jan. 16, 1863, trans. to Co. I.
 Roosa A. V. L. e. Sept. 19, 1863, tr. to Co. I.
 Smith Thos. e. Jan. 16, 1863, trans. to Co. I.

Company I.

First Lieut. DeRiley Kilbourne, com. 2d lieut. Jan. 7, 1863. Prmtd. 1st lieut. May 25, 1864. Resigned Oct. 29, 1864.
 First Lieut. Washington L. Sanford, e. as private Oct. 6, 1862. Prmtd. 2d lieut. May 25, 1864. Prmtd. 1st lieut. Oct. 19, 1864. Resigned Feb. 21, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Moses G. Hascall, e. as private Oct. 17, 1862. Prmtd. 1st sergt., then 2d lieut., March 28, 1865. Mustered out July 31, 1865.
 Bemis C. C. e. Sept. 24, 1862, missing in action July 31, 1864.
 Butterfield E. M. e. Oct. 12, 1862, missing in action July 31, 1864.
 Dunn Jas. e. Sept. 25, 1862, missing in action since Nov. 14, 1863.

Douglass O. C. e. Nov. 20, 1862, missing in action since Aug. 7, 1864.
 Perrine Thos. J. e. Oct. 1862, m. o. July 31, 1865.
 Trotter John, e. Nov. 5, 1862, absent, sick at m. o. regt.
 Burger Geo. e. March 22, 1864, m. o. July 31, 1865.
 Cross J. D. e. Feb. 23, 1864, died Sept. 25, 1864.

Company K.

Corpl. Robt. A. Horning, e. Dec. 1, 1862, deserted June 8, 1863.
 Corpl. Daniel Lower, e. Dec. 1, 1862, m. o. July 31, 1865, as sergt.
 Blacksmith Henry Lower, e. Dec., 1862, m. o. July 8, 1865, prisr. war.
 Baoney J. E. e. Dec. 1, 1862, reclaimed by 65th I. V. I. Sept. 15, 1863.
 Bowman Wm. e. Dec. 25, 1862, m. o. July 31, 1865.
 Gibbs Samuel, e. Dec. 25, 1862, died in Ohio July 21, '63.
 Klingler David, e. Sept. 1, 1862, disd. June 20, 1863.
 Melinger John, e. Dec. 1, 1862, m. o. July 31, 1865.
 Paul A. e. Dec. 25, 1862, m. o. July 31, 1865.
 Shirk John J. e. Nov. 6, 1862, m. o. July 31, 1865.
 Williams J. O. e. Dec. 25, 1862, deserted Jan. 23, 1863.

15th Cavalry.

Company L.

Crum Henry, e. Dec. 30, 1861, m. o. Jan. 9, 1865.
 Griffin Leaveler, e. Jan. 9, 1862, disd. June 23, '62, disab.
 Lowe L. e. Feb. 3, 1862, died May 13, 1862.
 Peck H. C. e. Dec. 27, 1861, disd. for promotion.
 Pinckney Thales L. e. Jan. 9, '62, disd. June 7, '62, disab.

17th Cavalry.

The Seventeenth Cavalry Regiment Illinois Volunteers was organized under special authority from the War Department, issued Aug. 12, 1863, to Hon. John F. Farnsworth. The rendezvous was established at St. Charles, Kane County, Illinois. By the approval of the Governor of the State, the Colonelcy of the Regiment was offered John L. Beveridge, then Major in the Eight Illinois Cavalry, who assumed the work of recruitment and organization and opened the rendezvous Nov. 15, 1863. Eight companies were mustered in Jan. 22, 1864. Four other companies were mustered in and the organization of the Regiment completed, Feb. 12, 1864. The Regiment was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where 1,100 sets of horse equipments were received. From there it moved to Alton Ill., and relieved the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry in guarding the Military Prison at that place.

Early in June following, the First Battalion was ordered to St. Louis, and the Second Battalion followed immediately. Both being fully mounted were ordered at once to North Missouri District. The First Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Dennis J. Hynes commanding, proceeded to St. Joseph, Mo., where the commanding officer reported in person to General Fisk, commanding District of North Missouri. The Second Battalion, Major Lucius C. Matlack commanding, was assigned by General C. B. Fisk to the post at Glasgow, Mo. From this period, for four months, the three battalions were separate and remote from each other, and so extended were their movements, that it is impossible to follow them in this brief sketch. They seem to have been all over Missouri after Price's and Jeff. Thompson's Guerrilla Bands, following them into Kansas and Arkansas, doing most efficient service.

Company M.

Capt. John F. Austin, com. Jan. 16, 1864. Resigned June 8, 1865.
 First Lieut. John Acker, com. Jan. 16, 1864. Resigned June 8, 1865.
 First Lieut. Chas. G. Robbins, e. as Q. M. sergt. Nov. 9, 1863. Prmtd. 1st sergt., then 2d lieut., Aug. 26, 1864. Prmtd. 1st lieut. July 3, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 23, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Ural Haselton, e. as sergt. Nov. 9, 1863. Prmtd. 1st sergt., then 2d lieut. July 3, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 23, 1865.
 Q. M. Sergt. Chas. G. Robbins, e. Nov. 9, 1863. Prmtd. 1st sergt., then 2d lieut.
 Comy. Sergt. U. Haselton, e. Nov. 9, 1863.

Sergt. C. E. Coolbaugh, e. Dec. 4, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865, as 1st sergt.
 Sergt. Wm. R. Buser, e. Dec. 22, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865, as Co. comy. sergt.
 Sergt. S. M. Wilson, e. Dec. 9, 1863, Co. Q. M. sergt., sick at m. o.
 Sergt. Wm. B. Harris, e. Dec. 10, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, '65.
 Sergt. Frederick Smith, e. Nov. 9, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865, as private.
 Corpl. Chas. Lewis, e. Dec. 16, '63, m. o. Nov. 23, '65, as sergt.
 Corpl. Mark Burnham, e. Dec. 18, '63, died Nov. 19, '64.
 Corpl. N. McCloud, e. Nov. 11, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865, as private.
 Corpl. B. F. Robinson, e. Nov. 9, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865, as sergt.
 Corpl. W. S. Fuller, e. Nov. 9, 1863, disd. July 28, 1865, as sergt.
 Corpl. Jacob Buser, e. Dec. 22, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, '65.
 Corpl. W. Rohrbach, e. Dec. 26, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865, as private.
 Corpl. Jasper McCloud, e. Jan. 18, '64, m. o. Nov. 23, '65.
 Bugler F. J. Baker, e. Jan. 18, 1864, prmtd. chief bugler.
 Bugler Geo. F. Thorne, e. Dec. 14, '63, desrtd. Oct. 7, '65.
 Farrier Geo. L. Snyder, e. Dec. 8, '63, m. o. Nov. 23, '65.
 Ashton Jas. R. e. Dec. 10, 1863, m. o. Nov. 26, 1865.
 Bridge J. P. e. Dec. 9, 1863, prmtd. hospital steward.
 Burrenell H. C. e. Dec. 22, 1863, desrtd. Sept. 6, 1864.
 Bennett W. E. e. Dec. 1, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1864.
 Carnahan J. C. e. Dec. 20, 1863, desrtd.
 Culver S. e. Dec. 1, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.
 Clark John C. e. Dec. 23, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.
 Davis H. W. e. Dec. 29, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.
 Edgar L. e. Nov. 9, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.
 Furness Joel, e. Dec. 28, 1863, m. o. May 25, 1865.
 Gill John B. e. Dec. 12, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.
 Griffin Edw. A. e. Dec. 29, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.
 Jewell R. e. Jan. 9, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.
 Knox John, e. Dec. 8, 1863, died Sept. 6, 1864.
 Karumb Julius, e. Dec. 29, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.
 Lilly T. e. Dec. 10, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.
 Mitchell H. e. Dec. 14, 1863, disd. July 28, '65, disab.
 Miller John H. e. Dec. 17, 1863, m. o. Dec. 23, 1865.
 Maguire Thos. e. Dec. 8, 1863, absent on duty at m. o.
 McNamee C. e. Dec. 17, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.
 Phillips Chas. e. Dec. 17, '63, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.
 Roe N. C. e. Dec. 10, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.
 Robinson D. C. e. Dec. 10, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.
 Virgil Wm. e. Dec. 18, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.
 Wood Jas. M. e. Dec. 23, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, '65, corpl.
 Wade Jacob, e. Dec. 22, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.
 Acker Sam'l D. e. Feb. 20, 1864, detached at m. o.
 Gill Thos. B. e. Aug. 26, 1864, m. o. July 5, 1865.
 Wilson W. O. sick at m. o.

Miscellaneous.

Whitbeck Wm. H.
 Coolbaugh C.

1st Artillery.

Company F.

First Lieut. Henry L. Benn, com. Feb. 25, 1862. Res. Sept. 2, 1862.
 Bridges C. P. e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. June 26, '62, disab.
 Hanson John, e. Oct. 1, 1861, died June 3, 1864.
 Kempe Warren, e. Oct. 14, 1861, disd. Jan. 4, 1864, as sergt., term ex.
 Long A. V. e. Sept. 16, 1861, trans. to Bat. I, disd. Oct. 30, 1862.
 Losee Jos. P. e. Sept. 25, '61, disd. Jan. 4, '65, term ex.
 Lane Geo. P. e. Nov. 12, 1861, disd. April 28, '63, disab.
 McCloud S. e. Dec. 1, 1861, disd. May 22, 1863, disab.
 Prescott Wm. H. e. Nov. 27, 1861, disd. Jan. 4, 1865, term ex.
 Sewell L. A. e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Jan. 4, 1865.
 Taylor A. D. e. Oct. 1, 1861, corpl., di-d. for disab.
 Tracy Henry, e. Oct. 20, 1861, died Sept. 26, 1863.
 Knepper G. e. Jan. 4, 1864, trans. to Co. B, m. o. July 6, 1865, as corpl.

2d Artillery.

Battery G.

Rice Asa, e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Oct. 14, 1862, as corpl., disab.
 Scutt H. B. e. Sept. 16, '61, vet., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.

Adams Albert, e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
 Bain Robt. e. Jan. 17, 1864, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
 Craue Geo. e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
 Coolbaugh H. e. Oct. 8, 1864, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
 Hull F. L. e. Jan. 19, 1864, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
 Lang W. A. e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
 Megoreth M. e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
 Orner Edw. P. e. Jan. 25, 1864, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
 Slaughter Thos. J. e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.
 Small J. W. e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Sept. 6, 1865.
 Steele Wm. e. Jan. 5, 1864, died Jan. 23, 1865.
 Young Francis, e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.

Company L.

Sergt. Owen E. Lloyd, e. Feb. 27, 1862, desrtd. Feb. 28, 1863.
 Brooks Peter, e. Feb. 28, '62, vet., m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.

Israel John, e. Feb. 27, '62, vet., desrtd. June 30, 1864.
 Joyce C. S. e. Feb. 27, 1862 desrtd. May 10, 1862.
 Johnson C. N. e. Feb. 28, 1862, died June 8, 1863.
 Snell John, e. Feb. 18, 1862, vet., m. o. Aug. 9, 1865, as
 artificer.
 Sanford D. e. March 1, 1862, vet., m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.
 Scott Peter, e. Feb. 19, 1862, left sick at Chicago, no
 further record.
 Woodruff Henry, e. Feb. 28, 1862, vet., m. o. Aug. 9,
 1865, as sergt.
 Arnold F. e. Oct. 18, 1864, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.
 Beterbuer S. G. e. Sept. 1, '62, m. o. Aug. 9, '65, sergt.
 Baker A. D. e. Aug. 30, 1862, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.
 Gantz Wm. e. Oct. 15, 1864, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.
 Hunter John D. e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.
 Jacobs D. M. e. Oct. 11, 1864, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.
 Wolf John, e. Oct. 15, 1864, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.
 Wagoner C. F. e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.

The war ended and peace restored, the Union preserved in its integrity, the sons of Ogle who had volunteered their lives in defense of their government, and who were spared to see the army of the Union victorious, returned to their homes to receive grand ovations and tributes of honor from friends and neighbors who had eagerly and jealously followed them wherever the fortunes of war called. Exchanging their soldiers' uniforms for citizens' dress, most of them fell back to their old avocations—on the farm, at the forge, the bench, in the shop, and at whatever else their hands found to do. Brave men are honorable always, and no class of citizens are entitled to greater respect than the volunteer soldiery of Ogle County, not alone because they were soldiers, but because in their associations with their fellow-men their walk is upright, and their honesty and character without reproach.

Their country first, their glory and their pride;
 Land of their hopes—land where their fathers died;
 When in the right, they'll keep their honor bright;
 When in the wrong, they'll die to set it right.

LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION—A TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY.

April 17, 1865, three days after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the foulest deed that ever polluted national escutcheon, the board of supervisors were in session, and Hon. James V. Gale, full of sympathy and just impulses, and out of respect for the memory of freedom's martyr, moved for the appointment of a committee of five to prepare a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the board and of the people in relation to that cowardly and atrocious crime. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Gale, Andrews, Davis, Moffett and May were appointed as such committee, who, in due time, reported the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to permit the removal of our beloved President by assassination; and, whereas, the nation is now mourning its irreparable loss; and, whereas, we, as individuals, believe that our late President, Abraham Lincoln, was a true patriot, a faithful executive officer and pre-eminently honest and upright, and especially qualified above all other men to fill the high position to which the people had twice elected him; and, whereas, we believe that none but traitors and those sympathizing with them will dare gainsay or dispute the truth of the above proposition; and, whereas, we can not, as a Board of Supervisors of the loyal County of Ogle, permit this national calamity to pass without notice, and without expressing our deep-felt sorrow for the terrible bereavement which has so suddenly and unexpectedly fallen upon our people; therefore, be it resolved,

1. That we, as individuals and as a body representing the people of the County of Ogle, do hereby endorse, sanction, and approve every official act of our late beloved President.

2. That it is the sense of this body, individually and collectively, and as they believe, the sentiments of every loyal heart, that since the days of the immortal Washington, no man more capable, more patriotic, more honest, or more faithful, has been called by the American people to fill that high position.

3. That, in the opinion of this board, the true interests of the nation were safe in his hands, and that all the ends he aimed at during the perilous period of his administration were "his Country, God and Truth."

4. That, as one family, we mourn, and that we tender to each loyal heart who are truly members of this bereaved family, our sympathy and condolence, believing that, while the ways of God seem to us mysterious, "He doeth all things well," and that behind a frowning providence He hides a smiling face.

5. That while we believe this sudden bereavement may for the moment paralyze and weaken the strength of the government, it will in the end tend to infuse new life and vigor in to it, and that the soldiers in the field, who so dearly loved our late President, will have new motives for action, and will hereafter spare no man through whose agency or sympathy the foul death of Abraham Lincoln was accomplished.

6. That we fear no other man could so well fill the position lately occupied by our departed President, because of his experience and close intimacy with the great questions of the day; nevertheless, we believe he will have a faithful, capable, honest and patriotic successor in the person of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee; and we do hereby tender to our present chief magistrate a love, confidence and devotion in no way less than that we gave to his illustrious predecessor, whose place he now fills.

7. That we tender to the bereaved wife and children of our late worthy President, our sincere pity and sympathy in this the hour of their deep sorrow, believing that while the loss of Abraham Lincoln is a national calamity, it is to them a private and individual loss, out of which grows widowhood and orphanage.

8. That the Clerk of this Board be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the widow of the late President.

9. That the members of this board shall, as a token of regard for their memory of the late President, wear crape on their left arm for the space of thirty days, and that, as a farther mark of respect to his memory, we do now adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Shottenkirk, the resolutions were adopted and ordered to be spread on the journals of the board.

RAILROADS.

The railroads of Ogle County constitute an important chapter in its history. Until the organic law of the state was amended by the people in 1870, 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 people of Ogle County were very liberal in voting aid to various proposed railroads, but there was of course a strong minority in opposition, and bitter animosities sprang up, which unfortunately are not not allayed even yet. The complications arising from this state of affairs render the task of tracing the history of railroads in this county one of great delicacy and responsibility. By confining the work to the records and proofs, however, it is hoped that the principal facts will be found impartially recorded in the following pages.

THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

The railroad agitation commenced almost contemporaneously with the settlement of the county. In the same year that the County of Ogle was erected (1836) the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company was chartered and authorized to construct a railroad from Galena to Chicago. The incorporators were principally from New York. They secured a tract of 1,000 acres of land in DuPage County, and in 1838 had done some grading on the prairie west of Chicago, and suspended active operations. Some time

during the latter part of 1845 Messrs. Ogden and Jones, of Chicago, negotiated with Messrs. Nevins and Matteson, of New York, for the purchase of this charter, and the Du Page land, etc., for which they paid \$20,000.

Upon the suspension of operations on the G. & C. U. R. R., other projects for something better than the rude prairie roads were discussed. At one time the construction of a plank road between Rock River and Chicago was seriously contemplated and estimates were made of the probable cost per mile, which was fixed at \$3,860.37, or an aggregate of \$312,731.29. A convention had also been held at Sterling to consider the improvement of Rock River so as to make it navigable. In 1843 a survey was made between Joliet and Aurora to determine the practicability of supplying the Illinois and Michigan canal from Fox River. The report of the surveyors and engineers was highly favorable to the scheme. The bed of the Fox River at Aurora was found to be forty feet higher than the summit level of the canal, and the report created great excitement among the people of Rock River Valley.

"Indeed," said the report, "there are but two places on the whole line that would require anything like heavy excavation. The deepest cut is about fifteen feet, and the distance about twenty rods. The maximum cost of a feeder with a tow path, and to answer all purposes of navigation, is estimated at \$200,000. * * * Should the plan be carried out, but one further step remains to be taken. If a favorable route can be found, the work will be extended from Aurora to Rockford. The interest of the company demands it—the City of Chicago, the farmers of Rock River, the mineral region of Wisconsin, and the people of the state, all have an interest in the the undertaking." This undertaking was discussed for a time, but like the plank road and kindred schemes was finally abandoned, and in 1845 the project of a railroad was revived. On the 28th day of November of that year a meeting was held at Rockford to devise ways and means to interest the people in the building of a railroad leading to Chicago. Anson S. Miller was Chairman, Selden M. Church, Secretary, and Hon. M. P. Sweet addressed the meeting. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That those counties interested in the construction of a railroad from Galena to Chicago be recommended to meet in convention at Rockford for the purpose of taking measures for constructing said road at the earliest possible period.

Resolved, That said convention meet at the court house in Rockford, January 7, 1846.

Jason Marsh, T. D. Robertson and William Hulin were appointed a Committee of Correspondence to carry out the spirit of the meeting; and Horace Miller, A. C. Gleason, Reuben Barrett, Harvey Gregory, Robert J. Cross, Asa Farnsworth, Stephen Mack, Thomas B. Talcott, Simon Pettibone, Guy Hulett, Snyder J. Fletcher, Alonzo Hall, Daniel Baker, E. S. Cable, Harvey Woodruff, Joseph Manchester, George Haskell, Willard Wheeler, E. H. Potter, Newton Crawford, J. C. Goodhue, S. M. Church, Anson S. Miller, Jason Marsh and Thomas D. Robertson, were appointed to address the meeting on the necessity and importance of the undertaking.

In all the counties from Chicago to Galena meetings were held and delegates appointed to attend the Rockford Convention. Cook County sent 16 delegates; DeKalb sent 1; McHenry, 15; Rock County, Wis., 3; Ogle, 80; Boone, 42; Lee, 1; Kane, 15; Stephenson, 40; Winnebago, 100; Jo Daviess, 6; total, 319.

The convention assembled at Rockford on the 7th of January, 1846, and was permanently organized by the election of the following officers:

President, Thomas Drummond, of Jo Daviess; Vice Presidents, William H. Brown, of Cook; Joel Walker, of Boone; Spooner Ruggles, of Ogle; and Elijah Wilcox, of Kane. Secretaries, T. D. Robertson, of Winnebago; J. B. F. Russell, of Cook; and S. P. Hyde, of McHenry.

When the organization of the convention was fully perfected, the following resolution was introduced by Walter L. Newberry, of Cook County.

Resolved, If a satisfactory arrangement can be made with the present holders of the stock of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the members of this convention will use all honorable measures to obtain subscriptions to the stock of said company.

An animated and spirited discussion followed the introduction of this resolution, which elicited a full history of the charter, its powers, and the happy results that would follow its purchase, and the completion of the road under it, etc., after which the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Previous to the adoption of this resolution, a committee of one from each county had been appointed to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the views of the convention on the subject under consideration. That committee consisted of the following named gentlemen, to wit: J. Y. Scammon, of Cook; George T. Kasson, of McHenry; C. S. Hempstead, of Jo Daviess; W. G. Dana, of Ogle; James S. Waterman, of DeKalb; W. H. Gilman, of Boone; John A. Clark, of Stephenson; A. B. Wells, of Kane; S. M. Church, of Winnebago.

This committee, through its chairman, J. Y. Scammon, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the wants of the farmers and business men of Northern Illinois, require the immediate construction of a railroad from Chicago to Galena; that the value of farms upon the route would be doubled by the construction of the road, and the convenience of the inhabitants immeasurably promoted thereby.

Resolved. That in order to accomplish the object of this convention, it is indispensably necessary that the inhabitants and owners of property between Galena and Chicago should come forward and subscribe to the stock of the proposed railroad, to the extent of their ability; and that, if each farmer upon the route shall take at least one share of the stock (\$100), the completion of the road would be placed beyond contingency.

Several meetings were subsequently held in Rockford to advance the interests of the enterprise, and on the 20th of August, 1852, the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad was completed to the east side of Rock River; and to the west side of the river, by the erection of the necessary bridge, in August, 1853.

A branch of this road, called the "Dixon Air Line," starting from the Junction, about six miles east of St. Charles, was built through the south-east corner of Ogle County in 1854.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The first railroad built into and through the County of Ogle and operated within its limits was the Illinois Central. The grand scheme of connecting Lake Michigan with the great water highway of the Mississippi at the mouth of the Ohio, early attracted the attention of the people. It constituted an important portion of the internal improvement system of the state in 1837, and work on the line was commenced at that time, but ceased with the collapse of that system. The Central Railway was subsequently revived by legislation secured by some of the sagacious business men of the state, who appeared to appreciate to some extent the magnificent future that awaited this region, but the whole scheme languished—lacked

vitality—until September, 1850, when Congress granted the right of way, 200 feet wide, through the public lands from the southern terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal—LaSalle—to a point at or near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and for branches to Chicago and Galena. In addition to this, in itself a liberal grant, Congress, by the same act, granted nearly 3,000,000 acres of the public lands in the very heart of this great state to aid in the construction of the road. The lands granted were the alternate sections designated by even numbers for six sections deep on each side of the trunk line and its branches, and for lands already sold or pre-empted within these limits an equal quantity of even numbered sections of the public lands might be selected within fifteen miles on each side of the tracks.

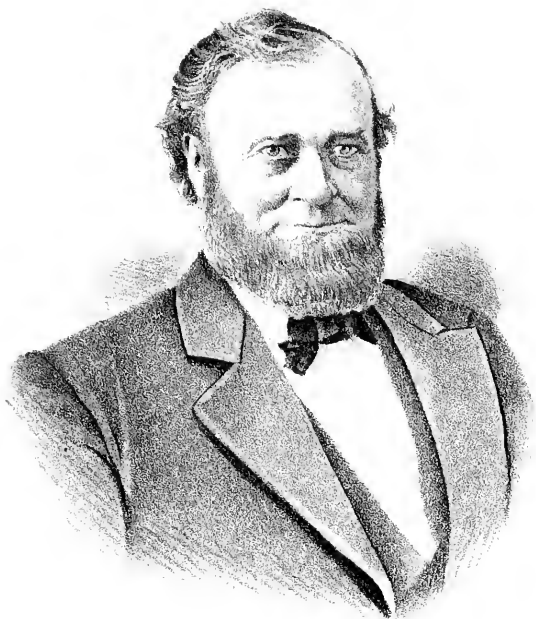
The grant was subject to the control and disposal of the Legislature of Illinois, and the road and its branches when built was to be and remain a public highway for the use of the government of the United States free of tolls for the transportation of troops, munitions or other property of the Federal Government. At the same time the minimum price of the odd numbered sections within the limits of the grant was raised from \$1.25 per acre to \$2.50. The land was taken out of the market for two years, and in the Fall of 1852, when they were again offered for sale, an average price of \$5 per acre was realized.

This was the first donation of public lands made by Congress in aid of railroads, and the precedent thus established has been so lamentably well followed as to deprive the nation of a large portion of the public domain, and the people of lands for farms to which they were justly entitled upon payment of the expenses of survey.

At the time this grant was made the only railroad completed in the state was a section of the Chicago & Galena, from Chicago to Elgin; a section of the Northern Cross Railroad, from Meredosia and Naples to Springfield, and six miles of track across the American bottom, from a point opposite St. Louis to the coal mines in the bluffs.

By act of the general assembly, approved February 17, 1851, an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Great Western Railway Company," approved March 6, 1843; "an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Great Western Railway Company," approved Feb. 10, 1849, and "An act to incorporate the Illinois Central Railroad Company," approved January 16, 1836, were repealed. By section 3 of the same act the grant of Congress approved September 20, 1850 was accepted.

But prior to the passage of this repealing act, the General Assembly, declaring that in its judgment the object of incorporating the Central Railroad Company could not be attained under general laws passed "An Act to incorporate the Illinois Central Railroad Company," which was approved February 10, 1851. The corporators named in this act were: Robert Schuyler, George Griswold, Gouverneur Morris, Franklin Haven, David A. Neil, Robert Rantoul, Junior, Jonathan Sturgis, George W. Ludlow, John F. A. Sanford, Henry Grinnell, William H. Aspinwall, Leroy Wiley and Joseph W. Alsop, and by section 6, these gentlemen, with the Governor of the State of Illinois for the time being, were constituted the first board of directors. To this company the congressional grant of right of way and public lands, together with "the right of way which the State of Illinois has heretofore obtained;" the lot of land obtained by the State within the City of Cairo for a depot; "all the grading, embankments, exca-



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OREGON

vations, surveys, work, materials, personal property, profiles, plats and papers constructed, procured, furnished and done by or in behalf of the State of Illinois, for or on account of said road and branches, and the right of way over and through lands owned by the state," were "ceded and granted," and the company were required to execute a deed of trust of all this property, together with "the railroad which may be built," to Morris Ketchum, John Moore and Samuel D. Lockwood, trustees, to secure to the state the first lien on the property so conveyed, the construction of the road, and the indemnification of the state against the claims of the United States, in case the road should not be completed within ten years as required by the Act of Congress of September 20, 1850.

Thus the magnificent grant to the state was relinquished to a private corporation, not without strong opposition, however, for there was a deep feeling against the measure. The magnitude of the grant was so overpowering to the minds of many good citizens, that they argued earnestly that by proper management the state might not only build the 700 miles of railroad, but from the proceeds of the lands pay off a burdensome state debt of many millions of dollars besides. Doubtless this might have been possible, but the opportunities for "steals" might not have been easily resisted. Mr. John S. Wright, of Chicago, published a pamphlet, in which he insisted that the state would be "everlastingly dishonored if the legislature did not devise laws to build the road, and disenthral the state of its enormous debt besides, out of the avails of this grant."*

The company negotiated a loan of \$400,000, but the money could not be realized until there should be a conveyance of the lands from the general government. In this there was some delay. Justin Butterfield, the commissioner of the general land office, at Washington, who was from Chicago, construed the grant as entitling the company to lands for the Chicago branch, on a *straight line* to Chicago, which would avoid the junction with the Michigan Central. After some vexatious delay this construction of the act was overruled by the president and secretary of the interior, and in March, 1852, the necessary patents were issued, contracts were awarded, work commenced, the road progressed to completion with little interruption, and was built through Ogle County in 1853.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

The next railroad which entered upon the territory of Ogle County was the "Dixon Air Line" branch of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, which, passing through the Towns of Dement and Flagg, in the southeastern part of the county, with stations at Creston and Lane (now Rochelle), was built through the county in 1854. Subsequently it was purchased by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, and is now one of the trunk lines of that corporation. A station was established on this road, four miles southwest of Rochelle, in 1866, called Flagg Station.

THE CHICAGO, ST. CHARLES AND MISSISSIPPI AIR LINE RAILROAD.

The success of the Central Railroad scheme induced what may perhaps be properly termed a "railroad fever" among the people. 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

* Davidson & Stuve's History of Illinois.

their individual and corporate capacity. Among those that were projected about this time, was the Chicago, St. Charles and Mississippi Air Line Railroad, which was designed to traverse this county from east to west, and open to its people a most brilliant future. By the terms of its charter, the people along its proposed line were authorized to subscribe to its capital stock in their corporate capacity, and, as history records, they seldom neglected to *vote* the required aid to any railroad, albeit there was usually a pretty strong minority opposed to such measures, and numerous quarrels and much litigation have been entailed upon the people in consequence. But, then, the most flattering tales were told them. Without their subsequent and dearly bought experience, the people 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 they began to discover the folly of such a course, but it was not until 1870 that they amended their constitution and prohibited such corporate action.

But to return. Late in 1853, James V. Gale, supervisor of the Town of Oregon, Enoch Wood, supervisor of the Town of Nashua, R. B. Light and eighty-two others, filed petitions with the county clerk, requesting him to call a special meeting of the board of supervisors for the purpose of calling an election to determine whether the County of Ogle should take \$100,000 in the capital stock of that railroad company. The meeting of the board, asked for by the petitioners, was called and held on Thursday, December 29, 1853, when Mr. Wood presented the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of the County of Ogle order an election, in pursuance of an act entitled, "An Act to provide for a general system of railroad incorporations," approved November 6, 1849, to be held in the several towns in said county, on the ninth day of February, A. D. 1854, at the usual places of holding general elections, and according to the laws now in force concerning general elections, for the purpose of giving the legal voters of said county an opportunity of voting for or against said Ogle County taking \$100,000 in the capital stock of the Chicago, St. Charles and Mississippi Air Line Railroad Company, and issuing the bonds of said county for said amount, running twenty-five years and drawing eight per cent per annum.

This resolution was adopted by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas—James V. Gale, James W. Johnston, Dauphin Brown, Gould G. Norton, Thomas Stinson, Washington Paddock, Millican Hunt, Enoch Wood—8.

Nays—L. N. Barber, Walter Donaldson, Spooner Ruggles, S. C. Cotton, L. P. Piper, Samuel Doctor, Peter Mills—7.

On the 6th day of February, 1854, the following document was filed in the office of the county clerk:

We, G. L. Hubbard of Chicago, J. P. Smith, H. A. Mix, J. M. Russell, A. O. Campbell, Dudley Wood, Wesley Pierce, Lucius Reed, Hamilton Norton, Henry Sharer, George Swingley, M. M. York, Charles L. Patrick, A. M. Trumbull, Susan L. Patrick, Charles W. Murtfeldt, E. R. Tyler, S. M. Hitt, James V. Gale, E. F. Dutcher, Dexter Beaman, C. F. Emerson, N. W. Wadsworth, R. S. Hitt, M. Hunt, Washington Paddock, A. H. Hart, J. M. Hinkle, P. R. Bennett, P. R. Bennett, Jr., E. K. Light, R. B. Light, Miles B. Light, Clinton Helm, E. R. Stoddard, A. S. Tripp, P. Jacobs, T. H. Potwin, C. S. Marshall, George Griswold, W. S. Blair, Henry A. Neiff, Andrew Newcomer, Samuel Thomas, Isaac Long, Jacob Coffman, Henry Thomas, E. Carroll, Jonathan Knodde, W. A. McNeill, R. C. Burchell, Joshua Thomas, F. G. Petrie, F. B. Rrayton, Asa Coho, Daniel J. Pinckney, J. Hitt, J. W. Hitt, A. M. Hitt, D. A. Potter, James M. Webb, John Phelps, Elias Baker, A. J. King, Phineas Chaney, E. M. Light, Elias Etnyre, E. S. Potter, A. I. Vaughan, Benjamin Boyle, all of Ogle County, Illinois, do hereby jointly and severally agree to and with said County of Ogle, in the State of Illinois (by the board of supervisors of said county), that we will, if the people of said county should, on the ninth (9th) day of February next, vote to take one hundred thousand dollars in the capital stock of the Chicago, St. Charles and Missis-

Mississippi Air Line Railroad Company, and should issue their bonds in payment for said stock, and should receive certificates of stock from said railroad company, that we will, in case said county will assign us the certificates of stock so held by the county, that we will, in consideration thereof, execute to said county, in our joint and several capacities, a bond of indemnity against the bonds of said county, so issued in payment for said stock, with covenants of warranty and indemnity against the principal and interest of said bonds, and in all things to save the county harmless from said bonds, and, farther to secure the faithful observance of said covenants, to mortgage real estate of the present value of one hundred thousand dollars or upwards, or other security, to be approved by the board of supervisors of said County of Ogle.

We further agree, in order to carry out the foregoing proposition, to submit the same to the board of supervisors of said County of Ogle, at their first meeting after the taking of said vote, and should they concur herein, to execute the foregoing bond or bonds and mortgage or mortgages, in accordance with the foregoing proposition.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 2d day of February, 1854.

[Signed by the persons whose names appear above].

As ordered by the Board of Supervisors the election was held in the several towns in the county February 9, 1854, and the returns on file in the Clerk's office show that the proposition was accepted by the people of the county by a vote of 1,219 for the subscription, to 910 against the measure.

Here the matter seems to have stopped, as there is no record of the issue of any bonds in payment for the stock voted for. Various individuals, however, subscribed for the capital stock of the C., St. C. & M. A. L. R. R. Company and paid some assessments thereon. No work was ever done on this road in Ogle County, and the people lost all they ever paid for the stock. The only work ever done on this route was to grade the road from Chicago to St. Charles, and the managers sold out to the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company.

THE OGLE AND CARROLL COUNTY RAILROAD COMPANY.

By an act of the General Assembly of Illinois, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Ogle and Carroll County Railroad Company." Approved February 18, 1857," all such persons as may become stockholders agreeable to the provisions of this act" in the corporation created by the act were made "a body corporate and politic by the name and style of 'The Ogle and Carroll County Railroad Company,'" under the usual provisions and restrictions.

Section 2 authorizes 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 Mt. 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.

Section 3 fixed the capital stock of the company at one million dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The directors were authorized to increase the capital stock to any sum not exceeding five millions, if necessary to complete the work.

Section 4 appointed John R. Hotaling, Thomas Stinson, Elias S. Potter, Henry A. Mix, Elias Etnyre, Elias Baker, A. M. Hitt, Daniel Z. Herb and H. Hofhim, Commissioners to procure subscriptions to the capital stock who, when one hundred and fifty dollars should be subscribed, were directed to give twenty days notice of an election by the stockholders of nine

directors, who were to hold their office for one year and until their successors should be elected and qualified.

The corporation was authorized to connect with, intersect or construct road in connection with any other railroad within the State of Illinois or elsewhere.

By section 12 the proposed railroad was divided into three divisions sa follows:

All said road lying east of the town of Oregon shall constitute the first division; and the portion thereof lying between the town of Oregon and the Illinois Central Railroad shall constitute the second division; and that portion of said road lying between the Illinois Central Railroad and the town of Savanna shall constitute the third division.

Section 13 provided that any township organization or any town incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated, through which said railroad may pass, "are hereby authorized and empowered to take stock in said road in their incorporated capacities, by a vote of the legal voters of said township or town; and the amount so taken shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars; which shall be levied and collected as other taxes are, and such township or town shall be subject to all the liabilities and have all the rights of a stockholder as provided in this act."

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 and Carroll County Railroad Company,'" approved February 24, 1859. By this act the company was authorized to organize and elect a directory "whenever stock to the amount of twenty thousand dollars should be subscribed, the number of directors was changed from nine to five, three of whom should constitute a quorum. James V. Gale, Henry A. Mix, Joseph Sears, Edward F. Dutcher, Isaac Trask, Elias S. Potter, Langford Green, Miles B. Light, Francis Chase, Thomas Stinson, Robert C. Burchell and Charles C. Royce were made Commissioners in place of those named in the original act, and the road was to commence "on the east bank of Rock River, opposite the Town of Oregon; from thence on the most eligible route to the Galena and Chicago Union Air Line Railroad."

The several villages and towns along or near the route of the road were authorized to subscribe to the stock of said company or make donations or lend their credit to it.

Under this amendment the company was organized, and soon after its passage Frederick G. Petrie, James V. Gale, D. S. Pride, Henry A. Mix and E. S. Potter were elected Directors; F. G. Petrie was elected President, and these officers continued without much change until 1869, when Mr. Petrie was still President, M. L. Ettenger, Secretary, and the Board of Directors consisted of F. G. Petrie, Elias S. Potter, James V. Gale, Michael Nohe and Elbert K. Light.

A meeting of the legal voters of the Town of Oregon was held at the Court house February 4, 1860. Charles F. Emerson was chosen Moderator.

At this meeting the town voted to donate thirty thousand dollars to the Railroad Company by a vote of 137 to 24, to aid in the construction of the first division of the road from the east bank of Rock River opposite the village of Oregon to some point on the Galena and Chicago Union Air Line Railroad.

But no work was done on the road, and of course the donation was not actually made. In February, 1865, a special town meeting was held in Oregon, when the town vote to subscribe for \$50,000 of the stock of the Ogle and Carroll County Railroad Company to be paid for in bonds after

the completion of the first division of the road, which was required to be done in two years. At this meeting, all former donations and subscriptions in aid of any railroad were rescinded, and it was ordered that the town should elect annually at the annual town meetings a board of ten men who should each represent \$5,000 of stock at the meetings of the company, and at the next annual meeting, April 4, 1865, the following "Railroad Representatives" were elected, viz.: F. G. Petrie, C. S. Marshall, E. K. Light, M. Nohe, M. L. Ettinger, D. Etnyre, John Sharp, O. Wilson, Joseph Sears and J. E. Snowden.

But at another special meeting held on Saturday, February 9, 1867, the town voted almost unanimously to rescind the vote of 1865 subscribing to the capital stock and to donate \$50,000 to the company under certain specified conditions and restrictions.

During all these years, however, notwithstanding Oregon and other towns had repeatedly voted aid, the company had accomplished nothing toward the construction of the road. The nearest railroad point to Oregon, the county seat, was at Franklin Grove, Lee County, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, twelve miles away. The Ogle and Carroll County Railroad Company had a contract with the old Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company by which a junction of the two roads was *contemplated* at Lane (now Rochelle), and this contract provided certain drawbacks on business furnished, etc., when the first division of the O. & C. C. R. R. should be in operation.

In the Spring of 1867, shortly after the last vote by the Town of Oregon above noticed, 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 of the enterprise, "having," it is authoritatively stated, "possessed himself of a contract for the rights and franchises of the Ogle & Carroll County Railroad Company." But further legislation seemed to be necessary.

The act incorporating the Ogle & Carroll County Railroad Company was again amended by "An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Ogle & Carroll County Railroad Company," approved March 3, 1869. By this act the first division of the road was made to commence on the east bank of Rock River, opposite the Town of Oregon, thence on the most eligible route to a connection with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway or any other railroad leading to the City of Chicago. The second division extended from Oregon to the Mississippi River. The company was also authorized to build a branch of their road to the City of Rockford.

Section five of this 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 said company, or make donations thereto,

or lend its or their credit to said company to aid in constructing or equipping said road or any division or branch thereof; *provided*, that no such subscription, donation or loan shall be made until the same shall be voted for" by the people of the respective towns, cities and villages.

Section six of the act provided that the clerks of such "towns, villages or city" should call elections to determine whether such town, village or city shall subscribe to capital stock, make donation or loan of credit, on written application of twenty voters, stating the amount and whether subscribed, donated or loaned, rate of interest and time of payment, and minutely prescribed the mode of proceeding, by whom bonds voted should be signed, and to the extent taxes might be levied.

THE CHICAGO AND IOWA RAILROAD.

On the same day on which the above amendatory act was approved, "An Act to incorporate the Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company" was also approved. 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.

H. S. Townsend, J. W. White, N. Halderman, John M. Adair, Frederick G. Petrie, L. H. Bowen, James V. Gale, David B. Stiles, Jonas S. Meckling, P. B. Shumway and Francis E. Hinckley were made commissioners to procure subscriptions to the capital stock of the company. When \$100,000 were subscribed, these commissioners were directed to call a meeting of the stockholders for the election of directors. The company was authorized to unite, connect or consolidate with any other railroad "constructed or which may hereafter be constructed" in Illinois or Iowa. Towns, villages and citizes were authorized to subscribe for stock, make donations or loan their credit to this railroad.

This act authorized the construction of a railroad over substantially the route of the Ogle & Carroll County Railroad Company, and is in its provisions practically the same as provided in the amendment to the act incorporating that company.

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, superseding the Ogle and Carroll County Railroad Company, although the organization of the latter was ostensibly maintained until a somewhat later period.

On the 23d day of April, 1869, Lewis Hormell and seventy others, legal voters of the Town of Oregon, filed an application with the town clerk, for an election, to determine whether said Town of Oregon should make a donation to the Ogle and Carroll County Railroad Company, of fifty thousand dollars in the bonds of town, payable at the option of the town

within twenty years, and bearing seven per cent interest, per annum, payable annually. "Said bonds not to be issued, dated or delivered, until said company shall have completed the laying of the track in condition to run trains over the same, with a T rail, weighing not less than forty-five pounds to the yard, from a connection or intersection with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, to a point opposite the Village of Oregon, within one half mile of Rock River, and shall have equipped the same with rolling stock sufficient to operate a daily train to and from said Village of Oregon, for the accommodation of freight and passengers; nor until said company shall have released said town for any and all liabilities on account of donations heretofore voted. Said vote to be void unless the first division of said railroad shall be completed and equipped as aforesaid, on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1870.

The clerk called the election on the 24th day of May, when 153 votes were cast: 152 votes were for the donation, and there was one vote against proposition.

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. Just before completing the grade of this road, Henry Keep, of New York, had been elected president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and when Mr. Hinckley called upon Mr. Dunlap for the iron, the latter gentleman told him he could not furnish it. He only knew those were his orders, and could not tell why they were made. 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.

On the application of Elbert K. Light, James V. Gale, and thirty-five others, legal voters of the Town of Oregon, the town clerk, Wm. Schultz, called another town meeting on Thursday, December 9, 1869, to determine whether said town, in its corporate capacity, would donate to the Ogle and Carroll County Railroad Company, ten thousand dollars in the bonds of the town, payable ten years from date, at ten per cent interest, upon the following conditions, viz.:

Said bonds not to be issued or delivered unless the said company shall accept and receipt for the same as a payment of ten thousand dollars upon the amount of fifty thousand dollars, voted by said town to said company, on the 24th day of May, 1869, and in case said company shall so accept and receipt for the same, said bonds to be deliverable upon the demand of said company at any time after the same shall be voted, and to bear date of the day of delivery; and when delivered to said company, to be payable absolutely, and to be free from all conditions of forfeiture contained in said vote of the 24th day of May, A. D. 1869, but with the express understanding that the condition as to forfeiture contained in said vote of the 24th day of May, A. D. 1869, shall not be construed to be waived by said part payment, as to the remaining forty thousand dollars, of said amount of fifty thousand dollars, heretofore voted as aforesaid.

On the day appointed, E. J. Reiman was elected Moderator; 120 votes were cast as follows: for donation, 109 votes; against donation, 11 votes. This donation was made to aid in paying for the grading of the road from Rochelle to Oregon, which was then partly done.

On the 16th day of December, 1869, the Ogle and Carroll County Railroad Company, by F. G. Petrie, President, and M. L. Ettinger, Secretary, executed its deed of acceptance of the donation and receipt therefor.

The returns of the town clerk, certifying the results of this election, was filed in the office of the county clerk, July 1, 1871. The bonds under this vote were issued December 16, 1869, by George P. Jacobs, Esq., supervisor of said town, and countersigned by Wm. Shultz, Town Clerk.

The failure, or refusal, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company to furnish the iron and ties for the road delayed its completion, but Mr. 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, and for drawbacks, etc., and it was determined to make the connection at Aurora, as the C. & I., by the terms of its charter might make connection with any road between Chicago and the Mississippi River. An appeal was made to the cities and towns along the proposed line of the road for aid. Aurora voted one hundred thousand dollars, Flagg fifty thousand, Mt. Morris and Forreton 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. Capitalists in New York were then interested 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 day of December, 1870, the construction train of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad was run through Rochelle.

The election at Flagg was hotly contested, and the vote for the donation was carried by only nine majority. By the terms upon which the donations was voted, to be entitled to it, the company was required to complete its road "into and through the Town of Flagg" by the first day of January, 1871. As before stated, the train was run to Rochelle at ten o'clock on the night of December 31, but the township line being some four miles beyond Rochelle, and about two miles of track being yet unladen, the opponents of the donation claimed that the town was released from obligation, and secured an injunction to prevent the issue of the bonds. This is still pending.

Mt. Morris compromised and issued \$50,000 of bonds, which are now in process of payment. Forreton refused to issue the bonds voted, and in the course of the litigation which followed was, in the person of its Supervisor, Mr. Tice, imprisoned, but the case was finally compromised, and about \$50,000 of bonds were issued, which are now in process of payment. Pine Rock and Nashua issued the amount voted. In some cases the donations were made to the Ogle & Carroll County Railroad; in others to the Chicago & Iowa.

When the road was completed to Rochelle a train consisting of an old locomotive, baggage car and one passenger car, was put on between that city and Aurora, "daily if the snow permitted," and the train "run" one way and "backed" the other. The way "Billy" Ayers used to "play horse," as Charlie Dean expressed it, with the old, leaky, wheezy, demoralized "Advance," and his zealous efforts to keep water enough in her old boiler to prevent an explosion are not yet forgotten.

A few days before the amendment to the constitution of the state, prohibiting cities, towns, etc., from making donations to railroads, went into force, and while efforts to raise money were being made all along the line, on the 23d day of June, 1870, yet another town meeting in Oregon was held to settle this much vexed question. This was called by F. H. Marsh, Town Clerk, on the application of H. A. Mix (2d), Ed. T. Ritchie E. B. Frost and sixty-

four others, legal voters in the town, to determine whether the town would make a donation to the Ogle & Carroll County Railroad Company of forty thousand dollars in the bonds of said town, payable at the option of the town within twenty years from date thereof, bearing interest at 7 per cent per annum, payable annually, to aid in the construction of the first division of said Ogle & Carroll County Railroad, under the following conditions.

Said bonds not to be issued, dated or delivered until said company shall have completed said first division of said railroad with a T rail weighing not less than forty-five pounds to the yard, in condition to run trains thereon from a connection or intersection with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, to a point at and within said town of Oregon, within one half-mile of the east bank of Rock River, and shall have equipped the same with rolling stock sufficient to operate a daily train to and from said town for the accommodation of passengers and freight, nor until said company shall have released said town from all liability on account of donations heretofore voted, except a donation of ten thousand dollars voted by said town on the 9th day of December, 1869; said vote of forty thousand dollars to be null and void unless said first division of said railroad shall be completed and equipped as aforesaid, on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1871, but in case the same shall be so completed and equipped within the time aforesaid, and said company shall execute and deliver said release, then said bonds to be deliverable upon demand of said company, and to bear date of the day of delivery.

The meeting was held on the day above mentioned. E. J. Reiman was elected moderator, and 175 ballots were cast, 163 for the donation and 12 against the proposition. Return was made to the county clerk, July 7, 1870.

The road, however, was not completed as above required, on the 1st day of January, 1871.

The following is a copy of a document on file in the office of the Town Clerk of Oregon, certified to be correct by the Town Clerk, T. A. Jewett, Esq. It is written with a pencil on coarse straw paper, such as grocers use, as follows:

To F. A. MARSH, Town Clerk of Town of Oregon, Ill.:

Sir: Please take notice that I hereby resign the office of Supervisor of said town.
Attest. MORTIMER W. SMITH.

OREGON, ILL., Dec. 30, 1870.

On page 17, of Book B, of the records of the Town of Oregon is the following:

Town of Oregon, County of }
Ogle and State of Illinois. }

To FRED H. MARSH, Clerk of the Town of Oregon:

Sir: I have the honor to hand you this day my resignation as Supervisor of the Town of Oregon.
M. W. SMITH.

Dated at Oregon, this 30th day of Dec., A. D. 1870.

On the same page with the above is the following entry:

Town Clerk's Office, Oregon, Ill.

Board of Auditors met for the purpose of filling the vacancy of Supervisor, caused by the resignation of M. W. Smith. E. S. Potter was appointed to fill the vacancy, and the clerk ordered to give the certificate of appointment to the said E. S. Potter.

Witness our hands this 31st day of December, A. D. 1870.

JAMES H. CARTWRIGHT, J. P.

F. H. MARSH, *Town Clerk.*

Mr. Potter was a director in the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, but resigned to accept the appointment of Supervisor.

Mr. Potter filed his official bond bearing the same date—December 31, 1870—with F. G. Petrie and James V. Gale as sureties.

On page 20, book "B" of the Oregon town records, the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Board of Auditors of the Town of Oregon, held on the 28th day of March, 1871, are signed by E. S. Potter, Supervisor; J. H. Cartwright, J. P. and F. H. Marsh, Town Clerk.

By reference to the terms of the vote by which the Town of Oregon donated \$40,000 of bonds of the town to the Ogle & Carroll County Railroad Company it will be seen that to be entitled to receive them that company was required to have the first division of its road completed and equipped on or before the 1st day of January, 1871. The road was not completed until the 1st day of April following. The bonds of the town, amounting to \$40,000 as voted, were signed by E. S. Potter, Supervisor; countersigned by Frederick H. Marsh, Town Clerk, and bore date December 31, 1870. They reached the hands of Mr. Hinckley, President of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, by whom the road was built, who disposed of them.

On the 4th day of April, 1871, at the annual meeting of the Town of Oregon, it was not known to the people of the town that the bonds had already been issued, nor was it generally known that Mr. Potter had been appointed Supervisor in place of Smith, resigned. The road had been completed four days before, and the question "shall the bonds issue," was the real issue in the election of Supervisor and other town officers. The lines were sharply drawn, the friends and opponents of the measure were nearly evenly divided, and the election was an exciting one. The election of Mr. George Dwight as Supervisor, however, was claimed as a victory by those who favored the issue of the bonds on the completion and equipment of the road. Even if it had not been within the time specified by the town on the 23d day of June, 1870, provided it could be done legally under the amendment of the constitution.

At the October (1871) term of the Circuit Court of Ogle County, Justice W. W. Heaton (now deceased) presiding, a bill in chancery was filed by William J. Mix, Hugh Rea, Edwin A. Hinkle, Michael Seyster, John V. Gale, John M. Schneider, James Rea, Isaac S. Woolley, Robert C. Burehall, Robert Rea, James C. T. Phelps and Almira M. Bacon, praying that Elias S. Potter, Frederick G. Petrie, James V. Gale, Michael Nohe, Elbert K. Light, The Ogle and Carroll County Railroad Company, The Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company, Francis E. Hinckley, George Dwight, as Supervisor of the Town of Oregon; Frederick H. Marsh, Town Clerk of said Town of Oregon; James H. Cartwright and John Rutledge, Justices of the Peace of said Town of Oregon; the last four named as the Board of Auditors of the Town of Oregon; Albert Woodcock, Clerk of the County of Ogle, and the Town of Oregon, be made parties to their bill of complaint, and summoned to answer all matters and things therein contained, and prayed for a writ of injunction to restrain the Town of Oregon from causing any tax to be levied for the payment of the ten thousand dollars, or the forty thousand dollars, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon or any part thereof; also to restrain the Board of Town Auditors and their successors in office, from levying any town tax for the year 1871, at their annual meeting, or at any other time, for the purpose of paying the interest on any of said bonds for the year 1871 or 1872. The bill further prayed that the Board of Town Auditors and their successors in office be enjoined and restrained from auditing and allowing any amount as due from said Town of Oregon on any or either of said bonds, either for principal or interest;

that the Town Clerk and his successors be enjoined from filing any such certificate and from including any amount of principal or interest of such bonds in any aggregate amount of claims against the town; that the Supervisor and his successors in office be restrained from laying before the Board of Supervisors of Ogle County any statement of claims against the town which should include any portion of such bonds or interest; that the County Clerk be restrained from extending any tax upon the collector's book of Oregon to pay any part of the principal or interest of such bonds. The complainants further prayed that Francis E. Hinkley, The Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, Frederick G. Petrie, The Ogle & Carroll County Railroad Company, "or whoever may appear to be the holders or to have possession of said bonds or any or either of them or any of the coupons attached, may be decreed to deliver up such bonds and coupons to be cancelled, and that the same may be cancelled accordingly."

Attached to this bill is the following endorsement:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
22d Judicial District. } ss.

To the Clerk of the Ogle County Circuit Court:

On the filing of this bill let a writ of injunction issue as in said bill is prayed.

August 28, 1871.

W. W. HEATON, *Judge*.

The holders of the \$40,000 of bonds issued by Mr. Potter were unknown, but on the 10th day of January, 1873, Eliza Jennings filed an affidavit and petition in the Ogle Circuit Court averring that she was a citizen of the State of Alabama and had been since September 1, 1869, that she was the holder and owner of "twenty of these certain bonds issued by the said Town of Oregon to the Ogle & Carroll County Railroad Company, each being for the sum of one thousand dollars, and that she purchased said bonds in good faith and paid a valuable consideration for the same." Mrs. Jennings prayed that the cause, suit and proceedings, so far as said suit interested or concerned her, and was against her and said bonds issued by said Town of Oregon as aforesaid, might be removed into the Circuit Court of the United States. She also tendered a bond in the penal sum of \$500, with Frederick G. Petrie surety, conditioned that she would enter the case in said United States Court on the 22d day of January, 1873. The bond was approved, and the Court, Judge Heaton, presiding, decreed that "this suit and all proceedings therein, so far as it relates to or concerns the defendant, Eliza Jennings, or her interest in said bonds, be removed to the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Northern District of Illinois," where her case is still pending.

The case was continued in the Circuit Court of Ogle County, except that part removed to the United States Court as above stated, until the special September term, A. D. 1873, when the following entry was made on the judge's docket by Judge Heaton:

October 3, 1873. The Supervisor of the Town of Oregon, by G. M. Dwight, moves for leave to withdraw his answer and the answer of the Town of Oregon. Answers withdrawn. Town of Oregon and George M. Dwight called and defaulted. Leave given defendants to amend answer. Cause heard and decree for complainants for \$40,000 and for defendants as to \$10,000 of bonds, etc.

At this date (April, 1878) no decree appears of record, and it is impossible to state the legal premises upon which the court based its decision. The sworn testimony in the case on file in the courts, presents the following:

1st. That on the first day of June, 1870, the franchise and property of the Ogle and Carroll County Railroad Company, were formally transferred, under the hand and seal of the President thereof, Mr. Frederick G. Petrie, to the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company.

2d. That Mr. Potter was appointed supervisor in place of Smith, resigned, on the evening of the 3d day of April, 1871; that his official bond was filed on the same night with the town clerk, and that both the appointment and the bond were ante-dated to Dec. 31, 1870.

3d. That the bonds of the town for \$40,000, also ante-dated Dec. 31, 1870, were signed by E. S. Potter, Supervisor, after his appointment, in the night between the 3d and 4th days of April, 1871, and passed out of the possession of the town officers during the same night.

The road was completed, as before stated, from Rochelle to a point on the east bank of Rock River, opposite Oregon City. April 1, 1871, and regular trains for passengers and freight were put on. The station was located on the south side of the road, leading from Oregon to Pine Rock Township, about half a mile a little south of east of the east end of the bridge at the foot of Washington Street. The location of the road, however, was changed soon afterwards, from Willow Creek Bridge, about three miles from this station to the present line, and January 15, the first work of grading, on the west side of the Rock River, was commenced on Mr. Little's farm, about a mile west of the river. Work on the bridge, located about a mile below the foot of Washington Street, was commenced in July, and the structure was completed, and the cars crossed it for the first time, October 20, 1871. The first passenger train was run to Mt. Morris November 12. On the 28th of the same month, 1871, the road was completed to Forreston, and the people celebrated the event in grand style. When the railroad bridge was completed, trains were discontinued on the old track, from Willow Creek to the station on the east bank of the river, but the removal of the track was enjoined by legal proceedings. The next year, however, a compromise was effected, and the old track on the east side was taken up. The change of location above mentioned was unexpected, and to it perhaps, may be attributed many of the complications and difficulties that have since arisen.

Upon the completion of the road 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 I. C. R. R. reach Chicago over the C. & I. R. R. New depots were erected along the line in 1872, through passenger trains between Chicago and Dubuque were put on, and the road entered upon a period of good management and general prosperity. The first station agent at Rochelle was David A. Elmore, who soon resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. W. H. Holcomb, who is now the Receiver of the road. The first station agent at Oregon was Frederick H. Marsh; at Mt. Morris, Chas. Newcomer.

In August, 1877, the general freight office was removed from Chicago to Rochelle, where the auditor's office is also located.

KENOSHA, ROCKFORD AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

This company was organized in 1856, with C. H. Spafford, President. In March, 1857, the contract for the construction of the road from Rockford to Harvard was awarded, and work was commenced early in that year, and was completed in November, 1859. It was designed that this road should extend from Rockford to Oregon, thence to Dixon, and the route was surveyed about 1860, and in 1861 various towns, villages and cities

voted aid and subscriptions to the capital stock of the company. Oregon held a town meeting January 21, 1861, subscribed for \$35,000 of the stock by vote of 134 to 18, and appointed William J. Mix to represent the stock subscribed at all meetings of the directors of the road until the next annual meeting. Several other towns voted aid to this enterprise, but there is nothing further of record relating to the road, which, it is needless to add, was not built.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

On Thursday, February 10, 1870, the people of Oregon voted a subscription to the capital stock of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, conditioned that no bonds should be delivered in payment therefor until the road should be constructed at and within the Town of Oregon, and was to be void if the road was not so constructed and in operation before January 1, 1871. It was in aid of an effort to build the road from Sterling to Rockford, and other towns in the county responded to the call. But the road was not built, and afterwards the old Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis was purchased by a new company called the

ST. LOUIS, ROCK ISLAND AND CHICAGO,

at the nominal sum of \$10,000 per mile, bonds for the payment of which were given to the German capitalists who owned the old road. In the Spring of 1876 that company made the following proposition to the citizens of the Rock River Valley:

Resolved, That if the people living between Sterling and Rockford will donate the right of way and sufficient grounds for depot purposes, for building a railroad from Sterling to Rockford, and will then subscribe enough money in stock and bonds, said bonds not to be in excess of \$300,000, to build said railroad, under the supervision of an engineer to be appointed by this company, that this company will operate said road as a part of its own line, and will pro-rate with it on all freight and passenger business passing over it, or originating, or terminating on the same, and allow to holders of its stock and bonds 25 per cent of its gross earnings. This company furthermore guaranteeing that said 25 per cent shall amount to no less than 7 per cent interest per annum on the bonds outstanding, and requiring that if the said 25 per cent shall be in excess of the interest named, then said excess shall be used, first, for the payment of dividends on the stock to the amount of not exceeding 10 per cent, and any surplus after paying the interest on the bonds, and 10 per cent dividend on the stock, shall be used for the redemption of the bonded debt until the same be wholly liquidated.

After the redemption of all the outstanding funded debt, the said railroad shall belong to and become the property of the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad Company, and each stockholder shall be entitled to an amount of new stock to be issued by the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad Company, equal to the amount of stock which each one held in the said above mentioned road.

We hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad Company, at its meeting on Tuesday, May 23, 1876.

H. OSTERBERG, *President*.

WALTER TRUMBULL, *Secretary*.

Subsequently five of the seven directors of the company agreed to guarantee that the 25 per cent of the gross earnings would pay seven per cent on the \$300,000 bonds, and an annual dividend of \$10,000; or they would issue two kinds of stock—upon one kind they would guarantee six per cent interest, and no more, and upon the other the holder might receive as high as ten per cent, but must take his own chances upon the earnings of the road.

On Monday, May 29, 1876, the officers of the St. Louis, Rockford and Chicago Railroad Company, held an inquiry meeting at Dixon, and submitted to the people the question, "Will you build a railroad?" At first, said Mayor Hawley, of Dixon, "It fell like a wet blanket upon our hopes." "The bare idea," says the Oregon *Courier* of June 12, "that the citizens of this valley were called upon to build a railroad; to own, operate, and have a railroad; to grade, tie, bridge, iron, and rent a railroad, seemed so absurd, that no body wanted to get within forty feet of the Baron (Osterberg) who proposed it, lest perchance, their little all should be swallowed up by the immense and terrible affair." But, after listening to the arguments of Baron Osterberg, Judge Gould, Charles Deere, and others of the St. L., R. & C. R. R., a more favorable impression prevailed.

The people organized a stock company under the laws of the state, known as the Rock River Valley Railroad Company, for the purpose of constructing a road from Sterling to Rockford. The estimated cost of grading and bridging this road—52 miles—was set down in round figures, at \$200,000. This money the new company wanted to raise. If they could raise it and grade the road, then there were responsible parties who stood ready to tie and iron the road for \$300,000 worth of seven per cent bonds. Mr. Brewster said the St. L., R. & C. company would guarantee the ties and iron, and put them down for that sum.

There were then, and are now, differences of opinion in relation to the motives of Mr. Osterberg and his associates. Some were convinced that he honestly intended to build the road if the required aid were furnished, while others as stoutly maintain that such was never his design, that the object was to create an enthusiasm along the proposed line, on the strength of which a sale could be effected, of the entire road. However this may be, it is certain that while the route was surveyed, and sites for depots selected, the people called upon Mr. Osterberg for a reduction of his terms, and finally the whole scheme was abandoned.

ROCKFORD CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The importance of a railroad in the Rock River Valley early engaged the attention of the people, and on the 7th of March, 1855, the Rockford Central Railroad Company was organized with the following officers: President, R. P. Lane; Secretary, E. H. Baker; Treasurer, C. H. Spafford; Attorney, Jason Marsh; Chief Engineer, R. Ogilby; Consulting Engineer, R. B. Mason; Executive Committee, M. Starr, Jason Marsh, D. S. Penfield.

This road was designed to run from Rockford to Mendota, on the Illinois Central Railroad, and to extend northward up Rock River to Beloit, Wisconsin, and other points in that direction. And its object was to afford the people of the Rock River Valley direct communication with the coal fields in the southern part of the state, and the lumber districts of Wisconsin. Other enterprises coming on about that time, operations were never commenced on this line, other than mere temporary surveys, until the Spring of 1871, when the project was revived, and a large amount was expended in 1871-'2 in grading in Rockford, and between that city and Rochelle, and in building substantial stone piers for a bridge at Rockford. Eighteen or twenty miles of the road were graded on the line of the road from the Kishwaukee River along and near the third principal meridian to White Rock. This road was called the "Tinker route" from Robert H.

Tinker, who was largely interested in the road. But funds gave out, and the projectors were forced to abandon the enterprise.

THE CHICAGO, ROCKFORD & NORTHERN RAILROAD.

In 1874, the project of building a road over the route of the Rockford Central was revived and a new company was organized for this purpose, in which Mr. F. E. Hinckley, of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, was largely interested. The line of the road was located about three miles east of the old "Tinker route" in Ogle County, on which so much work had been done. Work was commenced in 1874, and in 1875 the road was completed for a junction with the Chicago & Iowa, at Flagg Center, three miles from Rochelle northward through the Townships of Flagg, White Rock and Scott, crossing the Chicago & Pacific Railroad at Davis Junction, thence to Rockford, and regular rains commenced running in the same year.

THE CHICAGO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

This road was originally designed for a narrow guage road from Chicago to the Mississippi River, to cross Ogle County, but subsequently the ordinary guage of other railroads was adopted, whether wisely or not is still a disputed question. It was completed to Rock River at Byron March 19, 1875. By the liberality of the enterprising and public spirited citizens of Byron, a substantial bridge, nearly 800 feet in length, was built across Rock River during the Summer and Autumn of that year, and on the 30th day of December, 1875, the first train crossed it and entered the Village of Byron, which is at present, and is likely to be for some time to come, the western terminus of the road.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

When the Illinois Territorial Legislature petitioned Congress for the admission of the territory as a sovereign state, the document was sent to Nathaniel Pope, the territorial delegate, by whom it was promptly presented, and it was referred to the proper committee, which instructed Mr. Pope to prepare and report a bill in accordance with its prayer. The bill, as drawn in accordance with these instructions, did not embrace the present area of Illinois, and when it was reported to Congress, certain amendments proposed by Mr. Pope were reported with it. It was generally supposed that the line established by the ordinance of 1787, namely: the line drawn through the southern point of Lake Michigan, west to the Mississippi, was to be the northern boundary of the new state. But this, if adopted, would have left the port of Chicago in the Territory of Michigan, as well as all the territory now embraced within the limits of fourteen rich and populous counties in northern Illinois. A critical examination of the ordinance, however, convinced Mr. Pope that Congress had the power and could rightfully extend the northern boundary of the state as far beyond the line provided in 1787 as it pleased. The principal amendments proposed by Mr. Pope, therefore, were, first, that the northern boundary of the new state should be extended to the parallel of 42 deg. 30 min. north latitude—this would give a good harbor on Lake Michigan; and secondly, more important than the boundary line, to apply the three per cent fund arising from the sale of public lands to educational purposes, instead of making roads, as

had been the case in Ohio and Indiana. These amendments were adopted without serious opposition, and Illinois was declared an independent state.

These important changes in the original bill, says Mr. Ford in his History of Illinois, "were proposed and carried through both Houses of Congress by Mr. Pope on his own responsibility. The Territorial Legislature had not petitioned for them—no one had suggested them, but they met the general approval of the people." The change of the boundary line, however, suggested to Mr. Pope—from the fact that the boundary as defined by the ordinance of 1787, would have left Illinois without a harbor on Lake Michigan—did not meet the unqualified approval of the people in the north-western part of the new state. For many years the northern boundary of the state was not definitely known, and the settlers in the northern tier of counties did not know whether they were in Illinois or Michigan Territory. Under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, Wisconsin at one time laid claim to a portion of northern Illinois, "including," says Mr. Ford, writing in 1847, "fourteen counties, embracing the richest and most populous part of the state." October 27, 1827, nine years after the admission of the state, Dr. Horatio Newhall, who had then recently arrived at the Fever River Settlement, wrote to his brother as follows: "It is uncertain whether I am in the boundary of Illinois or Michigan." In October, 1828, a petition was sent to Congress from the people of that part of Illinois lying north of the line established by the ordinance of 1787, and that part of the Territory of Michigan west of Lake Michigan, praying for the formation of a new territory. A bill had been introduced at the previous session of Congress for the establishment of a new territory north of the State of Illinois, to be called "Huron Territory," upon which report had been made, *in part*, favorable to the wishes of the petitioners, but they asked for the re-establishment of the line as ordained by Congress in 1787. They declared "that the people inhabiting the territory northwest of the Ohio had a right to expect that the territory lying north of an 'east and west line passing through the southernmost end of Lake Michigan,' to the Mississippi River, and between said lake, the Mississippi and the Canada line, would REMAIN TOGETHER" as a territory and state. They declared that this was a part of the compact, unchangeably granted by the people of the original states to the people who should inhabit the "territory northwest of the Ohio." They declared that the change of the chartered limits, when Illinois was made a state, was open invasion of their rights in a body when they were unrepresented in either territory; that "an unrepresented people, without their knowledge or consent, have been transferred from one sovereignty to another." They urged that the present "division of the miners by an ideal line, separating into different governments individuals intimately connected in similar pursuits, is embarrassing." They asked for "even-handed justice," and the restoration of their "chartered limits." The Galena *Miners' Journal*, of October 25, 1828, which contains the full text of the petition, says: "We do not fully agree with the memorialists in petitioning Congress again to dispose of that tract of country which has once been granted to Illinois; but we think that it would be for the interest of the miners to be erected, together with the adjoining county above, into a separate territory. And we firmly believe, too, that Congress departed from the clear and express terms of their own ordinance passed in the year 1787, when they granted to the State of Illinois nearly a degree and a half of latitude of the CHARTERED LIMITS of this country. Whether Congress will annex this tract to

the new territory we much doubt, but we believe the ultimate decision of the United States Court will be, that the northern boundary line of the State of Illinois shall commence at the southernmost end of Lake Michigan." The petition was unavailing, and the northern line of Illinois remains unchanged, but the agitation of the subject by the people of this region continued.

During the Winter of 1839-'40 a strong movement was inaugurated in the northern counties of the state for the annexation of all that part of the state lying north of the line above described to Wisconsin. This movement, it is said, originated at Galena, and that one of the objects sought appears to have been to locate the capital of the new State of Wisconsin at that place. A public meeting was held at the court house in Galena, February 1, 1840, "to express an opinion in relation to the boundary question between the State of Illinois and the Territory of Wisconsin." C. S. Hempstead was called to the chair, and O. S. Johnson appointed secretary; Dr. A. T. Crow, H. H. Gear, John Atchison, T. B. Farnsworth, John Dowling, C. S. Hempstead and O. S. Johnson were appointed a committee to collect facts in relation to the question at issue, which was the annexation of Northern Illinois to Wisconsin. Thomas Melville, Frederick Stahl and M. M. Maughs were appointed to correspond with the people in the various districts of the "Disputed Territory," and ascertain their views and feelings. A resolution was adopted, on motion of H. H. Gear, recommending the people in the several districts to hold meetings for the expression of their views.

Similar meetings were held in Ogle, Boone, Winnebago, Stephenson, Carroll, Whiteside, and other counties. At a meeting held in Galena on the 7th of March, 1840, at which it was resolved to call a convention of delegates to be elected by the people of Rockford, on the 6th of July following, and a committee appointed to issue the call. The convention was held on the day appointed, of which Josiah G. Goodhue, of Winnebago County, was President; John Howe and Orris Crosby, of Boone, and E. G. Nichols, of Whiteside, Vice Presidents; Hamilton Norton, of Ogle, and Wm. E. Dunbar, Secretaries.

January 22, 1842, a general meeting of the citizens of Ogle County, was held at Oregon, for the purpose "of considering the expediency of advising and effecting a separation of this section of the state from the State of Illinois, and annexing the same to Wisconsin." Col. Brown was elected President, and Joseph B. Henshaw, Secretary. S. N. Sample, E. A. Hurd, D. T. Moss, W. W. Fuller and J. Swan, were appointed a committee on resolutions.

A Central Committee, consisting of James V. Gale, Joseph B. Henshaw and E. S. Leland, to correspond with other committees and persons, "on all subjects of the meeting, with power to appoint precinct committees." By this committee the following were appointed:

- Oregon Precinct—the Central Committee.
- Bloomington—H. Norton and A. Wilbur.
- Maryland—N. Swingley and C. Marshall.
- Buffalo Grove—J. D. Stevenson and H. Wales.
- Grand de Tour—S. Cumins and B. Butterfield.
- Washington Grove—J. Day and C. Rice.
- Brooklyn—D. Reed and R. Young.
- Monroe—H. Hill and I. Shearer.

The committee on resolutions reported the following:

WHEREAS, By an ordinance entitled an ordinance for the Government of the North-western Territory, "it was ordained and declared by the Congress of the United States, that there should be formed in the Northwestern Territory, not less than three nor more than five states; and that in pursuance of said ordinance, the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were formed; and whereas, it was also ordained and declared by the ordinance aforesaid, that the boundaries of other states should be subject to be so altered, that if Congress should find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two states on that part of said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extremity of Lake Michigan; and whereas, by virtue of the last mentioned power, the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin have been formed north of said line; and whereas, it is ordained and declared by the ordinance aforesaid, that the fifth article thereof (that which defines the boundaries) shall be considered one of the articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in said territory, and forever to remain unalterable, unless by common consent. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, that that part of the Northwestern Territory which lies north of an "east and west line through the southerly bend or extremity of Lake Michigan," belongs to, and of right, ought to be, a part of the state or states which have been, or may be formed, north of said line.

Resolved, That Congress has established by said ordinance, the southern boundary of the state, which may be formed north of the State of Illinois, and that line can not be altered without the consent, as well of the original states, as the people in said Northwest Territory.

Resolved, That as part of the people of the said Northwest Territory, we will not consent to an alteration of said line, so as to place us under the jurisdiction of a state to which we do not lawfully belong.

Resolved, That the lines as originally established by Congress, in the "ordinance for the Government of the Northwestern Territory," are better suited to the geographical situation, and to the local interests of said territory, than any others that can now be made.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to alter the lines as originally established, so as to place any of the territory north of the "line drawn through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan," within the jurisdiction of the state south of said line, without the consent of the people of said Northwest Territory.

Resolved, That it is expedient for the people now included in the state, and residing north of a "line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan," to claim to be included in a state to be formed from territory north of said line.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Legislature of Wisconsin, to apply during the present session of Congress, to be admitted to the Union, claiming as a southern boundary of the state, "a line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme end of Lake Michigan," and running due west to the Mississippi.

Resolved, That the liberal appropriation of the Legislature of the State of Illinois for internal improvements, within one district, embracing that part of the Northwest Territory claimed by Illinois, was made in good faith, and that we disclaim any intention to absolve ourselves from any pecuniary responsibility created by the Legislature of Illinois for such purposes, and hold sacred the legal obligations of the state.

Resolved, That a committee of nine persons be appointed as delegates from this county, to proceed to Madison, in the Territory of Wisconsin, with full power to consult with the governor and Legislature, or either of them, and to take such measures as, in their opinion, will most speedily and effectually obtain the object of this meeting.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and W. W. Fuller, Dauphin Brown, Joseph B. Henshaw, Jehiel Day, James Swan, Spooner Ruggles, Samuel M. Hitt, Henry Hiestand and Augustus Austin, were appointed the committee provided for by the last resolve.

On the 26th of February, 1842, another meeting was held at Oregon, and the committee reported that they had received assurances of the earnest co-operation of Governor Doty and the legislature, who recommended that a census of the several counties in the disputed territory be taken, with a view to the presentation of a petition to the Congress, for the formation of a new state. Meetings were subsequently held in various parts of Northern Illinois, showing a deep and widespread feeling in favor of the movement. This agitation continued until the matter was definitely settled by the admission of Wisconsin to the Union, with boundaries as they now exist.

THE PRESS.

One of the most potent agencies in moulding the destinies of the pioneer settlements of the great Empire of the West, and perhaps among those least appreciated by the people called upon to sustain them, was and is the printing press. Nor was Ogle County an exception. The advance guard of civilization who first settled this county had no daily papers, and even weeklies were like "angel's visits, few and far between," for mails were irregular and infrequent, being carried on horseback, and sometimes not carried at all. Although the first settlers came in 1829, there was no attempt to establish a local paper in the county until 1842. Until that time there were no papers taken by the people, save perhaps a few copies of some religious papers and an occasional copy of some eastern journal. The *Chicago Democrat*, by John Wentworth, and the *Galena Gazette* were the only political newspapers circulating here.

The *Rock River Register* was the first paper printed in Ogle County. It was started in Mount Morris, then the great literary centre of Northern Illinois, by Mr. Jonathan Knodle. The first number, under the editorial management of Mr. Emanuel Knodle, was issued January 1, 1842. The *Register* was printed on an old Ramage press, large enough to print only one half of the form, or one page, at a time. The paper was not so large as some of its successors have been, being a small five-column folio sheet, printed on a very inferior quality of paper. The motto of the *Register*, suggested by Rev. T. S. Hitt, was, "We hope to be recognized as fellow laborers in the noble work of enlightening the human mind." The terms were "\$2.50 in advance, or \$3 if not paid in advance." Number four contained the notice of the marriage, by Rev. S. S. Walker, of Michael Cheshire to Margaret McAllister. "This," the writer naively remarked, "is the first case of Matrimony which has ever occurred in Mount Morris." In the same number appear the business cards of H. A. Mix and Henry Roberts, attorneys at law at Oregon; James J. Beatty, physician and surgeon, Mount Morris; an administrator's notice in the matter of the estate of William Driskell, etc. When the *Register* started, the entire population of the Village of Mount Morris, including the students at Rock River Seminary, was 282, the whole number of citizens being 137. Its nearest neighbor was the *Rockford Pilot*. Number twelve, issued in April, announced the death of the editor, Mr. Emanuel Knodle, aged thirty-two years, and the same paper bore the names of Knodle & Stephens, publishers. Mr. D. C. Duncan succeeded Mr. Knodle as editor. Until July 10, 1842, the *Register* was politically neutral, but on that date it hoisted the Whig flag, and supported Joseph Duncan for governor, in opposition to Judge Thomas Ford, the democratic candidate, whom it vigorously denounced as "a Northern man with Southern principles," because he was opposed to the scheme, which originated in Galena two years before, for annexing all of the territory of Illinois north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan due west to the Mississippi River, to Wisconsin. September 12, 1842, the *Register* was removed to Grand de Tour, or Grand Detour, and its issue of September 16 was dated at that place. The removal was made in consequence of the mail at Mount Morris "being reduced to a *weekly horseback*." October 7, 1842, it was dressed in mourning for the death of the second editor, Mr. D. C. Dunbar,

aged 28 years. May 10, 1843, the names of Charles H. Lamb and A. G. Henderson appear as proprietors, but in July following, Mr. Henderson withdrew, leaving Mr. Lamb sole proprietor. When the *Register* gave up the ghost is not now known. Number 26, volume 2, dated August 25, 1843, is the last issue of which there is now any knowledge. This contains no notice of suspension, and it is very probable that it was continued some time longer, perhaps until the next year.

The Illinois Tribune.—In the Autumn of 1844, probably early in October, a paper called *The Illinois Tribune* was started at Grand de Tour, published by John W. Sweetland. It was, judging from its typographical appearance, printed in the old *Register* type. How long it existed can not now be determined. It certainly lived two months.

The Mt. Morris Gazette.—It was several years after the failure of the first newspaper enterprise of Ogle County before any other parties were found with sufficient courage to try it again. But in February, 1850, Mr. J. Frederick Grosh and Mr. Tomlinson Ankeney purchased the material in which the *Rockford Free Press* had been printed, removed it to Mt. Morris, and in March the first number of the *Mt. Morris Gazette* was issued, published by J. F. Grosh and edited by Prof. D. S. Pinckney. It was a seven-column folio sheet, tolerably well printed and ably edited. It was professedly neutral in politics, but the editor was very independent in the expression of his opinions, and sometimes the paper inclined somewhat strongly to the party with which he affiliated. The printing of the first number of the *Gazette* was a notable event in the history of both the town and county, and occasioned as much excitement as did the completion of the railroad to the same place, twenty years later. From this time is to be dated the successful and continuous publication of newspapers in Ogle County. There has been at least one paper in the county ever since. The *Gazette*, however, was not a success financially, and the publishers, after a year's experience discovered that its publication was a losing business, and in the Spring of 1851 disposed of the material to R. C. Burchell, Esq., of Oregon, who removed it to that place and established the *Ogle County Gazette*, in June of that year. The sale of the material, however, does not appear to have stopped the *Mt. Morris Gazette*. Number 3, of the second volume, dated May 29, 1851, bears the names of Brayton, Baker & Co., publishers, and Prof. Pinckney, editor. It says that there were no press, type or printers in Mt. Morris at that time, and although the paper was *published* there it was *printed* elsewhere, probably by Mr. Burchell, at Oregon. It also noticed the fact that the *Ogle County Gazette* was soon to be started at Oregon. But this manner of publishing a paper did not suit the enterprising citizens of Mt. Morris, who organized a joint stock company, purchased a new outfit, and No. 4, dated June 26, was beautifully printed in new type, and was one of the handsomest papers ever printed in the county. It was under the editorial charge of Prof. Pinckney and Prof. S. M. Fellows, and it is needless to add was conducted with signal ability. Prof. Fellows contributed to its columns a series of articles comprising early reminiscences of the county, in which he gave by far the most complete and authentic history of the early days of the county that has ever until now been attempted. The paper was not self-sustaining, however, and after a year's experience in the business the company rented the office to Messrs. C. C. Allen and S. D. Atkins, then attending school at the Rock River Seminary. These gentlemen, by devoting a part of their time to the

office, and the remainder to their studies, were enabled to prolong its existence until the Spring of 1853, when the office was sold to them and removed to Savanna, Ill.

The Northwestern Republican, Mt. Morris. When the *Gazette* ceased to exist in 1853, Mt. Morris was without a paper until September, 1856, when Messrs. Atwood and Williams started the *Northwestern Republican*, and continued it until September, 1857, when they sold it to Col. Myron S. Barnes, who changed the name of the paper to *Independent Watchman* and continued it until July, 1859, when it passed into the hands of a joint stock company, and under the editorial management of Prof. W. S. Pope, Dr. F. A. McNeil and Mr. J. D. Dopf, with Mr. Dopf publisher. The *Watchman* was Republican in politics, but closed its existence in the Winter of 1860-'1, and Mr. Dopf removed the material to Polo.

The Annual, Mt. Morris, a Sunday-school paper was published for several years, commencing about 1862. The first editor was Col. B. F. Sheets, who was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Vincent.

About this time, for several years, a paper was published under the auspices of literary societies of Rock River Seminary, devoted exclusively to matters pertaining to that institution.

Mt. Morris Independent was established by a joint stock company in 1876, with Prof. D. J. Pinckney editor. In the Spring of 1877 it was changed to the *Ogle County Democrat*, John Sharer publisher; Dr. B. G. Stephens, associate editor.

Ogle County Gazette, Oregon. Robert Burchell, Esq., having purchased the office of the Mt. Morris *Gazette*, removed it to Oregon, and June 11, 1851, issued the first number of the *Ogle County Gazette*, the first newspaper printed in the town. It was published in an old frame building then standing on the West Third Street, near Franklin, just north of the brick house now occupied by Wm. Artz, Esq.

At this time the population of the county was only 10,020, and the enterprise was by many considered of doubtful expediency. The enterprising publisher was unacquainted with the details of the business, but he was determined to succeed, and by hard work and strict economy had the proud satisfaction of passing the paper to his successor firmly established. The task, however, was one of no ordinary magnitude. The difficulties under which publishers labored in those early days can hardly be appreciated in these days of railroads. Mr. Burchell obtained his paper and ink by team from Chicago. Often publication must be delayed for days awaiting the arrival of the slow freight wagon over the primitive roads, often so muddy as to be almost impassable. Depending upon "traveling jours" for compositors, Mr. Burchell often had much difficulty in getting his paper out. Mr. Sharp, in his "History of the Press of Ogle County," written in 1872, relates the following incident that illustrates the trials to which Mr. Burchell was frequently subjected by his "hands."

He had a printer named "Larrey" Cook, who was perhaps the most rapid compositor that ever traveled in this state. One day Cook, after setting up about twelve thousand ems of type, became very drunk, and getting mad about something, he went into the office, took the galley upon which the types was placed and emptied them upon the floor, piling his "case" upon this mass of "pied" type. He then left for some other office. But these difficulties were gradually overcome, and soon the publisher could, with a reasonable certainty, count that his effort to have his paper appear on time would not be frustrated by the drunkenness or carelessness of his employes.

After the paper had been published several months, to avoid the difficulties arising from a similarity of names, the *Ogle County Gazette* was changed to the *Ogle County Reporter*, which has been continuously published ever since. In 1852, a telegraph line was built from Dixon to Rockford via Grand de Tour, Oregon, Mt. Morris and Byron, and the office at Oregon was in the *Reporter* office. This is the only instance where an Ogle County paper enjoyed the privilege of telegraph dispatches free of expense. Only two telegrams were received for publication over the line, one of which announced the nominees of the Democratic National Convention for President and Vice President, and raised the question of Who is Franklin Pierce? "The only benefit," says Mr. Smith, "the line conferred upon the people was to fill the pockets of the parties who sold the stock to the citizens along the route. The entire line was *Jim-fisk-icated* shortly after, and the wire and poles sold by an agent of the creditors, who pocketed the proceeds."

In January, 1853, Mr. Burrell sold the *Reporter* office to Mortimer W. Smith, then recently arrived from Montrose, Pa., who was a practical printer. Mr. Smith devoted his entire energies to the paper, and by working hard himself, inspiring his employes with the same spirit, and by economical management of the business affairs of the office, he soon brought the paper to a high degree of prosperity. The county was now rapidly filling up with an enterprising and liberal people, railroads were being built, and all fears for permanent success were set at rest. Mr. Smith edited the paper himself, and conducted it with much ability.

In 1854, the *Reporter* was an earnest advocate of the Maine Liquor Law. In 1856 it raised the Republican standard and supported Fremont and Dayton. Until that date it had been politically neutral.

In 1857 Mr. Smith having been elected Circuit Clerk and Recorder, sold the office to Edward H. Leggett, of Dixon.

Mr. Leggett was not a practical printer, but he possessed energy, humor, tact, and superior business ability, which enabled him to maintain the position of the paper. He comprehended the value of a local newspaper, and devoted a large portion of his time and space, to local affairs. He was the first editor in the country who established a special local department in his paper. Towards the close of his proprietorship, the transfer of business to the growing railroad towns of Rochelle and Polo, and the establishment of papers at these points, began to tell somewhat upon the profits of the business, and deprived the office of much job-work and advertising patronage, which condition of affairs continued until the completion of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad set the current Oregonward again.

Mr. Leggett was a genial companion, a true friend, and a perfect gentleman. In January, 1861, he sold the paper to Mr. John Sharp, of Oregon, and removed to New York, where he died in 1861. Under Mr. Sharp's management the paper continued to prosper. In 1867 it was enlarged from 22 by 32, to 25 by 38, by widening and lengthening the columns. In April, 1868, M. W. Smith, Esq., again became proprietor, but Mr. Sharp remained associated with him in the editorial department until March, 1871, when they both retired, and were succeeded by Charles L. Miller and E. L. Otis, of Rochelle. Miller was the editor, and in June, 1871, his brother, James P. Miller, purchased Otis' interest, and it was published by Miller & Brother until October, 1871, when Mr. William H. Gardner, from New York, became the editor and proprietor, who continued it until February, 1872, and then he associated himself with Mr. Timoleon

O. Johnson, of Vinton, Iowa, and it was published by Gardner & Johnson. In June, 1872, a Newbury power press was purchased, and the paper was enlarged. November 7, 1872, Mr. Johnson purchased his partner's interest, and became sole editor and proprietor. Under his admirable management the circulation of the *Reporter* has increased from 750 to over 1,200, without the aid of canvassers, and it now claims a larger circulation than any other paper in the county. It is a large, six-column quarto, well edited and handsomely printed. The office is in a handsome two-story and basement brick building, owned by Mr. Johnson, on the east side of Third Street, and near the corner of Franklin, north of, and adjoining "Mechanic's Block." The paper is printed on a Newbury power press. The office is supplied with two job presses, and type for executing every description of printing. The *Reporter* is now the quasi official paper of the county, but the county printing is done by Culver, Page, Hoyne, & Co., of Chicago, under contract made in 1877. The true economy of such a measure may well be questioned. For the last three years it has been the official paper of the City of Oregon. The *Reporter* has always supported the principles of the Republican party, and frequently has been the only paper in the county to place the entire list of Republican nominations at the head of its columns. It has just put on a new dress, and is as bright and clean as one of the new silver dollars of 1878.

Oregon National Guard.—Democratic. June 6, 1866, the first number of this paper was issued, by Samuel Wilson, Esq., most of the money for the purchase of the material having been furnished by a joint stock company. The office was in the Union Block, southeast corner of Washington and Third Streets. In his salutatory, Mr. Wilson declared that, "as far as the *Oregon National Guard* is to sustain the principles of a political party, it will be Democratic. * * * * We intend to stand by the administration of Andrew Johnson, and to render it a hearty and undivided support." Mr. Wilson wielded an able pen, and soon made his newspaper one of the most influential in this Congressional District. In September, 1866, he associated with himself his brother, F. B. Wilson, who, as a ready writer, had few equals in this county, and the paper was published by S. & F. B. Wilson until August, 1867, when the junior partner retired, and Mr. S. Wilson became sole editor again. June 5, 1869, Mr. Ed. T. Ritchie, became associated with Mr. Wilson, under the firm name of Wilson & Ritchie, but Sept. 22, 1869, the partnership was terminated. Mr. Wilson retired and Mr. Ritchie became sole proprietor, and published the paper until the Spring of 1871, when he sold it to Mr. Wilson, who again assumed its management. In March, 1873, Mr. Jacob J. Buser purchased one half of the office, and in April or May following, the name of the paper was changed to

The Ogle County Grange, Wilson & Buser, editors and publishers, until August, 1873, when Mr. Buser purchased Mr. Wilson's interest, and removed the office to Etnyre's Block, on the east side of Fourth Street, opposite Court House Square, and remained sole proprietor until February 22, 1875, when he associated with himself, Mr. G. L. Bennett. In May, 1875, Buser & Bennett disposed of their entire interest in the paper, to Mr. Charles R. Hawes, of the *Freeport Journal*, who again changed the name to the

Oregon Courier, and continued as editor and publisher until August, but the paper was left mainly to run itself. Mr. Hawes enjoyed fishing

better than the confinement of a printing office. In August, the paper was transferred to Mr. G. L. Bennett, who controlled it until February 23, 1876, when Mr. Henry P. Lason, who held a mortgage on the concern, foreclosed and took possession, and is the present editor and proprietor. The present editor is now, and always has been, a firm and consistent Republican, but the *Courier*, under his management, is not bound to that or any other political party. It strikes hard for the right, let the splinters hit whom they may. Mr. Lason was a private in the 76th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers; enlisted in 1861; lost his left arm at the 2d battle of Bull Run, in 1862. He is a clear, forcible, and ready writer, and the *Courier*, under his able management, takes its place in the front rank of the press of Ogle County.

Rapalee's Jokinello, Oregon; monthly, started September, 1877, by Norman Rapalee, and is now printed in the *Courier* office. It is a five-column folio, keen, sharp, and brimful of fun.

Polo Sentinel.—The first paper published in Polo, and the first Democratic paper in the county was started by Mr. F. O. Austin in October, 1856, and called the *Sentinel*. It was intensely partisan, and was discontinued for want of support in December of the same year.

Polo Transcript.—Early in the Summer of 1857, a joint stock company was organized in Polo for the purpose of establishing a newspaper on a permanent basis in Polo. The material was purchased and the *Polo Transcript* commenced in June of that year with Charles Meigs, Junior, of Chicago, as editor and publisher, by whom it was published until April, 1858, when the office was purchased by Mr. Henry R. Boss, then of Freeport, but now of Chicago. Mr. Boss changed the name of the paper to the *Polo Advertiser*, which was moderately prosperous under his management, until November, 1860, when he was succeeded by Col. Morton D. Swift. The *Rock River Press*, then recently started by Mr. J. D. Dopf, was consolidated with the *Advertiser* in February, 1861, and the paper was managed by Swift and Dopf until March, 1861, when Dopf retired, and it was published by Swift alone until May, 1861, when he enlisted in the army, and the paper was purchased by J. D. Campbell, and his law partner, J. W. Carpenter, Esq. Messrs. Campbell & Carpenter continued its publication until August, 1862, when they were compelled to suspend its publication, for the reason that all their printers had volunteered into the army, and they had nobody to set type. The paper was not published until March 11, 1863, when it was revived under the name of the *Polo Press*, J. D. Campbell, Esq., and the estate of J. W. Carpenter, publishers—Mr. Carpenter having died in October, 1862—Mr. Campbell and Col. M. D. Swift, editors. Thus the *Press* continued until February, 1865, when it was sold to Daniel Scott, and M. V. Saltzman. Scott soon sold out to M. D. Swift, and Swift continued its publication until the 4th of August, 1865, when it was purchased by the present proprietor, John W. Clinton, who in 1866 changed its name to the *Ogle County Press*. Until March, 1876, the *Press* was printed upon one of R. Hoe's hand presses, but at that time Mr. Clinton exchanged the Hoe press for one of C. Potter, Jr.'s, cylinder presses of the latest improved pattern, and fitted for steam power, which he hopes to be able to add to the office next Winter. Beside this press the office is equipped with eighth and quarter medium Gordon job presses. This paper continued uniformly from its commencement Republican in politics.

Ogle County Banner, Polo. On the 14th of April, 1858, Richard P. Redfield commenced the publication in Polo of the *Ogle County Banner*, a

democratic journal, and continued its publication until 1859, when it passed into the hands of J. M. Williams, who after a short time transferred it to Geo. D. Read, Esq., who continued to be its editor until some time in the year 1860, when it was discontinued.

Banner of Freedom, Polo. In 1858 this paper was published a few months by Marcellus Perkins, and was as its name indicates, what was then termed an abolition paper.

The True Democrat, Polo. During the exciting political campaign of 1860, a Mr. Johnston published a paper in Polo called the *True Democrat*, which was discontinued after the election.

The Church.—About 1868, a paper was published in Polo called *The Church*, Dr. J. C. Allaben, editor. It was published "as often as God furnished the means," but it was not published very often, and there is no information now at hand to determine when the last number was issued.

The Poultry Argus, Polo. An illustrated monthly journal devoted to poultry interests, was started in January, 1874, by Doctors C. H. Kenegy and M. L. Wolff, Dr. Wolff retiring in the following June. Dr. Kenegy selling out in December following to D. D. L. Miller and J. W. Clinton, who continued its publication under the firm of Miller & Clinton until June, 1876, when J. W. Clinton became its publisher, D. L. Miller still acting as its editor. The *Argus* from a small beginning enjoyed a steady growth, until it circulated in nearly every state and territory of the Union, diffusing a proper knowledge of our domestic fowls in many a farmer and villager's home, and cultivating among its young readers a love for, and appreciation of, birds of every kind. The *Argus* was at first printed in Freeport, but was subsequently printed in the office of the *Ogle County Press*, until in the Spring of 1877 it was sold to other parties and removed from the county and state.

The Lane Leader was established by John R. Howlett, in Lane (now Rochelle) October, 1858. He published a very readable paper, in which there was, says Sharp, "considerable *vim*." He used plain English, and made enemies in consequence, and lost support that otherwise might have been accorded to him. But he was a man of great energy and maintained his position until the Spring or Summer of 1861, when he was compelled to abandon the enterprise and the material was sold to Prof. James A. Butterfield, who started the *Lane Patriot* in the Fall of 1861, but soon discovered that his ledger balance was in the wrong column, and after a few months he suspended the publication in the Spring of 1862, and the material was stored away in an old garret until 1863. "Charley" Butterfield was not remarkably successful in the mechanical department, although editorially the *Patriot* was well managed. "Charley's" tastes ran in a different direction, and he was afterwards recognized as one of the leading musicians of the country. He was the leader of the Chicago delegation at Gilmore's "Peace Jubilee," and is the author of several popular songs, among which was, "When you and I were young, Maggie."

The Lane (now *Rochelle*) *Register*.—In the Summer of 1863 Mr. E. L. Otis, of Rockford, had called to his attention the material of the old *Leader* office, and the advantages of Lane as a good location for a newspaper. After looking over the field carefully he decided to try the experiment. The old press and type were dragged from their obscure hiding place and put into a room over Clark & Dana's drug store, and after two or three weeks' hard labor in placing the office in working trim he issued the first

number of the Lane *Register* July 25, 1863. Mr. Otis labored under many serious disadvantages. One paper had failed and suspended, and many people fearing a second failure did all they could to produce that result by withholding their patronage when it was most needed until it had won success without their aid, the type and other material were old, much worn and in a state of almost inextricable confusion, and, last but not least, the editor had but little surplus cash to invest in the enterprise. But he was not discouraged; he commenced his work with a *will*, determined to succeed, and the general prosperity that has attended the *Register* is but a just reward of the steady application, enterprise, indomitable energy and skill of its founder. Mr. Otis has one of the finest newspaper and job offices in the state. He has a Taylor drum-cylinder press, besides two job presses—a half-medium Gordon, and an eighth-medium Degener—all run by a magnificent 6-horse power steam engine. His jobbing material includes all the latest and most fashionable products of the type founder. He has every appliance necessary for doing good work, and his printing can not be excelled by any city office. The *Register* is as large as any country paper in the state, has a large circulation, a firm and steady advertising patronage, presents a splendid typographical appearance, is edited with superior ability, and is, altogether, a fair representation of the enterprise and business of the city. In 1865, when the name of the town was changed, the name of the paper was changed to the *Rochelle Register*.

The *Rochelle Independent* was commenced September 4, 1872, by E. L. Derby, and supported Greeley and Brown, during the remainder of that exciting campaign. It survived nearly a year, and was managed by Derby, Ed. T. Ritchie and John Sharp in succession.

The *Creston Times* was established in 1872, Isaac B. Bickford, editor and publisher, who conducted it until 1874, when he retired and it was managed for several months by L. H. Post of the *DeKalb News*. Dr. H. C. Robbins became editor and publisher in 1874-'5. He published it until March, 1877, when he sold to D. C. Needham, who late in the Fall of the same year sold to Granville W. Morris, the present editor and proprietor. The *Times* is Independent politically.

The *Byron News* started November 21, 1874, by Isaac B. Bickford, who had purchased the *Forreston Journal*, moved it to Byron and changed its name. It was a six-column folio, independent in politics, and was not revived after the fire of November 13, 1877, when its office was entirely destroyed.

The *Byron Times*, established in February, 1876, by E. H. Love, soon succeeded by Dr. William F. Artz, who sold to C. E. Howe. May 1, 1877, G. W. Hawkes purchased an interest in the paper, and it was published by Howe & Hawkes until October 22, 1877, when Mr. Howe retired and Mr. Hawkes assumed the entire management. It is Republican in politics and is well filled and well printed.

Forreston Journal was commenced by Messrs. Saltzman & Mathews April 6, 1867. In June, 1867, Mr. M. M. Mathews retired and the paper was continued by Mr. M. V. Saltzman until 1870, when Mr. C. F. Dore acquired an interest. Mr. Dore sold to Mr. J. W. Clinton in the same year. In the Spring of 1872 Mr. Clinton purchased Mr. Saltzman's interest, and in 1873 sold the paper to G. L. Bennett. In the Fall of 1874, Mr. I. B. Bickford purchased the office and removed it to Byron.

The *Forreston Herald* succeeded the *Journal*. It was established in 1875 by a stock company, which purchased a new outfit, and started with

Mr. F. N. Tice, editor. November 1, 1876, Mr. Charles E. Slocum became the proprietor, who is still successfully managing the paper.

The Farmers' Criterion is a small five-column folio sheet, started in 1878 and published monthly at Forreston, by D. O. Lantz, editor and publisher.

The Monroe Argus. In the Summer of 1877 a paper was published for a while at Monroe called the *Monroe Argus*, conducted by D. C. Needham, who was also publishing the *Creston Times*. The *Argus* was printed at Creston, and was probably little else than the *Times* with change of head.

The *Davis Junction Enterprise* was the title of a diminutive paper published at Davis Junction, in the Town of Scott, some time in the Summer of 1876, by S. S. Tucker. In typographical appearance it was unique, unlike any thing above or beneath the earth, save that, like all earthly things, it had a beginning and an ending. Of its circulation, political status or its corps of editors, there is no available information. It is entirely safe, however, to presume that its discontinuance was induced by the financial stringency of that year, which forced many other *enterprises* of greater pretensions to the wall.

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

The history of Ogle County would not be complete without some mention of the earliest occupants of this region who have left evidences to testify that they once lived here, a matter that should properly, perhaps, have been mentioned first, and would have been if these "first settlers" had left any records from which their history could have been written, but they have left no traces of their existence save the mysterious and voiceless mounds they built containing their bones, some of their rude implements of war and other utensils, to mark the spot where they once lived a numerous and apparently semi-civilized people—the Mound Builders.

The high bluffs on both banks of the Mississippi from its head waters to the low alluvial lands of Louisiana and the banks of nearly all the water-courses in the great Valley of the "Father of Waters," are thickly dotted with these remarkable mounds. They were very numerous in the Rock River Valley and many still remain, but they are gradually disappearing, being removed to give place to the cities and villages of modern civilization and leveled by the plow of the farmer. The beautiful plain where now stands the pleasant city of Oregon as well as the surrounding hills or bluffs, was once the favorite dwelling-places of this pre-historic people. Several of the mounds were removed when the streets of the town were graded, and there was one of them removed to make way for the present Court House. There is one still to be seen on the top of Liberty Hill. These strange structures have long attracted the attention of antiquarians who have proposed numerous theories to solve mystery of their origin, plausible, perhaps many of them, but all vague speculation, for there is no voice from these silent monuments of antiquity, the only remaining traces of a pre-historic age, except to testify that they were built by a race who occupied this country and were swept from the face of the earth many centuries—hundreds it may be—ago.

At the 21st session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Dubuque, Iowa, in August, 1872, Prof. H. T. Woodman, of Dubuque, read a very interesting paper on the "Ancient Wonders of

Dubuque and its Vicinity," in which he made mention of the peculiarities of these enigmatical structures as follows:

Ancient Mounds.—The mounds and other ancient earthworks of North America, are far more abundant than are generally supposed, from the fact that while some are quite large, the greater part of them are small and inconspicuous. Along nearly all our water courses that are large enough to be navigated with a canoe, the mounds are almost invariably found, covering the base points and headlands of the bluffs, which border the narrower valleys, so that when one finds himself in such positions as to command the grandest views for river scenery, he may almost always discover that he is standing upon, or in close proximity to, some one or more of these traces of the labors of an ancient people. Some of these mounds can be seen from the streets of our city, but a greater number have become obscured from view by the surrounding growth of forest trees. Hundreds of them are thus hidden along the valleys and bluffs of our great Mississippi River and its tributaries, but the greater may yet be traced by careful observation.

It is not only upon the points and headlands that these mounds are found, but they also exist in great numbers upon the broader upper terraces in the valleys.

The terraces are such as Prof. White refers in the terrace epoch, having doubtless been ancient flood plains of the adjacent streams, but are now far above the reach of their highest floods. Furnishing, as they do the most convenient sites for the valley towns of the white race, we often find that convenience of settlement had induced the mound builders also to choose precisely the same sites for their earthworks. The result is that a large number of mounds in such positions are not only obscured by the growing towns, but are ruthlessly destroyed every year.

* * * * *
 Around Lake Peosta they are circular in shape. Almost invariably fifteen paces apart, from centre to centre, the smaller ones being from 2 to 2½ feet high about 20 feet in diameter, the material of which they are composed is the ordinary alluvial soil of the terrace.

What is remarkable about this group is their number and the great regularity of their arrangement, being arranged in straight or slightly curved lines (some of them being parallel,) and the nearly uniform distance apart, namely about fifteen paces.

While the association was in session, the members visited, and caused to be opened, one of these mounds in Jo Daviess County, Ill., in which they found skulls, stone hatchets, rude household utensils, etc., and the thigh bone of a skeleton found on this occasion, indicates a man at least eight feet in height. Dr. Hoyt, of Racine, took the position that the mounds were the sepulchers of Indians, and that they were buried in sitting positions. Dr. Putnam, of Salem, Mass., stated that "on the Wabash, these mounds were supposed to be the remains of towns, instead of burial places. On that river a few of the hillocks had been opened, and at the depth of five or six feet were found, instead of skeletons, a few bones and utensils that indicated that people had been eating there." He concluded that "the mounds were simply habitations."

The following extract from a chapter on "Ancient Mounds," recently published in the history of Jo Daviess County, will be found interesting in this connection.

On the top of the high bluffs that skirt the west bank of the Mississippi, about two and a half miles from Galena, are a number of these silent monuments of a pre-historic age. The spot is one of surpassing beauty. Standing there, the tourist has a view of a portion of three states—Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. A hundred feet below him, at the foot of the perpendicular cliffs, the trains of the Illinois Central Railroad thunder around the curve; the Portage is in full view, and the "Father of Waters," with its numerous bayous and islands, stretches a grand panorama for miles above and below him. Here, probably thousands of years ago, a race of men now extinct, and unknown even in the traditions of the Indians who inhabited this region for centuries before the discovery of America by Columbus, built these strangely wonderful and enigmatical mounds. At this point these mounds are circular and conical in form. The largest one is at least forty feet in diameter at the base, and at least fifteen feet high now, after it has been beaten by the storms of many centuries. On its top stands the large stump of an oak tree that was cut down about fifty years ago, and its annular rings indicate a growth of at least 200 years. Whatever may have been the character of these mounds in other localities, these could not have been the dwelling places of their builders.

The mounds on the bluff have nearly all been opened within the last two or three years by Louis A. Rowley, Esq., Mr. W. M. Snyder and Mr. John Dowling, assisted by Sidney Hunkins and Dr. W. S. Crawford. These gentlemen have taken much interest in these pre-historic structures, and have very carefully investigated them. In all that have been opened the excavators have found in the centre a pit that was evidently dug about two and a half feet below the original surface of the ground, about six feet long and four feet wide, in the form of a parallelogram. The bottom and sides of this pit are of hard clay. The bones found in this pit indicate a race of gigantic stature, buried in a sitting posture around the sides of the pit, with legs extending towards the centre. In some cases the position of the bones indicate that they were placed back to back in the centre with their feet extending toward the walls of the pit. Over these bones are found layers of anhydrous earth of dark color, hard from pressure, but easily crumbles into fine powder. Above this is a strata of hard-baked clay or cement, on the top of which is found a layer of ashes mingled with burnt shells and bones, indicating that after the bodies were barely covered with dry earth, a layer of the clayey cement was spread over the earth, and a fire kindled upon it perhaps in the performance of some rite—perhaps to harden the cement, or both. This done, a huge mound of earth was with infinite toil heaped above the pit thus filled and finished, and what is remarkable, the most of it was evidently brought from a distance, as it is unlike the surrounding soil, and there is no evidence of excavations in the vicinity.

It will be seen that thus hermetically sealed from air and moisture, the bones became indestructible and will be preserved until the world ends or they are exposed to the action of the elements. Removing the superincumbent earth, penetrating the shell of baked clay and carefully removing the earth beneath, Mr. Rowley and his associates invariably found several skeletons at the bottom of the pit before described, and in most cases, but not all, mingled with the bones, or lying beside them, were found various implements of stone. Axes, arrow and spear-heads made of a species of flint not found in this region; a singular and finely finished pear-shaped implement of stone, flat, four or five inches long and sharp at the edges, probably used for skinning animals; large pearls perforated to be strung; very finely wrought copper chisels and wedges; great numbers of the large teeth of some carnivorous animal supposed to be the bear, in some instances with a piece of a jaw attached and carved, and each pierced with holes like the pearls; ornaments made of copper mingled with silver, indicating that the metal came from the Superior region; copper implements somewhat resembling a bodkin, about the size and length of a lead pencil, pointed at one end and chisel-shaped at the other. Lastly, and most important as indicating some civilization and knowledge of arts, a piece of pottery, about twelve inches in height, urn-shaped, round on the bottom, and ornamented. This was made of clay, but when broken the fracture shows in the centre a substance like pounded lead or silver and ground flint.

The skulls found are packed with earth. Some of them testify that the original owners were killed, as they are pierced with holes made with some blunt, sometimes sharp, instrument. Generally they have low, receding foreheads, are long from front to back, narrow across the top, and indicate a preponderance of back brain; a patient, plodding people with some little intelligence, and a brain formation unlike the modern Indian.

The mounds in the Rock River Valley are generally hardly as large as those above described; many of them are small, hardly more than ten or twelve feet in diameter, and two feet high above the surrounding surface, sometimes are almost effaced. The plain where now stands the City of Oregon, is one of the "terraces" alluded to by Prof. Woodman. The mounds in this locality were generally small, and several of them are still to be seen within the city limits. One of them, which was opened a year or two since by grading a street near the river bank of the terrace, was found to be a sort of rude tomb, laid up with lime stones, and covered with earth, in which a few bones were found. This was unlike any others and is evidently of more modern date.

The mounds in this county are generally built like those described above on the Mississippi bluffs, except that as a rule no pit appears to have been excavated. Dr. W. H. Chappell, of Oregon, who has opened a large number of them and investigated them very carefully and intelligently, states that the bodies were evidently placed upon the surface of the ground as it then existed. After they were covered with earth the mound was covered with a coating of clay or some similar substance, which appears to have been burnt or baked after it was spread. Over this the mound of

earth was heaped. In opening these mounds, says Dr. Chappell, "we almost invariably strike this layer of cement before reaching the original bottom, but in many of them no bones are found. While the bones, when any are found, are unquestionably upon the original surface of the ground, they are from twelve to eighteen inches below the present surface, and the mounds themselves appear to have been covered to about the same depth since they were originally built. I have, when opening them frequently found marine shells, often remains of leaves and twigs at a depth of twelve to fifteen inches from the top surface." These facts indicate that since the mounds were built this whole region has been submerged beneath the waters of an ocean.

About two miles southeast of Oregon, on the high bluffs on the east side of Rock River, a short distance below the railroad bridge "Chimney Rock," there is a group of these mounds arranged in the form of a semi-circle, the ends of the crescent resting on the verge of the bluff nearest the river, where the two largest ones were placed. They are all small, however, and were nearly all of them opened many years ago, when, it is said, many implements and utensils of copper were found. These mounds are circular in form, except one that is perhaps fifty feet long and ten feet wide. This one has been opened in one place, but probably many relics might still be unearthed in it. The lower and largest mound is also somewhat unlike the rest, being oval in form. It is said that when this region was first settled this mound was excavated and walled and covered with trunks of trees, which had evidently been placed there many years before, and which have decayed and fallen in since. But this was not the work of the mound builders. The mound they built had unquestionably been excavated by the Indians and fitted up either as a Winter dwelling place or as a sort of fortress. On one of these mounds in this locality is a large white oak tree that can not be less than 150 years old.

It must be admitted that whatever their uses—whether as dwellings or burial places—these silent monuments were built, and the race who built them had vanished from the face of the earth ages before the Indians occupied the land, but their date must probably forever baffle human skill and ingenuity to discover. There seems but little doubt that they are as old as the Pyramids, and indicate that before the days of "Cheops and Cephreses," the American Continent, at least this portion of it, was densely populated by a people perhaps more civilized than these pre-historic relics can now testify, swept from existence, it may be, by some mighty convulsion of nature that submerged their country beneath the waters of an ocean, or driven from their homes by the slow encroachment of the waters upon a sinking continent. At best, however, the origin of these mounds can be but a matter of speculation. Only the "Ancient of Days" can unravel the mystery.

FOSSILS AND PETRIFACTIONS.

The Valley of Rock River furnishes a field of surpassing interest to the geologist and student of natural history, for here are to be seen indubitable proofs of the repeated submergence and upheaval of all this region. The limestone formations are full of fossil shells, many of them of extinct species; petrified coral is often found on the pebbly shore of this beautiful river; remains of the *Mastodon Giganteum* and other strange animals that

roamed over these prairies, or inhabited the ancient ocean that covered them, have been found in Ogle County.

In the Spring of 1858, just after an unusually high freshet, Mr. Phineas Chaney found one of the teeth of a very large Mastodon lying on the bank of a little creek, a branch of Stillman's Creek, in the Township of Marion, where it had been washed and left by the subsiding waters. This tooth, which is in a perfect state of preservation, was from the under jaw of the animal, and is now in the cabinet of Dr. Chappell, at Oregon. It weighs about $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and measures six inches across; eight inches lengthwise of the jaw, and is seven inches deep from the beautifully enameled points to the ends of the roots, that were once embedded in the massive jaw of the stupendous monster, which must have weighed many thousand pounds, and able to crush, like pipe-stems, the trunks of the largest trees now found in this locality. Doubtless the entire skeleton lies embedded in the ravine farther up.

On the east side of Rock River, about half a mile from it, and about one and one half miles above the bridge at Oregon is an old quarry, where the stone for building the dam was obtained. It is now called the "fossil quarry" from the immense deposits of fossil shells contained in some of the strata, and it is a locality of absorbing interest to the geologist. Here are to be seen the footprints of the Creator—made millions of years ago it maybe—with unmistakable and startling distinctness. Here are to be found the evidences of the stupendous changes to which this little wonderful globe we inhabit has been subjected, evidences, too, that never lie. Imbedded in the rock, and composing a large part of it, are myriads of shells of many curious and now unknown varieties intermingled with coral and the debris of an ancient ocean. One of the authors of this volume visited this intensely interesting locality with Dr. W. H. Chappell, of Oregon, on the 24th day of March, 1878. Portions of the different strata had been laid bare by the labors of the workmen, and here we found some very fine specimens of fossil shells. At one point a bluish white limestone or marble is exposed, evidently largely composed of marine shells. A few years ago the attempt was made to burn lime from this rock, but it failed, but it is probable that, as marble, it might become valuable. If it is susceptible of being polished it would be very beautiful for mantels and marble ornaments. During this visit Dr. Chappell discovered one of the finest specimens of the *Orthocera* ever found. It was probably at least twenty inches in length, but it was broken in several pieces in removing it from the bed where it had laid for so many thousand years. But it was entirely crystallized, and hollow; the cavity in the centre was lined with beautiful crystals of carbinatate of lime, and one piece about six inches long shows the entire formation, the shape and form of this wonderful animal, or fish, or whatever it may have been, with the cavity through it filled with and the very substance of the creature changed to crystalline limestone, a substance bearing close resemblance to quartz. One of the pieces when broken discovered a small shell that had evidently been swallowed by the animal while it was living. These valuable and beautiful specimens may be seen at Dr. Chappell's office in Oregon, and they constitute a very interesting addition to his already valuable cabinet. He is an enthusiast in this department of natural science, and omits no opportunity for close and critical investigation.

With the evidences here presented the careful observer must be convinced not only that this region has at some former period in the world's history been at the bottom of an ocean, but that it has been repeatedly submerged and uplifted. At this point the different strata, some of them very thin, indicate comparatively brief periods of submergence and exposure, and the mysterious forces of nature are yet in operation.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Who have served since the time of the organization of the county up to the present time:

*Circuit Judges**—D. Stone, 1837-'38; Thomas Ford, 1839-'42; J. D. Caton, 1843-'48; H. Anderson and T. Lyle Dickey, 1849; B. R. Sheldon, 1850; J. O. Wilkinson, 1851-'55; J. W. Drury, 1856; J. V. Eustace, 1857-'61; W. W. Heaton, 1862-'76; Wm. Brown, 1877; J. M. Bailey and J. V. Eustace, 1878.

County Clerks.—S. Galbraith, 1837-'39; D. H. T. Moss, 1840-'43; H. A. Mix, 1844-'47; R. Chaney, 1848-'49; J. M. Hinkle, 1850-'53; J. Sears, 1854-'57; E. K. Light, 1858-'61; A. Woodcock, 1862-'77; Geo. W. Hormell, 1878.

Circuit Clerks and Recordors.†—B. T. Phelps, 1837-'42; H. Roberts, 1843-'48; R. B. Light, 1849-'56; M. W. Smith, 1857-'60; F. G. Petrie, 1861-'72; H. P. Lason, 1873-'76; E. K. Light, 1877-'78.

Treasurers.—O. W. Kellogg, 1837-'38; E. S. Leland, 1839-'42; I. S. Wooley, 1843-'46; R. J. Sample, 1847-'50; I. S. Wooley, 1851-'54; P. R. Bennet, 1855; A. Woodcock, 1856-'61; H. J. Smith, 1862-'63; M. L. Ettinger, 1864-'67; J. T. Gantz, 1868-'75; E. E. Read, 1876-'78.

Sheriffs.—W. W. Mudd, 1837; H. Wales, 1838-'40; W. T. Ward, 1841-'44; C. B. Artz, 1845-'46; E. W. Dutcher, 1847-'50; A. Helm, 1851-'52; E. Baker, 1853-'4; C. Newcomer, 1855-'56; E. R. Tyler, 1857-'58; P. G. Petrie, 1859-'60; J. A. Hughes, 1861; B. F. Sheets, 1862; C. R. Potter, 1863-'64; J. O'Kane, 1865-'66; W. W. O'Kane, 1867-'68; B. R. Wagner, 1869-'70; J. R. Petrie, 1871-'74; H. C. Peek, 1875-'78.

County Judges.—S. C. McClure, 1837-'38; W. J. Mix, 1839-'42; P. R. Bennett, 1843-'46; J. B. Cheney, 1847-'52; S. Ruggles, 1853-'54; E. Wood, 1855-'56; V. A. Bogue, 1857-'65; J. M. Webb, 1866-'69; A. Barnum, 1870, died 1872; F. G. Petrie, appointed for 1873 and elected for 1874-'77; A. Woodcock, 1878.

Superintendent Schools.—S. St. John Mix, 1843-'46; N. W. Wadsworth, 1847-'50; D. J. Pinkney, 1851-'54; J. W. Frisbee, 1855-'56; A. E. Hurd, 1857-'58; E. W. Little, 1859-'62; J. M. Sanford, 1863-'64; E. L. Wells, 1865-'77; J. T. Ray, 1878.

*Ogle County was in the Ninth Judicial Circuit from Feb. 23, 1839, to Nov. 5, 1849; in the Sixth Circuit from Nov. 5, 1849, to Feb. 5, 1857; in the Twenty-second Circuit from Feb. 5, 1857, to March 28, 1873; in the Third Circuit from March 28, 1873, to July 1, 1877; and in the Thirteenth Circuit since the last named date. Previous to July 1, 1877, one judge presided in each judicial circuit, but since the present re-apportionment, provision has been made for three judges in each circuit. William W. Heaton, William Brown and Joseph M. Bailey were the first judges of the present circuit.

†Previous to February 12, 1849, a county recorder was elected in each county. James V. Gale, Dec. 24, 1836, was elected recorder, which office he held eleven years, and was succeeded by John M. Hinkle, who held the office at the time it was consolidated with the circuit clerkship.

Surveyors.—Jos. Crawford, 1837-'38; L. Parsons, 1839-'42; J. Rice, 1843-'45; H. Wheelock, 1846; R. B. Light, 1847-'50; C. W. Joiner, 1851-'54; F. Chase, 1855-'56; A. Q. Allen, 1857-'58; S. Y. Pierce, 1859-'60; A. Q. Allen, 1861-'76; J. B. Bertolet, 1877-'78.

Coroner.—Ira Hill, 1837-'39; J. S. Lord, 1840-'45; J. M. Hinkle, 1846-'47; W. J. Keyes, 1848-'56; W. Jackson, 1857-'59; C. C. Royce, 1860-'63; J. H. Stevens, 1864-'67; W. J. Keyes, 1868-'69; H. A. York, 1870-'72; S. Hamaker, 1873-'74; W. J. Keyes, 1875-'78.

County Commissioners.—H. V. Bogue, S. St. John Mix and C. Chamberlain, 1837-'38; M. Reynolds, M. Williams and J. Parry, 1839; D. Brown, M. Williams and J. Parry, 1840; D. Brown, S. Ruggles and J. Parry, 1841; D. Brown, S. Ruggles and H. Farwell, 1842; D. Brown, H. Heistand and H. Farwell, 1843-'44; S. S. Crowell, H. Heistand and L. Reed, 1845-'46; S. W. Caffman, W. P. Flagg and L. Reed, 1847; S. W. Coffman, W. P. Flagg and Wm. Wamsley, 1848-'49; J. White, S. Ruggles and W. C. Salsbury, 1850.

Chairmans Board of Supervisors.—Zenas Aphington, of Buffalo, 1850; C. G. Holbrook, of Buffalo, 1851; Dauphin, of Marion, 1852-'53; Joshua White, of Marion, 1854-'58; Anson Barnum, of Dement, 1859-'60; Solon Cumins, of Grand de Tour, 1861; Anson Barnum, of Dement, 1862; Joshua White, of Marion, 1863-'70; Chas. Newcomer, of Mt. Morris, 1871; Joshua White, of Marion, 1872; C. B. Boyce, of Flagg, 1873; D. G. Shottenkirk, of Lafayette, 1874; F. N. Tice, of Forreston, 1875-'76 (in 1876 F. N. Tice was elected Representative and F. B. Rolph, of Taylor, was appointed); Jno. W. Hitt, of Mt. Morris, 1877.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF OGLE COUNTY—NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

TOWNS.	PRESIDENT.		GOVERNOR.		LIEUT. GOV.		SECY OF STATE.		AUDITOR.		TREASURER.		ATTY GENERAL.						
	Hayes, *	Tilden, †	Cooper, †	Callom, *	Steward, †	Shuman, *	Glenn, †	Pickrell, †	Harlow, *	Thorton, †	Hooton, †	Needles, *	Hisc, †	Rutz, *	Fundlach, †	Aspern, †	Edsall, *	Lynch, †	Coy, †
Byron.....	224	88	1	222	92	224	87	1	224	88	1	224	88	224	88	1	224	88	1
Buffalo.....	455	279	6	460	279	458	76	5	457	279	5	457	284	457	279	5	459	277	5
Brookville.....	88	56	2	88	58	88	55	3	88	56	2	89	57	89	55	2	88	50	2
Dement.....	152	45	9	149	57	149	45	12	149	45	12	148	58	148	45	12	148	45	12
Eagle Point.....	92	42	1	92	43	92	42	1	92	42	1	92	43	92	42	1	92	42	1
Flags.....	326	162	12	330	163	330	169	12	323	174	12	324	174	325	162	12	325	162	12
Forreston.....	232	128	234	124	232	233	127	233	233	127	233	236	233	233	126	233	233	127	233
Grand de Tour.....	64	38	64	38	64	38	64	38	64	38	64	64	38	64	38	64	64	38	64
Jefferson.....	55	14	14	59	23	56	13	14	55	14	14	55	28	55	14	14	55	14	14
Lincoln.....	133	84	4	133	88	133	84	4	133	84	4	133	87	133	84	4	133	84	4
Leaf River.....	165	84	165	84	165	84	165	84	165	84	165	84	165	165	84	165	165	84	165
Lynnville.....	120	16	2	122	16	120	16	2	120	16	2	120	18	120	16	2	120	16	2
Lafayette.....	73	15	6	71	23	71	15	8	72	15	7	72	22	72	15	7	72	15	7
Marion.....	167	20	1	167	21	167	20	1	167	20	1	167	21	167	21	1	167	21	1
Monroe.....	124	51	2	125	53	124	52	2	154	52	2	124	54	124	52	2	124	52	2
Mount Morris.....	195	183	2	196	184	196	182	1	196	182	1	196	183	196	182	1	197	181	1
Maryland.....	88	139	88	139	88	139	89	89	89	139	89	89	139	89	139	89	89	139	89
Nashua.....	93	16	1	93	17	93	16	1	93	16	1	93	17	93	16	1	93	16	1
Oregon.....	249	146	256	140	254	141	253	142	254	141	253	141	253	142	253	142	254	140	1
Pine Creek.....	119	104	2	119	105	119	104	1	120	104	1	120	105	120	104	1	120	104	1
Pine Rock.....	171	83	8	171	91	171	83	8	171	83	8	171	91	171	83	8	171	83	8
Rockvale.....	125	41	1	125	41	125	41	1	125	41	1	125	41	125	41	1	125	41	1
Scott.....	133	32	3	133	34	133	32	3	133	32	3	133	35	133	32	3	133	32	3
Taylor.....	68	6	4	69	9	68	6	4	68	6	4	68	10	68	6	4	68	6	4
White Rock.....	122	49	24	118	77	118	46	31	118	46	31	118	77	118	46	31	118	46	31
TOTAL.....	3853	1921	104	3849	1999	3841	1915	115	3862	1925	113	3834	2022	3834	1912	113	3837	1903	114
Majorities.....	1912			1850		1926			1937			1812		1922			1934		

* Republican. † Democrat. ‡ Independent.

TOWNS.	CONG. SS.		EQUALIZAT'N		SENATOR		REPRESENTATIVES.			STATES	CIRCUIT CLERK.			SHERIFF		CORON'R				
	Burchard.*	Pattison.†	Warner.*	Johnson.†	Buell.†	Dement.*	Van Epps.†	Tice.*	Powers.*	Trusdell.†	Hitt.†	Campbell.*	Light.*	Allen.‡	Thompson.†	Hastleton.†	Peck.*	Sechler.†	Keys.*	Stevens.†
Byron.....	218	95	224	88	1	235	81	333	330	261 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	223	268	5	32	276	238	77		
Buffalo.....	405	300	446	278	5	469	268	672 ¹ / ₂	671 ¹ / ₂	843 ¹ / ₂	25	257	327	71	325	522	460	43		
Brookville.....	88	57	86	56	1	58	58	132	132	103	6	91	86	3	55	96	90	56		
Dement.....	146	58	148	45	13	147	50	222	220 ¹ / ₂	113	58	168	77	99	18	154	161	45		
Eagle Point.....	319	169	325	161	12	324	176	487 ¹ / ₂	486	487	36	240	200	148	106	354	337	160		
Flagg.....	229	130	233	126		233	135	526	208	328		212	156	89	112	239	233	126		
Forreston.....	62	39	63	38		64	38	94 ¹ / ₂	94 ¹ / ₂	114		64	25	38	34	65	4	38		
Grand de Tour.....	46	27	55	13	15	42	39	87	42	27	94 ¹ / ₂	73	20	2	4	73	6	14		
Jefferson.....	121	95	128	82	3	125	87	183	191	225	37 ¹ / ₂	138	87	47	82	138	139	82		
Lincoln.....	166	84	166	84		166	84	247 ¹ / ₂	249	252		160	150	18	82	168	3	83		
Leaf River.....	116	17	120	16	2	120	18	180	180	45	9	120	31	91	8	124	9	16		
Lynnville.....	69	24	72	15	2	69	23	106 ¹ / ₂	99	42	34 ¹ / ₂	88	68	2	13	10	15	15		
Lafayette.....	167	22	167	21	1	165	24	246 ¹ / ₂	246 ¹ / ₂	69	3	168	162	11	13	169	7	20		
Marion.....	124	54	124	52	2	124	54	186	186	155	6	126	141	15	20	126	44	42		
Monroe.....	191	189	197	185	1	195	183	299	295 ¹ / ₂	537	10	197	33	190	157	201	51	185		
Mount Morris.....	90	139	89	139		90	139	148 ¹ / ₂	123	415 ¹ / ₂		55	93	18	119	91	32	138		
Maryland.....	92	19	93	16		93	17	137 ¹ / ₂	136	48	10	96	81	10	11	97	6	15		
Nashua.....	247	148	251	143		246	148	360	360	436	26	257	275	65	45	292	65	136		
Oregon.....	118	100	120	104	2	120	105	180 ¹ / ₂	180 ¹ / ₂	316	5	122	92	34	95	122	122	103		
Pine Creek.....	171	96	171	83	8	171	91	258 ¹ / ₂	258 ¹ / ₂	246	27	179	188	11	39	183	179	83		
Pine Rock.....	124	42	125	42	1	125	42	191 ¹ / ₂	185 ¹ / ₂	117	3	125	123	28	14	131	20	41		
Rockvale.....	133	3	133	32	3	133	33	199 ¹ / ₂	198	96	10 ¹ / ₂	136	119	19	26	136	25	33		
Scott.....	67	1	68	6	4	67	10	98	106 ¹ / ₂	16	14	67	58	11	9	73	72	6		
Taylor.....	118	7	118	46	31	118	77	174	160 ¹ / ₂	96	153	149	47	54	4	148	150	44		
White Rock.....																				
TOTAL.....	3717	3066	3827	1913	113	3807	2016	5888 ¹ / ₂	5477 ¹ / ₂	5579 ¹ / ₂	575 ¹ / ₂	3736	3019	1090	1420	290	4180	602	3363	1875
Majorities.....	1651		1914			1791														

* Republican. † Democrat. ‡ Independent. § Independent Republican candidate for clerk. Scattering votes, 50.

A TABULAR STATEMENT

SHOWING THE TOTALS OF PERSONAL AND REAL PROPERTY OF OGLE COUNTY,
FOR THE YEAR 1877.

Compiled from the Tax Duplicate of the County Clerk.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.	Number.	Average Value.	Assessed Value.
Horses of all ages.....	16,382	\$48 01	786,587
Cattle of all ages.....	40,584	14 61	592,851
Mules and Asses of all ages.....	309	55 53	17,160
Sheep of all ages.....	7,668	1 95	14,975
Hogs of all ages.....	64,487	3 59	255,158
Goats.....	20	2 00	40
Steam Engines, including Boilers.....	21	305 47	6,315
Fire or Burglar-Proof Safes.....	95	64 06	6,085
Billiard, Pigeon Hole, Bagatelle, or other similar Tables.....	26	77 11	2,005
Carriages and Wagons of whatsoever kind.....	6,388	32 46	207,382
Watches and Clocks.....	5,823	4 38	25,559
Sewing or Knitting Machines.....	2,865	17 66	50,614
Piano-Fortes.....	270	111 92	30,220
Melodeons and Organs.....	697	49 37	34,407
Patent Rights.....	4	58 75	235
Steamboats, etc.....	3	100 00	300
Merchandise on hand.....			345,504
Material and Manufactured Articles on hand.....			22,798
Manufacturers' Tools, Implements and Machinery.....			13,245
Agricultural Tools, Implements and Machinery.....			193,886
Gold and Silver Plate and Plated Ware.....			1,018
Diamonds and Jewelry.....			135
Moneys of Bank, Banker, Broker or Stock Jobber.....			23,910
Credits of Bank, Banker, Broker or Stock Jobber.....			99,149
Moneys of other than Bank, Banker, Broker or Stock Jobber.....			456,139
Credits of other than Bank, Banker, Broker or Stock Jobber.....			797,593
Bonds and Stocks.....			8,955
Shares of Capital Stock of Companies not of this State.....			2,500
Property of Corporations not before enumerated.....			1,400
Bridge Property.....			760
Property of Saloons and Eating Houses.....			248,155
Household or Office Furniture and Property.....			4,980
Investments in Real Estate and Improvements thereon.....			350,856
All other Personal Property required to be listed.....			156,400
TOTAL VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.....			2,727,383
LANDS,			
Improved Lands, in acres.....	41,538.77	27 58	11,357,512
Unimproved Lands, in acres.....	63,254.19	15 41	975,025
TOWN AND CITY LOTS.			
Improved Town and City Lots.....	5,663	256 45	1,452,146
Unimproved Town and City Lots.....	3,371	27 28	91,984
TOTAL VALUE OF ALL PROPERTY AS ASSESSED.....			18,633,943

EDUCATIONAL.

The first schools taught in Ogle County were private or subscription schools. Their accommodations, as may readily be supposed, were not good. Sometimes they were taught in small log houses, erected for the purpose. Stoves and such heating apparatus as are in use now were unknown. A mud and stick chimney in one end of the building, with earthen hearth, with a fire-place wide enough and deep enough to take in a four-foot back log, and smaller wood to match, served for warming purposes in Winter, and a kind of conservatory in Summer. For windows, part of a log was cut out in either side, and may be a few panes of eight-by-ten glass set in, or, just as likely as not, the aperture would be covered over with greased paper. Writing benches were made of wide planks or, may be, puncheons, resting on pins or arms driven into two-inch augur-holes, bored into the logs beneath the windows. Seats were made out of thick planks or puncheons. Flooring was made of the same kind of stuff. Every thing was rude and plain, but many of America's great men have gone out from just such school-houses to grapple with the world and make names for themselves, and names that come to be an honor to their country. Among these might be named Abraham Lincoln, America's martyred President, and one of the noblest men ever known to the world's history. In other cases, private rooms and parts of private houses were utilized as school-houses, but the furniture was just as plain.

But all these things are changed now. A log school-house in Illinois is a rarity. Their places are filled with handsome frame or brick structures. The rude furniture has also given way, and the old school books—the "Popular Reader," the "English Reader" (the best school reader ever known in American schools), and "Webster's Elementary Spelling Book"—are superseded by others of greater pretensions. The old spelling classes and spelling matches have followed the old school-houses, until they are remembered only in name. Of her school system Illinois can justly boast. It is a pride and a credit to the adopted home of the great men this great state has sent out as rulers and representative men—men like Lincoln, Douglas, Grant, Shields, Lovejoy, Yates, Washburne, Drummond, and hundreds of others whose names are as familiar abroad as they are in the histories of the counties and neighborhoods where once they lived. While the state has extended such fostering care to the interests of education, the several counties have been no less zealous and watchful in the management of this vital interest. And Ogle County forms no exception to the rule. The school-houses and their furnishings are in full keeping with the spirit of the law that provides for their maintenance and support. The teachers rank high among the other thousands of teachers in the state, and the several county superintendents, since the office of superintendent was made a part of the school system, have been chosen with especial reference to their fitness for the position.

For several years it has been the policy of the superintendents of Ogle County, to raise the standard of requirements for certificates, even above those required by law. When the law was changed so that the natural sciences and physiology were no longer required in second grade certificates, Ogle County still asked her teachers to do the work.

In the first grade work, twelve branches are required, and many of the questions are said to be as hard to pass as those used for state certificates.

The county maintains eight graded and four high schools—all of superior order and character.

The graduates of the high schools are required, in addition to the prescribed course of study, to show the county superintendent's first grade certificate before graduation.

Notwithstanding the high standard of requirement necessary to secure a certificate, teachers are always found in abundance. This is owing to the fact that Ogle County, for the last six years, has held an annual drill, lasting at least four weeks. From two to three hundred teachers attend these drills, and receive instructions from the best educators of the State.

Ogle County has always believed in the policy of paying her educational workers liberally and well. The Board of Supervisors pay the Superintendent a fair salary and the school principals in her larger towns are paid from \$1,000 to \$1,600 a year.

Of their educators and their schools, the people have just reason to be proud. Such scholars, teachers and superintendents as E. L. Wells, P. R. Walker, J. H. Freeman, M. C. Dougherty, John T. Ray, and others that might be named, all of whom maintain an enviable reputation, are not only an honor to the county, but to the state at large, and to their labors and fostering care is mainly attributable the proud position of the schools in 1878—a position not only claimed by the people of the county, but which has been awarded to them by the representative men of the nation.

In the educational department of the Centennial Exhibition the Ogle County schools bore a conspicuous part. When the State Teacher's Association met at Rock Island, December 28 and 29, 1875, and decided to be represented at America's Great Centennial Exhibition in 1876, the teachers present from Ogle County called a meeting and organized by calling P. R. Walker, of Rochelle, to the chair; Miss J. F. Hathaway was chosen secretary and Mr. J. H. Smith was elected treasurer. During the month of February, 1876, about \$200 was raised to defray the expenses of Ogle County's share of the exhibit—a larger amount than was assessed.

Under the efficient management of Superintendent E. L. Wells, assisted by the principal of the graded school, 24 volumes of examination work, averaging over 250 pages each, were prepared. Most of this work was done by the graded schools of Rochelle, Polo, Oregon, Forreston, Mt. Morris and Byron. In addition, three volumes were sent from the district schools of the county. Two from Rock River Seminary, and two containing teacher's examination work from the superintendent's office.

The exhibit compared well in quality and quantity with exhibits of the large city schools of the state, and far exceeded that of any county exhibit. As a result, the bronze medal and a diploma were awarded to Ogle County *alone*, over all other counties in the state. This work has since been returned and is now distributed in the several school libraries of the county. The bronze medal and diploma are (or ought to be) in the office of the county superintendent.

The medal bears this inscription: "Awarded to the Superintendent, teachers and Pupils of Ogle County for excellence of Teachers and Pupils' work."

John T. Ray, the present Superintendent of County Schools, was born, raised and educated (except while at college) in the county. He has grown

up with the school interests, and has either been a pupil, teacher or principal in the schools all his life. He graduated from the Northwestern University at Evanston, with the class of 1875, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He is probably the youngest superintendent of county schools ever elected in the State of Illinois. He is a son of Hugh Ray (or Rea), one of the earliest settlers of the county, and one of six children of that old pioneer, four of whom, besides John T.—Ephraim, W. E., Kate E. and Jennie E.—are either engaged in teaching or preparing for educational work.

John T. Ray, Ph. B., was elected to the office of County Superintendent in November, 1875, and assumed the duties of the position December 3, following. The following extracts, showing the condition of the schools, school fund, etc., are taken from the superintendent's last report :

Number of males under 21 years of age.....	7,431	
Number of females under 21 years of age.....	6,902	
Total.....		14,333
Number of males between 6 and 21 years.....	5,133	
Number of females between 6 and 21 years.....	4,783	
Total.....		9,916
Number of school districts.....		179
Number having school five months or more.....		176
Average number of months school sustained.....		7 ⁵⁷ / ₁₀₀
Number of male pupils enrolled.....	3,974	
Number of female pupils enrolled.....	3,721	
Total.....		7,715
Number of male teachers enrolled.....	154	
Number of female teachers enrolled.....	207	
Total teachers enrolled.....		361
Grand total number days' attendance, 830,526; being equal in school time (<i>i. e.</i> nine months of four weeks each, and five days to a week) to 4,611 years and 5 months.		
Highest monthly wages paid any male teacher.....		\$177 77
Highest monthly wages paid any female teacher.....		100 00
Lowest monthly wages paid any male teacher.....		20 00
Lowest monthly wages paid any female teacher.....		18 00
Average monthly wages paid male teachers.....		43 16
Average monthly wages paid female teachers.....		31 57
Value of school libraries.....		1,992 00
Total receipts during the year.....		130,937 05
Total expenditures during the year.....		106,139 86
Balance in hands of Treasurers.....		24,890 80
Estimated value of school property.....		236,007 00
Estimated value of apparatus.....		3,402 00
Principal of township fund.....		71,276 01
Number of different places where examinations were held....		15
Whole number of examinations held.....		60
Whole number of male applicants examined for first grade certificates.....		70
Whole number of male applicants examined for second grade certificates.....		155
Whole number of female applicants examined for first grade certificates.....		65
Whole number of female applicants during the year for second grade certificates.....		240
Total number examined for first grade certificates.....		135

Total number of second grade certificates issued 'during the year.....		303
Number of male applicants rejected.....	92	
Number of female applicants rejected.....	114	
Total number rejected.....		206

ROCK RIVER SEMINARY, MOUNT MORRIS.

In 1838, Mr. A. Quinby Allen came from Maryland, with the Maryland colonists, having been engaged by 'Squire Samuel M. Hitt and Nathaniel Swingley to accompany them, as a school teacher, to their new settlement in the far West. He opened the first school in the vicinity of the present town of Mount Morris, in a log school house located in the grove about eighty rods, a little south of west of the present residence of Prof. D. J. Pinckney. His pupils, the children of the first settlers, numbered twenty-six. A more extended sketch of this school will be found in the history of Mount Morris. The settlement made here was generally known as the "Maryland Colony," sometimes called the "Pine Creek Settlement." The colonists were determined to make ample provisions for educating their children. In September of the same year (1838), Rev. Thomas S. Hitt and his family removed to the Pine Creek Settlement, from Ohio; and soon afterward, after consultation, it was deemed advisable that he should attend the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then in session at Jacksonville, for the purpose of inducing that body to take the "Pine Creek Grammar School" under its special charge, with a view to the development of an institution of learning of higher character in this locality.

Mr. Hitt laid the matter before the Conference, of which Rev. John Clark was Presiding Elder, and urged that body to become directly interested in the little school then just established by the Maryland colonists.

The Conference, however, while deeply interested in the cause of education, was inclined to consider such action of doubtful propriety; but, after mature deliberation, appointed a committee to select a suitable location in Northern Illinois for a seminary. That committee was composed of Rev. John Clark, Rev. Leander S. Walker, Rev. Thomas S. Hitt, Rev. P. R. Borien and Rev. ———, who were to receive propositions from various places desiring the seminary, and willing to contribute to its foundation and support. Propositions were received from Joliet, Chicago, Roscoe, Kishwaukee and the Maryland Colony. Roscoe and Kishwaukee, then prosperous cities, now nearly forgotten, were, with the Maryland Colony, the principal competitors.

When Mr. Hitt returned with this proposition, a few large-hearted, far-seeing and public spirited settlers living in the vicinity—Hon. Samuel M. Hitt, Hon. John Wallace, Rev. Thomas S. Hitt, Capt. Nathaniel Swingley, Mr. Martin Reynolds, C. B. Artz, Esq.; David Warden, and two or three others—determined to secure the location for "Maryland Colony." Numerous consultations were held, a general line of action agreed upon, and each pledged a liberal contribution—so liberal that when the fact that they had hardly had time since their arrival to secure comfortable dwellings for their families, their enthusiasm appears indeed astonishing. Eight thousand dollars and 480 acres of land were pledged, a heavy burden to be boldly assumed on behalf of the rising and future generations by a little handful of men in a new country, where money was scarce and laborers few.



John T. Ray

CO. SUPT. SCHOOLS

In the Spring of 1839, the committee visited all the locations from which propositions had been received, closing their tour with the Maryland Colony, where they arrived about the 1st of May. May 3d, 1839, the members visited Mr. Allen's school and after witnessing the exercises, requested the school to retire that they might have the room for consultation. It is needless to add that the teacher and pupils did not go far, but gathered in groups around the building where they could hear the discussions within. Several of the citizens, in their anxiety for the result, also lingered near. The discussions were animated. Some of the members favored Kishwaukee, others Roscoe, and the session was protracted far into the night. But at last the Chairman threw his influence in favor of the "Maryland Colony," and this settled the question. The anxious listeners outside gave vent to their feelings by throwing up their hats and making the "welkin ring" with their joyous hurrahs.

The next day, May 4, 1839, the committee proceeded to select a site for the future seminary, which was destined to exercise such an important influence in Northern Illinois, and "drove the stake" on the summit into which the grandly rolling prairie crested, where the committee had a commanding view of a large extent of country of almost marvelous beauty, dotted on every side with near approaching groves, where the "old seminary building" now stands.

No time was lost. The energetic founders of the Institute held a meeting at once, and selected a building committee consisting of Messrs. S. M. Hitt, N. Swingley and C. B. Artz. This committee received plans and proposals from James B. McCoy and Mr. Elias Etnyre. That of Mr. McCoy was accepted, and the contract was awarded to him for \$18,000.

Work was commenced at once and pushed with such energy, that arrangement was made to lay the corner stone on the 4th day of July following, with appropriate ceremonies. Efforts were made to secure an address from some distinguished speaker from abroad, and invitations were extended to Rev. John Clark, who had rendered the building committee efficient aid; to Rev. P. R. Borien, of Chicago, and to Judge Thomas Ford, but unfortunately neither of them could be present.

On the day appointed, the basement walls were partly laid, and at the southwest angle the walls had been raised sufficiently high to support the corner stone. The people collected from far and near, for it was an occasion of intense interest to them. It was estimated that there were over five hundred people present, which was an immense throng for such a thinly populated—almost unsettled—country. For to the pupils of that little pioneer "grammar" school it was a glorious gala day, and "dress parade" is no adequate appellation to designate their appearance, marshaled in double file, in front of that old log school house, with their teacher at their head and provided with a banner, bearing upon one side the words "United we Stand, Divided we Fall," and upon the other, "Science and Virtue," the wild delight of their young hearts leaping forth from their sparkling eyes, and speaking through their very feet that kept willing time to the music of the hour, as they marched with proud and elastic step to the beautiful spot where the corner stone of a magnificent temple of instruction for their benefit was to be laid.

In the receptacle prepared for the purpose were deposited copies of all the Methodist papers and periodicals of the day, a sample of the silver coin of the United States, a full history of the enterprise to that date, with the names of the building committee, enclosed in a glass bottle and hermetically sealed, etc.

In testimony that more than Methodists were heartily engaged in this noble work, the interesting fact is noted that when these memorial articles were being

deposited, a Baptist lady, Mrs. Dixon (wife of John Dixon the old pioneer of this portion of our great commonwealth, who recently died, as full of honors as of years), stepped forward and asked permission to deposit with the other papers a copy of a Baptist publication, which was cordially granted.

The corner stone was laid and the oration pronounced by Rev. Thomas S. Hitt.

The half dozen families then residing within a radius of five or six miles had spread tables on the grounds east of the building, bountifully supplied, and here, at the close of the services, they fed the multitude.

The occasion marked a new era in the history of the pioneer settlement of the Northwest, and the day was long to be remembered.

The following copy of a letter, written by Rev. Mr. Borien to Rev. T. S. Hitt, soon after this occasion, indicates the interest that was felt in this, for that day, great undertaking. For his efforts and labor in its behalf he had received a donation of eighty acres of land, to which he refers :

CHICAGO, July 9, 1839.

BRO. H. : I know you were all disappointed on the "Fourth." Clark, I presume, was not there to address the people, and your letter requesting me to prepare and speak on that occasion, did not come to hand until the evening of the 3d of July, and I was then preparing to speak the next day in our city. You have no idea how I regret the way matters have turned out. I had engaged my services for the "Fourth" long before, *even* before I heard of your intention of laying the foundation on the "Fourth." I would have given much to have been present ; first, because I never witnessed the like ; second, because I want to watch closely the progress of the "Institution," through every stage of its being, until it takes its stand among the first institutions of the country. I hope, however, that the day passed off in a manner better than was expected. I thank you and your two brothers, Capt. Swingley, and all concerned, ten thousand times for my land. * * * You must pardon this scrip, for I am sick with a cold.

P. R. BORIEN.

During the Summer and Fall of 1839, a portion of the prairie around the building in process of erection was surveyed and platted by D. Fletcher Hill, and the embryo town was named Mt. Morris. The *Rock River Register*, in 1842, stated that the town was named in honor of Bishop Robert Morris, and this is the prevailing impression among the present survivors of that day. Professor Pinckney states, on the authority of Horace Miller, Esq., of Kishwaukee, that he, Miller, gave this town its name in honor of Mount Morris, Genesee County, New York, his former residence. Mr. Miller was a prominent and influential member of the Methodist Church at Kishwaukee, who had been active in his efforts to secure the location of the Seminary at that point. He had failed, but he was still deeply interested in the enterprise ; was one of the first trustees of the institution, and, under the circumstances, it is very natural to suppose that he might have been permitted the honor of naming the town where it was located. It seems probable that both may be correct. Judge Miller, having suggested the name of his old town, the Methodist Elders at once adopted it, because it was in honor of Bishop Morris as well.

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees of which record now exists occurred November 18, 1839. Present, Rev. John Clark, Rev. B. Weed, Rev. Thomas S. Hitt, John Wallace, Horace Miller, C. B. Artz, Dr. J. J. Beatty, Capt. N. Swingley and S. M. Bowman. Rev. John Clark was elected President, Rev. B. Weed, Vice President, Samuel M. Hitt, Treasurer, and S. M. Bowman, Secretary.

Grant Goodrich, George D. H. Wilcoxon and James Johnson were elected members of the Board.

The salary of the agent was fixed at \$500 per annum, and contingent expenses.

At this meeting, Rev. Thomas S. Hitt, who had been appointed agent of the institution, and who was its agent for a long time afterward, and to whom was largely entrusted the management of its affairs, reported the amount of contributions that had been pledged, and was authorized to raise money upon the sale of scholarships—for one year, \$25; for two years, \$50; for four years, \$100; perpetual, \$500. In conjunction with the Building Committee, he was authorized to negotiate a loan of \$4,000, and clothed with power to call future meetings of the Trustees. In an historical sketch of this institution, written a few years ago by Robert R. Hitt, Esq., it is remarked, "The facility with which this institution glided into debt was a marked characteristic in its history." It simply followed the universal custom of running in debt which has been a great drawback upon the prosperity of the American people and American institutions.

At this November meeting, it was resolved to apply to the next Legislature for an act of incorporation, and a committee, consisting of Rev. John Clark, Hon. Thomas Ford and C. B. Artz, was appointed to draft a charter to be submitted to the General Assembly of Illinois.

Another committee, consisting of Revs. John Clark, B. Weed, Thomas S. Hitt, James J. Beatty and Horace Miller, was appointed to employ a Principal and teachers.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees was held in Oregon City, January 27, 1840, at which John Clark, Thomas S. Hitt, C. B. Artz, N. Swingley, M. Reynolds, John Wallace, Thomas Ford and Horace Miller were present. At this meeting, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a circular be drafted and addressed to the several Presiding Elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the northern part of Illinois, and the Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, setting forth the present condition and ultimate design of the Rock River Seminary, and earnestly requesting them to use their influence with the several traveling and local preachers and others in their respective districts to take up, as soon as practicable, collections in small sums from all individuals who may be willing to contribute to the erection of said Seminary.

Hon. Thomas Ford and Rev. Thomas S. Hitt were appointed to draft the circular.

The Agent reported that he had "obtained a loan of John Sanburn of four hundred dollars, to be returned 1st April, A. D. 1840, in Land Office money"—gold.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Board, April 20, 1840, at Mt. Morris, the Agent was authorized to endorse the notes of J. B. McCoy (contractor), for \$2,500, payable September 1, 1840, this amount to be a part of the loan of \$4,000, and the Board were to be responsible for the endorsement. He subsequently reported that he had endorsed only \$60 of Mr. McCoy's paper. In anticipation of the opening of the school, it was ordered that the price of board for students under 15 years of age should be \$1.50 per week; over that age, \$1.75. The prices of tuition were also established, and it was agreed that John Wallace should act as Steward of the Seminary.

The efforts to raise money were energetically continued through the Winter of 1839-40, with considerable success, and the originators of this bold scheme to establish a seminary in the wilderness began to feel confident of success.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board, May 30, 1840, the committee reported the engagement of Prof. Joseph N. Waggoner, of the Genesee (N. Y.) Wesleyan Seminary, and an arrangement was made with him to allow him \$30 for his traveling expenses to this county, and \$20 per month for his services as teacher, for three months, from June 1st.

A survey of the seminary ground was ordered, and Rev. John Clark, S. M. Hitt, N. Swingley, G. D. H. Wilcoxon, John Wallace, M. Reynolds and S. M. Bowman were appointed an "attending committee," to instruct the surveyor.

At this meeting, Rev. Alexander Irvine, an earnest and active Methodist preacher, was appointed to visit Chicago, to solicit donations. At a subsequent meeting, Mr. Irvine reported that he had obtained subscriptions amounting to \$186.75, including a stove from Mr. J. K. Botsford, of Chicago: whereupon the Board voted that Mr. Irvine should have the stove and his stage fare, \$35, as compensation for his services and expenses. Traveling by stage was expensive in those days.

The seminary building was not ready for occupation on the 1st of June, and Mr. Waggoner taught school during the Summer in the log school house, near Prof. Pinckney's present residence, where Mr. Allen had first wielded the birch.

July 3, 1840, the agent reported that Mr. McCoy (contractor) had been paid \$4,190.

Mr. S. M. Bowman, Secretary of the Board, then a merchant at Dixon, since of San Francisco and New York, was appointed to write the history of the Seminary, for publication. Mr. Bowman was subsequently the author of a volume of European travels, but his history of the Seminary was never presented to the public.

The annual session of the Rockford Conference was appointed at Mount Morris, in the Fall of 1840. It was expected that the Seminary building would be so far completed that the meeting could be accommodated beneath its roof. But in this the people were disappointed; the plastering was not done, and they held a camp meeting in the grove, about two miles northwest of the unfinished edifice.

At the session of the Rock River Conference, at Mount Morris, September 2, 1840, the following Board of Trustees for Rock River Seminary was appointed, viz.: John Clark, Samuel M. Hitt, John H. Rountree, J. B. Crist, Anthony Pitzer, Nathaniel Swingley, Leander S. Walker, James Mitchell, John Sinclair, C. Burr Artz, Thomas Ford, Bartholomew Weed, Thomas S. Hitt and James J. Beatty, and on the evening of the same day the new Board organized by the choice of John Clark, President, and Thomas S. Hitt, Secretary.

Judge Ford and Elder Clark were requested to draft and procure the passage of a charter at the next session of the Legislature.

October 2, 1840, Rev. John Sharp was appointed Steward; T. S. Hitt, John Wallace, Anthony Pitzer and John Sharp were appointed Executive Committee. Thomas S. Hitt was appointed to make a final settlement with Mr. McCoy. Mr. Waggoner's wages were continued as first agreed upon until the commencement of the first term, when his salary was to be fixed at \$300 a year.

October 28, 1840, the Board resolved, "with the permission of J. B. McCoy, to take possession of the Seminary edifice as tenants during one session, to close in April next."

The first term of the Rock River Seminary commenced on the first Friday in November, 1840, and continued twenty-two weeks, with a goodly number of students when the fact is remembered that the country was very sparsely settled. The first Board of Visitors consisted of Rev. John Clark, of Mount Morris; Rev. John T. Mitchell and Rev. Hooper Crews, of Chicago; Rev. S. H. Stocking, of Rockford, and Rev. B. Weed, of Plattville, W. T. Board of Instruction—Prof. Joseph N. Waggoner, Principal and Professor of Languages; Rev.

Lyman Catlin, Professor of Mathematics, and Miss Cornelia N. Russell, Preceptress.

The second term commenced the first Friday in May, 1841, with the same Board of Instruction and a primary department in charge of Mrs. Fanny Russell. This was the town school, under the charge of the Seminary, and of course increased the number of students. The primary department was discontinued in 1843.

December 29, 1840, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That lots be donated to applicants applying until the 1st of June next, who shall build a house of stone, brick or frame not less than 16 by 24 feet, 1½ stories high, to be fit for occupancy by the 1st of January, 1842, or sooner.

Resolved, That all lots in the town of Mount Morris be deeded with the proviso that houses of ill fame, gambling and retailing of ardent spirits be prohibited.

January 3, 1841, the Seminary was formally dedicated, the address on the interesting occasion being delivered by Samuel N. Samples, Esq., a lawyer, of Oregon.

January 4, 1841, J. Clark, T. S. Hitt and N. Swingley were appointed to finish the "surveying and platting of Mount Morris," and the following action was taken:

Whereas, D. F. Hitt, Esq., proposed to the agent to do all the necessary work in surveying on the Seminary lands, such as laying off the town of Mount Morris, the Botanical Gardens* and the grave yard, and give a level, compass, chain and necessary fixtures for fitting out an engineering and surveying department in the institute, in consideration of a certificate of perpetual scholarship. The above proposition laid before the Trustees was accepted, the instruments received, the certificate given and a part of the work accomplished.

Rev. Luke Hitchcock was appointed as an additional special agent to assist Mr. Hitt, whose health had become impaired.

By act of the General Assembly of Illinois, approved February 18, 1841, the Rock River Seminary was incorporated. The incorporators named in the act were John Clark, Leander S. Walker, Thomas S. Hitt, Jacob B. Crist, C. Burr Artz, Samuel M. Hitt, John Wallace, Nathaniel Swingley, Anthony Pitzer and James J. Beatty. The number of Trustees was not to exceed twelve, exclusive of the Principal, or presiding officer of the Seminary, who was made, *ex officio*, a member of the Board.

At a special meeting of the corporation, April 29, 1841, the charter was unanimously accepted: and on the 6th of May, J. Clark was elected Chairman; T. S. Hitt, Secretary, and A. Pitzer, Treasurer.

April 14, 1841, Mrs. Fanny Russell was employed to take charge of the primary department at two dollars per week and board.

At the close of the first school year, October 7, 1841, the order of exercises was as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

1. Music.
2. Prayer.
3. Music.
4. Stability of our Republic. John B. Cheney, Boonsboro, Md.
5. Man a Social Being. Henry Madden, Belmont, W. T.
6. Freedom. Jesse S. Pitzer, Ottawa.
7. Music.
8. Beauties of Nature. James D. Turner, Freeport.
9. Intellectual Culture. Ephraim Ingals, Palestine Grove.
10. Music.
11. Formation of Character. Elias M. Hammond, Sycamore.
12. The Art of Printing. Samuel M. Fellows, Dixon.
13. Independence. Benjamin G. Stephens, Apple River.
14. Music.

*The Botanical Gardens included a large area south of the town, between it and the "grave yard."

15. True Greatness. Charles Dement, Dixon.
16. A Superintending Providence Manifest in the Affairs of Nature. Geo. A. Ingals, Palestine Grove.
17. Music.
18. Benediction.

LADIES.

1. Prayer.
2. All is not Gold that Glitters. Miss Susan V. West.
3. Attachments to Early Habits. Miss Elizabeth O. Clement.
4. Advantages of History. Miss Helen M. Judson.
5. Advantage of Strict Adherence to Truth. Miss Emily Young.
6. Perseverance Accomplishes Everything. Miss Amanda Wheeler.
7. Contemplation. Almira M. Robertson.
8. Benediction.

Mr. Catlin, who remained in the institution several years, was a good teacher. Miss Cornelia N. Russell was an accomplished teacher, and a lady whose sweetness of character and skill as a teacher will never be forgotten by the hundreds of students who attended during her term of service. Professor Waggoner proved himself to be an able and faithful instructor. He is now, and has been for many years, a prosperous bookseller at Galena. The following extract from a historical sketch, contained in the catalogue of the Institution for 1874, will not be out of place in this connection :

The country was then very sparsely settled—a wide region of far-sweeping prairies, with winding strips of woodland following the course of the streams—the few people scattered here and there were mostly persons with narrow means, working diligently to open farms, living in small, inconvenient, temporary houses, with the pressure of necessity—clothing, food, the improvement of the land, their stock and crops—to divert their attention from the future value of education to their sons and daughters. They generally possessed more individual energy and force of character than is found in the average citizen nowadays, and responded readily to the appeals of the agents of the Seminary and the enthusiastic Methodist circuit riders, who entered upon this cause as heartily as they do upon every other good thing. The students who came were, many of them, crude and awkward beginners; a few were advanced by previous advantages in the East, but they were generally of good families, and their education in the school was preceded and supplemented by home and social education, rendering it ten-fold more valuable. They grew up with the spirit of the period upon them, the energy characteristic of a new country, and, as a result, there is a surprising proportion of those whose names occur as students in the catalogues of those days who have risen to distinction as clergymen, lawyers, merchants, politicians, editors, influential and substantial citizens, or accomplished, useful and honored women. Among those who appeared in the first catalogues were Dr. Augustus H. Ankeny, now a leading and wealthy citizen of Clinton, Iowa; T. C. Ankeny, Esq., of Viroqua, editor of the Wisconsin *Independent*; Rev. Jno. Emery Clark, a well known Methodist educator; John B. Cheney, Esq., afterward a brilliant lawyer; Albert Deere, the manufacturer of the Deere plow, at Moline; Prof. S. M. Fellows, long a teacher here, a man of great worth and thorough scholarship; Richard N. Hamilton, Esq., of Chicago; James C. T. Phelps, Esq., William J. Mix, Esq., of Oregon; Rev. Wm. R. Irvine, Hon. James D. Turner, Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, afterward a prominent lawyer, a soldier of distinction in the Mexican war, and in the late war rising to the rank of a General officer, fell gallantly fighting at Shiloh; Gen. M. R. M. Wallace, brother of the preceding, now at Chicago and Judge of the Cook County Court; Capt. John F. Wallace, another brother, who served in the army and died at Galveston, Texas. Among the ladies, Margaret C. Hitt, now wife of Hon. D. J. Pinckney; Helen M. Judson, now wife of Gov. Jno. L. Beveridge; Elizabeth Reynolds, now wife of Hon. L. P. Sanger. Scores of others, equally well known and honored, might be mentioned from the 156 names in the first catalogue.

In addition to the above, may be mentioned the name of the author of the above sketch, Hon. Robert R. Hitt, now (1878) Secretary of Legation at Paris, France; John W. Hitt, Esq., the present faithful Supervisor of the town of Mount Morris; Robert S. Hitt, Esq., of Chicago; Dr. Benjamin G. Stephens, of Mount Morris; Almira M. Robertson (now Mrs. A. M. Bacon, of Oregon); Ann E. Swingley (now Mrs. J. C. T. Phelps, of Oregon); John Hitt, Esq., now and for several years past Deputy Collector of Customs at Chicago; James Martin, afterward a professor in the institution and now Principal of a seminary near Sacramento, Cal.

March 16, 1841, L. S. Walker, J. Sharp, John Wallace and Thomas S. Hitt were appointed a committee to manage "the Teaching Department for the present term."

April 8, 1842, Rev. Daniel J. Pinckney, A. B., was elected Principal of the Seminary. He was, when elected, a professor in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary (N. Y.) Prof. Pinckney arrived at Chicago on the 5th of August, 1842, where the Rock River Conference was in session, and at Mount Morris the Saturday night following. The next day, Sabbath, he addressed the people. Upon his arrival, he found the institution heavily burdened with debt (over \$16,000), the building unfinished, and only sixteen students in attendance. From that time until the commencement of the Fall and Winter term in November, he traveled extensively and lectured in the principal towns of Southern Illinois and Wisconsin in the interest of the institution and for securing students. The Fall term opened with one hundred and fifty students, and from that time onward it was successful in its literary and scientific departments, but, for reasons already shown, was much embarrassed financially; there seems to have been no lack of students, the great difficulty being the want of sufficient accommodations for those who desired to attend. During his administration, a large number of young men received their education at this institution, remaining several years after they entered, until they graduated. Of these, many subsequently occupied and some of them still occupy prominent positions in State and nation; among whom were Gen. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War under President Grant; Gov. John L. Beveridge; Gov. Shelby M. Cullom; Hon. G. L. Fort, now Member of Congress; Hon. James L. Beveridge, ex-Governor of State; Hon. Henry L. Magoon, Member of Congress for the Darlington District, Wis.; Rev. Dr. Fowler, now Editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, New York; Daniel H. Wheeler, afterward professor at Cornell College and in the Northwestern University at Evanston, now Editor of the *Methodist*, New York; Hon. Moses Hallett, now United States Judge in Colorado; John V. Farwell, Esq., now a prominent merchant in Chicago, and many others who since attained distinction in the ministry, as educators, and in other walks of life.

In March, 1845, in consequence of ill health, Prof. Pinckney left the institution, temporarily, in charge of Prof. S. R. Thorpe, his able and efficient assistant, for the remainder of the term. At the end of that term, Prof. Pinckney and P. Judson, Secretary of the Board, were appointed to secure the services of Dr. J. C. Finley, formerly of McKendree College, who became Principal and remained in charge about a year, when Prof. Pinckney again resumed his position.

In 1847, Prof. Pinckney was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and, during his absence, left Prof. Fellows in charge of the Seminary.

August 21, 1847, Rev. Carmi C. Olds was elected Principal of the Seminary, who continued until March 6, 1850, when he tendered his resignation, and Prof. S. M. Fellows was elected Acting Principal for the then present term. May 7, 1850, Prof. Pinckney, J. J. Beatty and E. Wood were appointed a committee to make arrangements in regard to the formation of a new faculty.

June 26, 1850, Prof. D. J. Pinckney was again elected Principal; but as he could not take full charge of the Seminary until the commencement of the Winter term of 1850-1, on the 29th of July, Prof. S. M. Fellows was appointed Acting Principal for the Fall term of 1850.

The old Seminary building was no longer large enough to accommodate the large number of students who flocked to this institution, which had become the

leading literary institution of Northern Illinois, and it was necessary to enlarge it or erect a new one. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, September 9, 1850, action was taken, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That we advertise in the Mount Morris *Gazette* to receive proposals for stone and brick work, and other materials, for the walls of a new Seminary building, forty by one hundred and twenty feet, four stories high, until the 1st of October, 1850.

Prof. D. J. Pinckney, E. Wood and A. C. Marsten were appointed a committee to make a plan of the building.

At the meeting of the Trustees, Nov. 11, 1850, resolutions of respect and sympathy were adopted on the death of John Wallace, who had been connected with the Seminary from its first organization. At the same session, Daniel J. Pinckney, F. B. Brayton and Enoch Wood were appointed a Building Committee, who were instructed to make a plan and advertise for the erection of the new building. This new building was located, by vote of the Trustees, December 23, 1850, "thirty-six feet south" of the old structure.

May 12, 1851, the Executive Committee were authorized to close a contract with Jacob Myers for the erection of the walls of the new Seminary building, and work was commenced soon afterward.

June 7, 1851, the scholarship system was adopted for the purpose of endowing the Rock River Seminary. The scholarships were to be made perpetual, and sold for \$60. Messrs. Pinckney, Crews and Wood were appointed a committee to draft a plan for issuing them, and make the necessary preparations for doing so.

March 1, 1852, it was ordered that the "Botanical Garden, containing thirteen and a half acres, be surveyed, divided into forty-eight lots, and recorded as an addition to the town of "Mount Morris."

December 30, 1852, the Trustees resolved to apply to the Legislature for an act of incorporation as an University: appointed Messrs. Pinckney, Fellows and Little to draft a charter, and requested Mr. Pinckney to go to Springfield in the interest of the movement, which he did, and secured the passage of an amendment conferring University privileges upon the institution.

In January, 1853, Mr. Pinckney resigned as Principal, and Prof. George L. Little was elected. He was succeeded by Prof. Spencer S. Matteson, at the commencement of the Fall term, who died in November, 1853; and Prof. Pinckney again assumed active control of the school.

The records of the Board of Trustees thus far do not indicate the progress of the new building, but it had been progressing, for on the 28th of June, 1854, it was estimated that \$6,000 would be sufficient to complete it, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we raise twelve thousand dollars on well secured pledges, to be appropriated to the payment of the debts of the R. R. Seminary, and to the finishing and furnishing of the new building. Provided the said sum of twelve thousand dollars shall be thus pledged and secured by the 20th day of September next.

In June, 1855, Prof. Pinckney resigned, and his active connection with the Institution ceased. For more than thirteen years he had devoted his time, energies and money to advance the prosperity and usefulness of the Rock River Seminary, and had been its Principal most of the time during that period.

It must be remembered, in reviewing the progress of this institution, that its pupils were gathered from a very wide extent of territory. There are probably more young men and women now in one-half of Ogle County who desire and need the advantages of such an institution, than there were then in all Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, and Rock River Seminary at Mt. Morris was the only institution of the kind then in existence in all this great territory. For

this reason, if for no other, the Seminary exerted a more commanding influence in all this region than is now exerted by it or any other institution of similar character. It had a broader field. It is not strange, therefore, that during Prof. Pinckney's long and successful administration, it exerted a powerful influence in moulding the destinies of this, the comparatively unknown Northwest, which will continue to be felt through all coming generations. It is to be mentioned he never expelled a student from the Institute, and he enjoyed to a remarkable degree the respect, confidence and affection of his pupils, and the esteem of his associates. Although he was no longer connected with the Seminary as its Principal, he remained a member of the Board of Trustees until 1858.

Prof. Pinckney was succeeded as Principal by Prof. W. T. Harlow, who was elected in June, 1855, and soon after, the school was opened in the new building.

A loan of \$12,000 was obtained of the Northwestern University, secured by the Seminary property, and a sufficient amount of notes on other property to "pay the Allen mortgage." This loan was payable in five years.

January 26, 1857, the Executive Committee were requested to finish the new building during the next ensuing vacation. The same committee was authorized to settle with D. A. Potter for work done and materials furnished on his contract made with the Trustees, August 8, 1855, "as they may deem just and proper."

The following entry appears on the records of the Trustees, June, 1858:

WHEREAS, Prof. D. J. Pinckney is unwilling to be re-elected as Trustee of Rock River Seminary; therefore,

Resolved, By the Board of Trustees and Conference Visiting Committee, met in joint session, June 25, 1858, that we hereby tender to Prof. D. J. Pinckney this expression of our high regard and appreciation of him in all his former relations to us, and services rendered to us. Also, as a man of superior talents and scholarship, and as a most able educator. And we most sincerely regret the necessity that has led to his official separation from us; and we shall ever after be more than pleased to hail him as a brother in all the relations of life.

June 25, 1858, an arrangement was made with Profs. Harlow and Pope to take the educational and boarding departments on their own responsibility, employing and paying their assistants, they to return the buildings at the end of the year, in good condition.

June 23, 1859, the Executive Committee were authorized to "confer and negotiate with any stock company that may be formed, for the purpose of purchasing and running the Seminary as a stock concern."

On the same day, the contract with Messrs. Harlow and Pope was renewed for another year.

June 27, 1860, W. T. Harlow, H. L. Martin and F. G. Petrie were appointed to prepare and report suitable resolutions on the death of Samuel M. Hitt, Esq., a Trustee of the Seminary. The next day they reported the following:

Resolved, That we take unqualified pleasure in expressing thus our testimony of respect and affection to the memory of the deceased, viz: that he was safe and efficient in counsel, courteous in bearing, generous and prompt in sharing the pecuniary burdens which the Board has, from time to time, been called upon to bear.

Resolved, That while we remember with pleasure the associations of the past, we feel deeply and mournfully the loss we have sustained in his death.

June 28, 1860, the Board resolved to "let Profs. W. F. Harlow and W. S. Pope have the institution on the same terms for the coming year as they have had it in the past."

June 28, 1865, Prof. Harlow resigned as Principal, and Profs. John Williamson and O. F. Matteson were elected Associate Principals.

October, 1867, Rev. J. M. Caldwell was elected Principal for one year, and he was re-elected in 1868, upon condition that he employ and pay his associates.

June 25, 1868, a communication was received from the Trustees of the Northwestern University, stating that they had resolved to "release all claims against the Rock River Seminary."

June 23, 1869, the entire Faculty having resigned, Prof. Brush, of "Upper Iowa University," was elected Principal. "he to select his own assistants," but did not accept the position, and on the 22d of July, Rev. R. H. Wilkinson was elected, who served until June, 1870, when he resigned; and on the 28th of September following, a contract was made with Rev. S. H. Adams to "run the Seminary according to the provisions of the charter, and to have all the revenues from the same," until said revenue reaches the sum of \$4,000, with elaborate provisions for the disposition of any surplus that might accrue in excess of that amount.

June 21, 1871, John Williamson and Sarah H. Stevenson were requested to assume control of the institution, but it does not appear that they complied. The school was suspended and no further meetings of the Board are recorded until May 7, 1873, when the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to make, in connection with R. R. Hitt, such arrangements with Wm. Harrison or some other person or parties, as will "secure the opening of the school and running the same, without incurring expense or liability to the Trustees."

At this meeting there were present F. G. Petrie, President; M. T. Ellingwood, H. J. Farwell, W. H. Atchison, A. Newcomer and F. B. Brayton.

September 16, 1873, the Executive Committee reported that "they, together with R. R. Hitt, had secured the services of N. C. Dougherty, as Principal, together with a full and competent faculty, under whose management the school had been opened with the most satisfactory results," and recommended that they be elected and confirmed.

Accordingly Prof. N. C. Dougherty was elected Principal; R. Arthur Edwards, Professor of Latin and Greek; Miss Lottie M. Smith, Preceptress; Miss Maria Hitt, Teacher of Music.

Prof. Dougherty was requested to write a brief history of the Seminary, and a sketch appeared in his first catalogue in 1874.

Since that time the Institution has been under the charge and control of Prof. Dougherty, who has managed its affairs with skill and ability, and it is now (1878) in a prosperous condition.

The present Board of Trustees are Hon. F. G. Petrie, President; Frederick B. Brayton, Esq., Secretary; Hon. Robert R. Hitt, N. C. Dougherty, A. M. (ex officio), Andrew Newcomer, Esq., Rev. Richard Edwards, Rev. W. H. Tibbals, Rev. W. A. Burns, Gen. B. F. Sheets, Capt. John W. Hitt, Hon. Chas. Newcomer, Hon. Isaac Rice and Jackson Farwell.

Faculty.—Newton C. Dougherty, A. M., Principal; Richard A. Edwards, A. B., Instructor in Latin and Gecek; John H. Parr, Instructor in Natural Science and Mathematics; Florence Farnsworth, Instructor in Reading and Grammar; Edward L. Wells, Instructor in the Science and Art of Teaching; Florence Brayton, Instructor in Instrumental Music; Lillian D. Brayton, Instructor in Penciling and Painting.

In closing this brief history of this important institution, it is proper to record the names of some of the principal teachers employed during its long and useful existence. Among the Professors and Teachers may be mentioned

Lyman Catlin, Joseph C. Parks, William H. L. Wallace, Samuel M. Fellows, James N. Martin, George L. Little, David A. Wheeler, W. S. Pope, Joseph Hale, S. C. Caldwell, F. A. McNeill, Silas Searle, J. N. Banks, Jabez Brooks.

Preceptresses.—Cornelia N. Russell, Ruth R. Carr, Electa V. Mitchell, Almira M. Robertson, Eunice A. Hurd, Rosalie D. Blanchard, Sarah A. Steele, Mary E. Hoverland, Harriet Fowler, Carrie E. Mumford, Clarinda Olin, Mrs. M. C. Catlin.

In connection with the Seminary several literary societies have been maintained among the students. In 1843, there were three societies for the improvement of the students in composition and extemporaneous speaking, one of which had a small library. Periodicals were issued weekly by them, as also by the young ladies. In 1850, there were several of these societies. There were three manuscript papers issued by them, each of which was issued semi-monthly. The year previous, in 1849, there were four of these papers. The principal of these societies were the "Amphictyon," organized by Prof. Pinekney during his first term in 1842, and the "Philorhotorian," organized, probably, about 1848.

OLD SETTLERS.

Oh! a wonderful stream is the River Time,
As it runs through the realm of tears,
With a faultless rhythm, and a musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep, and a surge sublime,
As it blends in the ocean of years.

—*B. F. Taylor.*

Forty-eight years have come and gone since white men began to exercise dominion in the Rock River Valley—erst the home of the Winnebagoes and their kindred. These years have been full of changes, and the visitor of to-day, ignorant of the past of the county, could scarcely be made to realize that within these years there has grown up a population of nearly thirty thousand in 1878, that, in all the accomplishments and acquirements of life, are as far advanced as are the people of the counties of the older States. Schools, churches, colleges, palatial-like dwellings, beautiful grounds, large, well-cultivated and productive farms, as well as cities, towns and busy manufactories, have grown up and occupy the hunting grounds and camping places of the native tribe of red men, and in every direction there are evidences of wealth, comfort and luxury. There is but little left of the old landmarks. Advanced civilization and the progressive demands of revolving years have obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy, until they are only remembered in name.

The beginning of these changes was made in 1830, when Isaac Chambers and John Ankeny selected their claims at Buffalo Grove.

Of the voters and heads of families representing a population of 3,479 in 1840, many removed from the county to find homes in other States, while the spirits of others were called to join the immortal throng gathered around the great white throne in the far-away realms of eternal life and light. Others preferred to remain in the homes they commenced in the lands of the Winnebagoes, and, by the goodness and mercy of God, have grown in wealth, wisdom and usefulness, until, in their declining years, they are respected and honored patriarchs in the community that owes much of its character to the influences they established in pioneer times.

It is not strange that among the pioneer settlers of any new country a deep-seated and sincere friendship should spring up, that would grow and strengthen with their years. The incidents peculiar to life in a new country—the trials

and hardships, privations and destitutions—are well calculated to test not only the physical powers of endurance, but the moral, kindly, generous attributes of manhood and womanhood. They are times that try men's souls and bring to the surface all that there may be in them of either good or bad. As a rule, there is an equality of conditions that recognizes no distinctions. All occupy a common level, and, as a natural consequence, a brotherly and sisterly feeling grows up that is as lasting as time, for "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." With such a community, there is a hospitality, a kindness, a benevolence and a charity unknown and unpracticed among the older, richer and more densely populated commonwealths. The very nature of their surroundings teaches them to "feel each other's woe, to share each other's joy." An injury or a wrong may be ignored, but *a kindly, generous, charitable act is never forgotten.* The memory of old associations and kindly deeds is always fresh. Raven locks may bleach and whiten; full, round cheeks sink and hollow; the fires of intelligence vanish from the organs of vision; the brow become wrinkled with care and age, and the erect form bowed with accumulating years, but the *true* friends of the "long ago" will be remembered as long as life and reason endure.

The surroundings of pioneer life are well calculated to test the "true inwardness" of the human heart. As a rule, the men and women who first occupy a new country—who go in advance to spy out the land and prepare it for the coming of a future people—are bold, fearless, self-reliant and industrious. In these respects, no matter from what remote sections or countries they may come, there is a similarity of character. In birth, education, religion and language, there may be a vast difference, but imbued with a common purpose—the founding and building of homes—these differences are soon lost by association, and thus they become one people, united by a common interest, and no matter what changes may come in after years, the associations thus formed are never buried out of memory.

In pioneer life there are always incidents of peculiar interest, not only to the pioneers themselves, but which, if properly preserved, would be of interest to posterity, and it is a matter of regret that the formation of the "Old Settlers' Association" has not been continuously maintained in Ogle County. The presence of such associations in all the counties of our common country, with well kept records of the more important events, such as dates of arrivals, births, marriages, deaths, removals, nativity, etc., as any one can readily see, would be the direct means of preserving to the literature of the country, the history of every community, that, to future generations, would be invaluable as a record of reference, and a ready method of settling important questions of controversy. Such organizations would possess facts and figures that could not be had from any other source. Aside from their historic importance, they would serve as a means of keeping alive and further cementing old friendships, and renewing among the members associations that were necessarily interrupted by the innovations of increasing population, cultivating social intercourse, and creating a charitable fund for such of their old members as were victims of misfortune and adversity.

Actuated by the purposes suggested in the last preceding paragraph, the pioneers of Ogle County organized a society in 1869, that was known as the "Ogle County Old Settlers' Society." The first formal meeting was held in the town of Rockvale, at the house of Hiram Reed, February 10, 1869. John Phelps was elected Chairman, and James V. Gale, Secretary. James V. Gale presented the following constitution, which was adopted:

The name of this Society shall be the Ogle County "Old Settlers' Society." Its objects shall be to revive and establish the harmonious social relations once existing, and to perpetuate among themselves a remembrance of the trying and eventful scenes through which they passed in the early settlement of the county.

SECTION 1. The Society shall consist of those who settled in the county up to the year 1841 inclusive, and shall pay to the Treasurer annually the sum of one dollar.

SEC. 2. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, one Vice President, Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five persons, all of whom shall hold their position for one year, or until their successors shall be elected.

SEC. 3. The Recording Secretary shall keep the records of the Society, and conduct the correspondence of the Society.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall keep the funds of the Society, and disburse them on the written order of the President, or Chairman of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 5. The Executive Committee shall take charge of all papers transmitted to the Society, designed for publication, or otherwise. They may also establish such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the government of the Society. *Provided*, the same do not conflict with the constitution.

SEC. 6. There shall be an annual meeting of the old settlers of the county, at the County Seat, at such times as the Society may think proper.

SEC. 7. The constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds present, at any annual meeting.

After the adoption of the constitution, the following named gentlemen were elected to the various offices: President, John Phelps, of Rockvale; Vice President, A. O. Campbell, of Byron; Secretary, James V. Gale, of Oregon; Treasurer, William J. Mix, of Oregon; Executive Committee, William P. Flagg, of Flagg; Hiram Reed, of Rockvale; Albert Brown, of Marion; Virgil A. Bogue, of Buffalo, and Isaac Trask, of Pine Rock.

On motion, it was declared that the first annual meeting of the old settlers be held in Oregon in May, 1869.

The second meeting of the old settlers was held at the house of John Phelps, Esq., in the town of Rockvale, Tuesday, March 23, 1869.

The *Reporter* contained a sketch of the second meeting, as follows: Mr. Phelps was not apprised of the event, but he was one of that class of individuals who cannot be carried by storm or captured by surprise. Shortly after the arrival of the guests, a presentation of an elegant and finely wrought silver cup was presented to Mr. Phelps and a pair of gold spectacles to Mrs. Phelps. James V. Gale, of Oregon, made the presentation, and accompanied the same with an elegant and well-timed speech. Mr. Phelps responded briefly, reviewing the past history of the county and the trials endured by the early pioneers. Supper was announced at short intervals from 9 till 12; the table fairly groaned under delicious burdens. Mr. Gale then read a short sketch concerning the manner in which Mr. Phelps made his claim. * * * The guests were thanked for their visit, and they retired in company with the "small hours," feeling that the ties of friendship had been strengthened and their hearts made lighter for having "auld acquaintance brought to mind."

The first annual meeting of the association was held at the court house in Oregon, May 27, 1869. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. John Phelps, who delivered a welcome to the old settlers. He was followed by Mr. William Artz, of Oregon, who spoke at length. At the conclusion of the speaking, Mr. John James moved that, on account of the stormy weather, the festivities of the occasion be postponed until some future time, and that the Executive Committee be empowered to call another meeting at such time as they might think best. On motion, all those who came into the county prior to 1842 were invited to sign the constitution, when the following gentlemen recorded their names, giving, also, the year in which they immigrated to the county, their place of nativity and their ages.

The roll presents the following names:

YEAR.	NAMES.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	AGE.
1834.	*John Phelps.....	Bedford County, Va.....	72
1835.	James V. Gale.....	Concord, N. H.....	62
1836.	A. O. Campbell.....	Bradford County, Pa.....	
1835.	*Hiram Read.....	Cornish, N. H.....	
1835.	*William Carpenter.....	Massachusetts.....	
1834.	*John Russell.....	Ohio.....	77
1835.	J. W. Jenkins.....	Ohio.....	
1835.	*Lewis Williams.....	Ohio.....	
1839.	Augustus Austin.....	Canada.....	
1836.	Phineas Cheney.....	Virginia.....	54
1838.	A. I. Allen.....	Lancaster County, Pa.....	54
1837.	F. A. Smith.....	Massachusetts.....	52
1837.	Clinton Helm.....	New York.....	40
1838.	F. G. Petrie.....	Canada.....	50
1836.	*Robert Davis.....	Virginia.....	68
1839.	William Artz.....	Maryland.....	58
1837.	William J. Fletcher.....	Maryland.....	48
1834.	B. Y. Phelps.....	Bedford County, Va.....	59
1834.	G. W. Phelps.....	Wilson County, Tenn.....	57
1841.	S. T. Betebenner.....	Maryland.....	63
1840.	Joshua Thomas.....	Maryland.....	58
1837.	Benjamin Boyce.....	New York.....	72
1841.	Andrew Schecter.....	Maryland.....	49
1838.	*Jacob Deitrich.....	Maryland.....	77
1838.	John Sharp.....	Ogle County.....	31
1836.	John V. Gale.....	Concord, N. H.....	55
1841.	John James.....	Connecticut.....	64

The next reunion was held October 12, 1869, at the fair grounds. We are unable to state any of the proceedings of that meeting or any that have been held since the above date, owing to the fact that the records have not been preserved, or, if preserved, were not rendered accessible to the writer.

A large majority of the above-named pioneers came here before 1840, and saw the wild prairies disappearing year by year before the well-directed industries of themselves and their followers. Nearly all of those whose names appear in this catalogue are well preserved intellectually and physically, and surrounded by all the necessary comforts of life, and in their declining years are enabled to take life easily—to sit beneath their own vines and fig trees and enjoy the accumulations of the industry and economy of their pioneer days.

SWAMP LANDS.

An act of Congress, approved September 28, 1850, and an amendatory act, approved March 2, 1855 [see Vol. 10 U. S. Statutes at Large], entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas to reclaim the swamp lands within its limits," applied also to certain lands in the State of Illinois. That act virtually, and to all intents and purposes, vested the title to these lands in the several States in which they were located. Provisions were also made for the appointment of State agents to examine the country in which the swamp lands were situated, and report thereon to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, at Washington City. Under these provisions, certain lands in different parts of Illinois were condemned or reported as swamp lands, within the meaning of the acts of Congress already quoted.

An act of the Legislature, approved June 22, 1852, declared, in Section 1, that all the swamp and overflowed lands so granted to the State of Illinois "be, and the same are, hereby granted to the counties respectively in which the same

*Deceased.

may lie or be situated," etc. The lands in Ogle (as in all other counties) were surveyed and found to cover 4,848.62 acres, of which 3,928.94 acres had been purchased at the district land office, leaving 919.68 acres unpurchased and as belonging to the county, which were subsequently sold, the largest part of them being purchased by Henry A. Mix.

In September, 1857, the Board of Supervisors being in session, and having the management and disposition of the funds arising from the sale of the swamp lands under consideration, it was resolved that the funds arising from the sale of the swamp lands of the School Commissioners of the county be loaned as other school funds, and that the interest on the same be distributed by the School Commissioners among the several towns in the same manner that other school funds are distributed; and it is further resolved that the Drainage Commissioner is hereby directed to pay over to the School Commissioner of the county all moneys which are now or may hereafter be in his hands arising from the sale of swamp lands as aforesaid, and take his receipt for the same, to be filed with the Clerk of this Board.

The net amount derived from the sale of the swamp lands in Ogle County was \$2,000, which was placed in the hands of the School Commissioner, as provided in the above resolutions. It was a wise provision of the Board, and auxiliary to those other measures that placed the educational interests of the county a little in advance of the other counties of the State, and secured for the schools a national reputation, as evidenced in the award of the diploma and bronze medal at the Centennial Exhibition.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

For many years the improvement of Rock River, so as to render it navigable, was an enterprise that enlisted a good deal of attention from the people, not only of Winnebago, but of all the counties along the banks of this beautiful tributary of the Mississippi. In Winnebago County a river improvement fever would break out every once in a while, and spread its contagion through Ogle; meetings would be called, resolutions adopted, committees appointed, petitions drafted, signed and forwarded to Congress, and great plans inaugurated for this purpose. And indeed, it seems almost a pity that after so much time, money and labor spent in this direction, the efforts were not rewarded as the people hoped. But then, there is this consolation: what they failed to accomplish by these efforts and expenditures was at length compensated by *damming* the river, building up large manufacturing establishments, and securing railway communication with every part of the country.

Failing to obtain assistance from the national government to aid in the improvement of Rock River, the Legislature of Illinois was invoked, and a special law passed by that body, about 1845-6, to enable the people of the several counties along the river, from Rock Island to the Wisconsin State line, to vote for or against the assessment of a river improvement tax. The measure carried in all the counties, a tax was assessed and collected and the work commenced.

These undertakings were probably as much inspired by the appearance of a steamboat in Rock River once in a while as by anything else. The steamer *Gypsy* made a trip up the river in April, 1838; and the memory of that event was revived in July, 1844, by the "puffing" and "soorting" of the *Lighter*, that ascended the river as far as Janesville, Wis. She made two or three trips, mostly as a "freighter." In those days there was a greater volume of water in Rock River than at present, and the people had more to encourage river improvement schemes than in later years, when the volume of water began to grow perceptibly less.

The records of the Board of County Commissioners, of June 5, 1846, show the following entry:

W. W. Fuller, Esq., Treasurer of the "Board of Commissioners for the Improvement of the Navigation of Rock River," appeared, and filed his bond as such Treasurer.

September 2d, of the same year, Spooner Ruggles resigned his position as a member of the same Board, and was superseded by Silas St. John Mix, of Byron, who was afterward made Superintendent of active operations for the river's improvement near its mouth.

At Rockford, a part of the money collected was expended, in 1846, in attempting to cut a channel through the rapids, where the dam has since been built. Work was also commenced at Sterling, and other points, but was finally abandoned. What money remained on hand was paid back *pro rata* to the counties from which it had been collected, and public attention generally turned to railroad enterprises. Now the river is *dam'd* from Milan, near its confluence with the Mississippi, far up into Wisconsin.

CARE OF THE COUNTY POOR.

Ever since the organization of the county, the unfortunate, the infirm and the poor have been generously and humanely provided for by the county authorities. Under the management and direction of the County Commissioners, the care and sustenance of the unfortunate was secured under contract to the lowest responsible bidder. When the management of county affairs passed under the supervision of a Board of Supervisors, they became agents for the care of the poor of their respective townships, with full power to provide for their wants, supply them with all needed necessaries, etc., the accounts for which were submitted to the full board at stated periods, duly audited and ordered to be paid out of the proper funds.

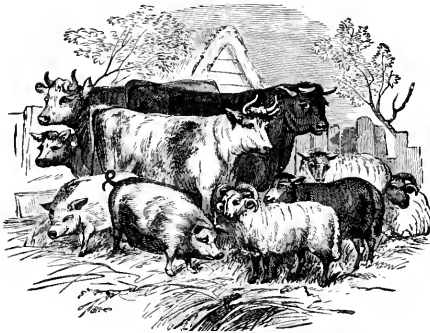
From time to time, propositions were submitted to the voters for the purchase of a poor farm and the erection of necessary buildings, etc., but were always defeated until November, 1877. At that election, the proposition prevailed by a majority of 654 votes, and the Board of Supervisors proceeded to purchase of Henry A. Mix a tract of fifty acres of land, one and one-half miles below Oregon City, for the sum of \$3,300. To provide for the payment of this purchase money and the erection of buildings, the Board of Supervisors, at their February session, 1878, directed an issue of county bonds to the amount of \$13,300, payable in two, four and six years from the 1st day of May, 1878, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum. To meet the payment of the principal and interest on these bonds, the following drafts will be made on the county treasury: May 1, 1880, \$4,606.68; May 1, 1882, \$5,166.68; May 1, 1884, \$7,587.83. Total cost of county farm and infirmary, \$17,361.19. Of this amount, \$4,061.91 is interest.

The reader and other interested parties should bear in mind that these figures do not include the cost of furnishing the buildings, stocking the farm or numerous other expenses that must be provided for before the farm will be ready for occupancy. It should be borne in mind, also, that the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the county is \$18,633,943, and that a tax levy of 7.15 cents on each one hundred dollars would have raised the required amount of \$13,300 in one year, thus saving to the taxpayers \$4,061.19 that will go into the pockets of the "bondholders."

The committee on selection of lands suitable for poor farm were Messrs. C. W. Sammis, W. T. Curry, James D. White, W. J. Braiden, John W. Hitt and

D. H. Talbott. This committee reported in favor of the Mix place February 26, 1878. On a motion to adopt the report, the ayes and nays were called. Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Bertolet, Bowman, Braiden, Brown, Burch, Clark, Curry, Donaldson, Fearer, Mitchell, Newcomer, Perrine, Rolph, Sammis, Stanberg, Talbott, Trask, White, of Scott, White, of Dement, and Wright—20. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Bailey, Good and Young—3.

The report was adopted, and on the 18th day of March, 1878, the contract for the erection of the County Infirmary buildings was awarded to Thomas and Hugh Colwell, of Ottawa, at \$9,800, the buildings to be completed by the 1st of September, 1878.



OREGON CITY.

To Mr. John Phelps, who died on Thursday, the 2d day of April, A. D. 1874, belongs the honor of founding Oregon City. He first visited the Rock River Valley in the Fall of 1829, and returned in the Fall of 1833, and located a claim on the land that, a few years later, was subdivided into town lots by himself and others and christened Oregon City.

In a written sketch read before a meeting of Old Settlers, in 1870, Mr. Phelps submitted a history of his first and second visits to this country, from which the following extracts are collected:

"In the Fall of 1829, I first traveled through the Rock River Valley. Leaving Gratiot's Grove, in the lead mines, I took a southeasterly course and passed not far from where Freeport now stands; continued down the prairie and passed about one or two miles east of Buffalo Grove; came to the Galena trail about half way from the Grove to Ogee's Ferry, where Dixon now stands. I arrived there about sunset, stayed that night with the Indians, and was treated by them with much kindness. This was my first view of the Rock River Valley. I did not at that time have the least idea of settling in this part of the world, yet these beautiful undulating and rich prairies left an impression on my memory that no time could erase.

"In the Summer of 1833, I again visited the lead mines, and during that Fall I came to the conclusion to explore the Rock River country, with the determination that if it pleased me as well as I thought it would, I would make a permanent location for my future home. With this object in view, I hired a Frenchman, who had been a clerk for a fur company in the Rocky Mountains, to accompany me, knowing that he was well suited for such an expedition, as he was acquainted with the Indian character, and a pleasant traveling companion. About the 1st of November, 1833, we set out from the lead Mines to descend the Pecatonica River, in a small canoe, supposing we would reach Rock River by that course of travel. In consequence of the meanderings of the Pecatonica and the time we devoted to an examination of the country through which we were passing, we were seven days in reaching Rock River, at Rockton. * * * When we arrived about one mile above the present site of Oregon City, we discovered a tent on the bank of the River, a short distance back from the water's edge, and, supposing it to be an Indian *tepee* or wigwam, I told my *companion du voyage* to go up to it and see if we could get something to eat. He replied that it was a white man's tent, and upon going up to it I found that my companion's declaration was correct, and was much surprised to meet there my old friend Col. W. S. Hamilton, the son of Alexander Hamilton, who was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr. (Col. Hamilton subsequently went to California, probably about 1849-50, where he died some years later.) I had not seen him for five years. He seemed surprised to meet me, and asked me what brought me here. I told him I was out exploring, and if I liked the country, I intended to make a location for my permanent home. He replied that if that was my object I need not travel farther, that I was on the right spot. He informed me that he had a Government contract to survey the Rock River country into townships, and that he knew of a location about three miles west of where we were that could not be surpassed in point of beauty, embracing all the advantages that were necessary to make a comfortable and convenient home. He then gave me a note, with directions where to find it. I made my first claim where my present house now stands, according to Col.

Hamilton's directions. Before leaving, he had our dinner prepared, and gave us bread and bacon enough to last us a week.

"Being now supplied with one week's provisions, there was nothing to hinder our making a thorough examination of the surrounding country, on both sides of the river; and being fully satisfied that it was susceptible of a good settlement, and that a good crossing at the river could be made, I made my next claim where Oregon now stands. We spent a week here. Our camp was just above the fair grounds. Having accomplished our desires, the weather becoming cold and our provisions short, we packed up and steered our course for the lead mines, leaving our canoe and such articles as we could not take with us. We spent part of the first day in hunting in West Grove. During that night, it commenced snowing. We started on our course next morning; struck White Oak Grove, a little west of Forrester; from that grove we bore north-west, until we reached Cherry Grove (now in Carroll County), a distance of twenty-five miles. It was severely cold, and in crossing streams our clothing would get wet and freeze on us, and we suffered severely. The next day, we reached White Oak Springs, worn out with fatigue.

"Thus ended my first exploring expedition in the valley of Rock River. In the Summer of 1834, I raised a crop and built a house on the farm on which I now live, and in the Spring of 1835, I moved my family into the same, from Schuyler County."

When Mr. John Phelps moved his family up from Schuyler County, in the Spring of 1835, he was accompanied by two brothers, B. T. Phelps and G. W. Phelps, and a hired man named Johnston. In the Summer of that year, Fletcher Hitt, a surveyor, was employed to subdivide the land embraced in Phelps' second claim into town lots, and the prospective town was christened Oregon City. The town site was regularly laid out in 1836.

The first house erected on the town plat was built by Jonathan W. Jenkins, in July or August, 1836. The site of that house is now included in the lot occupied by the *Reporter* printing office buildings. It was a log structure, 18x22 feet, and about one and a half stories high. It was used as a family dwelling, hotel, boarding house, "meeting house," etc., as occasion required. The first sermon ever preached in Oregon City was preached in that building; the preacher was John Baker, a so-called "Hard Shell Baptist," and one of two brothers who came up from Schuyler County about the same time Mr. Phelps brought his family. Time of the sermon, during the Summer of 1837.

There were neither lumber nor saw-mills in all this region of country when Jenkins built the first house in Oregon City. The floors were made of puncheons split out of large trees. The under side of the puncheons were dressed down at the ends, so they would rest evenly on the sleepers. The upper sides were also dressed off with the broad-axe. If the floor was not smooth, it was at least substantial. The roofing was made of clapboards or "shakes," and the doors were made from the same kind of material used for flooring. Strong arms, chopping axes, broad axes, cross-cut saws, hand saws, mauls, iron wedges, "gluts," or large wooden wedges, and a hammer or wooden mallet were about all the tools used by the pioneers in the erection of the first cabins in the Rock River Valley, and with such tools the first cabin erected in Oregon City was fashioned and finished.

The second house was commenced by John Phelps in the Summer of 1836, and finished that Fall. It was a double log house of two stories, built of hewed logs, and, in its "day and generation," was famous throughout the Rock River

Valley. Its finish was a little more elaborate than the Jenkins cabin, from the fact that the Phelps saw-mill on Pine Creek, which had been commenced in the Spring of 1836, had been completed and was in operation, which furnished lumber for the floors, doors, etc. That house was built on the corner lot of the block now occupied by the cheese factory of George A. Mix. The old house was torn down about 1845 or 1846, and moved away by the party to whom its logs had been sold.

John Harris commenced and completed another house on the ground now owned by Edward F. Dutcher, about the time Phelps commenced building. When a better class of buildings began to be erected, the Harris house was torn down, the logs hauled away and re-erected on a farm a short distance below town. As soon as Harris had completed this house, being a blacksmith, he erected a shop near by, which long since gave way, and its place is also included in the grounds of Major Dutcher.

The first frame barn in Oregon was built by Mr. Phelps in 1838. It was erected on the west side of Third street, a short distance north of the double log house just mentioned.

In 1835, Mr. Phelps also established the first ferry at Oregon City. The lumber used in the construction of the ferry-boat was sawed out by hand with a whip saw, by himself and his brother, George W. Phelps. After the boat was completed and ready for use, it was managed for some time by Jonathan W. Jenkins.

The first trading place was opened by Messrs. Mudd & Brown in 1836. They kept a small stock of groceries, whisky, eatables, etc., in a small building which they erected very near, if not included in, the grounds now occupied by the stone residence of Henry Burchell.

The first dry goods store was opened in 1836, by Harvey Moss, in a small frame building not far from the site occupied by the Mix cheese factory. The building was afterward removed and now stands on Third street, a little south of Washington, and is occupied as a harness shop by Samuel Roat.

The early schools of Oregon were subscription schools, the first of which was taught in the Winter of 1837-8, in a small building on the Jenkins lot (before mentioned as the site of the first house built on the town plat), by Dr. Adams, a young disciple of Eseulapius.

In the Summer and Fall of 1839, the first school house was built, and occupied a site on the west side of Fifth street, between Washington and Jefferson streets. The building was long since abandoned as a school house, and is now included in the residence building of Jonas Seyster. Alfred Marks was the first teacher in the new school house.

In 1836, Edward S. Leland, now Judge Leland, of Ottawa, came to Oregon, and hung out his "shingle" as "Attorney and Counselor at Law." To the best knowledge and belief of the "oldest inhabitant," Mr. Leland was the first "lawyer" to claim Oregon as a field for the practice of his profession.

The first physician to prescribe cures for the ills of the people of Oregon and vicinity was Dr. William J. Mix, who commenced compounding medicines in 1836.

The first white male child born in Oregon was Lamoil T. Jenkins, son of Jonathan W. and Rebecca Jenkins, who was born in July, 1837. Lamoil died in California in 1865, from the effects of a pistol shot received in Montana soon after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the trouble growing out of a difference of political opinion between himself and others by whom he was surrounded.

The first female child born in what is now Oregon Township was Martha E. Mix (daughter of William J. Mix), who was born on the 28th day of November, 1836. When Martha grew to womanhood, she was given in marriage to G. M. McKinney, and is now his widow. She has always lived in the county, and now lives within three or four rods of the site occupied by the cabin in which her eyes first saw the light of day.

The first death occurred in the family of George Rosecrans, July 13, 1837, when his youngest child, aged one year, three months and three days, was beckoned away to the presence of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

The first adult death occurred in 1838—Miss Mary Ann Fuller, a niece of Mrs. James V. Gale, who died in August of that year.

The post office was established early in 1837, with Harvey Moss as Postmaster. The mail was supplied once a week (Saturday) from Buffalo, on the Galena and Dixon mail route. Jackson Jenkins, now of Shelby County (Ill.), then a boy of twelve or thirteen years, was the mail carrier.

Such were some of the first events in the history of Oregon City, now a town of 2,000 inhabitants, with four handsome church edifices, an excellent union school building, many handsome and elegant residences, broad streets and avenues, handsomely shaded grounds, and numerous stores, shops and manufacturing establishments, railroads, telegraph offices, etc., etc. The people are refined, intelligent, sociable and hospitable, and, as they have reason to be, proud of their homes and their surroundings.

February 19, 1847, the population of Oregon City was only 225, including men, women and children, as follows:

HEADS OF FAMILIES.	No.	HEADS OF FAMILIES.	No.	HEADS OF FAMILIES.	No.
Saul Petersen.....	4	Mix's Office	2	E. J. Potter	8
John Keefers.....	3	T. Potwin	3	B. Phelps	6
Samuel Roat.....	10	R. Phelps	7	S. N. Sampsell	5
James V. Gale	7	E. Bond	7	E. J. Reiman	5
John Wilkinson	6	C. Lehman	6	Allen Foot.....	3
John Copper.....	6	Wm. Russell	6	C. B. Artz.....	3
C. Williamson.....	6	M. C. Hill.....	4	S. B. Lighthizer.....	4
P. R. Bennett.....	5	J. Schneider.....	5	Samuel Chaney	3
H. A. Mix.....	6	Widow Forbush	5	R. Davis	6
John Hinkle.....	2	A. Lacey	9	C. F. Emerson	2
Jno. Culbertson	2	Allen Malkins.....	7	M. T. Crowell.....	7
Harry Roberts	5	Jas. Harpham	6	Schoolmaster	1
N. J. Stroh	10	Jno. Smith	4	Jno. Russell	1
Wm. Moore.....	8	Jno. Beard	5		
A. Morton.....	3	Jno. Chaney.....	1	Total	225
I. S. Wooley	7				

City Organization.—The City of Oregon first organized under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act to incorporate the City of Oregon" (approved April 1st, 1869), by an election held on the 21st day of March, 1870.

Hon. James V. Gale was chosen Mayor, and Christian Lehman, W. W. Bennett, George M. Dwight and George P. Jacobs were elected as Aldermen. The first meeting of the Council was held under a call of Mayor Gale on the evening of the 10th of May, 1870. The Council was called to order by the Mayor, after which, on motion, the Aldermen proceeded to draw for terms, as provided in the charter, with the following result:

First Ward—Long term—George M. Dwight. Short term—George P. Jacobs.

Second Ward—Long term—W. W. Bennett. Short term—Christian Lehman.

The organization being fully perfected, Mayor Gale submitted his inaugural address, which was ordered to be spread upon the Council's journal of proceedings, and, being the *first* and *last* address (to date) of an Oregon City Mayor, we transcribe it to these pages :

“Gentlemen of the City Council:

“According to the provisions of Sec. 3 of Art. 4 of the City Charter, it becomes my duty as Mayor of the City of Oregon, to make to you such suggestions and recommendations as seem to me calculated to promote the prosperity of our new city.

“Your first duty will be to ordain and publish such ordinances and regulations as are contemplated by the charter, and as will secure for us a simple, economical city government.

“The legislative powers of your body are somewhat extensive and cover a variety of subjects, but they need not all be exercised immediately.

“It would seem to be the part of wisdom not to proceed too rashly, but only to adopt such ordinances as seem absolutely indispensable to the carrying on of the city government, and in this way, time and experience will indicate to you more clearly what further legislation is needed; and you will be better able to adapt it to our necessities and wants.

“The power of taxation is limited by the charter to one-half of one per cent., but it is not expected by our citizens that this provision should be construed to mean that this amount shall be levied, nor that it shall be regarded the minimum as well as the maximum.

“The aggregate of taxation which our citizens are compelled to pay has become a serious burden, and it behooves us, the representatives of this new city government, not to exercise it unnecessarily. Let us set the example to those who may come after us, of having accomplished something substantial, without having resorted to burdensome taxation.

“I would recommend, in order to do away with all jealousy, that whatever money is raised for the improvement of the city, should be expended equally in each ward, as far as practicable.

“It is also necessary, among your first acts, to establish a grade of our streets, so that those who are about erecting buildings can conform to it.

“It is understood, and is the fact, that the charter absolutely prohibits the sale of rum, gin, brandy, wine, whisky, or spirituous or mixed liquors, within the city limits, in less quantities than five gallons, except for mechanical or medicinal purposes; so that the City Council has been left no power to deal with the licensing for the retail of such liquors as a beverage.

“The charter seems to contemplate that licensing shall be granted for the sale of ale and beer. You, gentlemen, are to fix the amount of the same, to such persons as you think proper.

“A city like Oregon, whose attractive site was the admiration of the earliest settlers of the country, and for which nature has done so much for the encouragement of human enterprise—a city nestled in the midst of a most beautiful landscape, with the results of successful agriculture on every side, and one of the most beautiful rivers of the earth generously offering to become the strong right arm of her prosperity and power—can ask for nothing more save

energy, enterprise and unity on the part of her citizens. With these, her future history must be all that the most ambitious among us can desire.

"It will be my pleasure, as well as duty, to co-operate with you in putting into operation a good city government, and making it in all respects promotive of the interests and prosperity of the citizens.

"From time to time, as experience and observation may become necessary, I may make such further or other suggestions and recommendations as may be deemed proper and beneficial.

JAMES V. GALE."

After the reading of this address, the Council proceeded to the consideration of further business, and

On motion of Alderman Bennett, a committee of three was appointed by the Mayor, on sidewalks, viz., Aldermen Bennett, Jacobs and Lehman.

On motion of Alderman Jacobs, a committee of three was appointed on grades. The Mayor appointed Aldermen Lehman, Dwight and Jacobs said committee.

On motion of Alderman Dwight, the regular meeting of the Council was fixed for the first Tuesday of each month.

John Rutledge was the first Clerk of the City Council, and continued to fill the position for five years.

The city was re-organized on the 29th of March, 1873, under an act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1872, which organization continues in force. A full and complete list of city officers, from the date of its organization to the date of this writing (April 5, 1878), compiled from the official records, is herewith submitted:

Mayors.—1870, James V. Gale; 1872, George W. Phelps; 1873, James H. Cartwright; 1875, Alonzo L. Ettinger; 1877, James H. Cartwright.

Aldermen.—First Ward: 1870, George P. Jacobs; 1870, George M. Dwight; 1871, John Matmiller; 1872, C. H. Horwell; 1873, John Matmiller; 1873, Henry A. Mix. Second Ward: 1870, Christian Lehman; 1870, William W. Bennett; 1871, George W. Reiman; 1873, George M. Howell; 1873, William H. Guilford; 1874, Jonas Seyster; 1875, John W. Mack; 1876, Charles T. Marsh; 1877, L. N. Page. Third Ward: 1873, Joseph E. Hitt; 1873, Frederick Jones; 1874, Frederick Jones; 1874, John T. Gantz; 1875, Frederick Jones; 1876, John T. Gantz; 1877, Jonas Seyster.

Police Magistrates.—1870, Hiram L. Currier; 1870, William R. Buser; 1874, Hiram L. Currier.

City Clerk.—1870, John Rutledge; 1871, John Rutledge; 1872, John Rutledge; 1873, John Rutledge; 1874, John Rutledge; 1875, F. R. Artz; 1876, F. R. Artz; 1877, F. R. Artz.

City Attorneys.—1870, E. F. Dutcher; 1872, John H. Cartwright; 1873, E. F. Dutcher; 1874, John R. Leslie; 1875, John R. Leslie; 1876, John R. Leslie; 1877, H. P. Lason.

City Treasurers.—1870, Michael Nohe; 1871, Michael Nohe; 1872, Michael Nohe; 1873, Michael Nohe; 1874, Alonzo Ettinger; 1875, Christian Lehman; 1876, Christian Lehman.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS.

Lutheran Church.—The first church organization was effected on the 16th of March, A. D. 1848, by an assembly of the Lutherans then worshipping in the "Phelps School House."

Rev. N. J. Stroh was called to the Chair, and Charles M. Haller was chosen Secretary. A constitution was adopted, and the church organized, under the name of "Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Oregon," with Daniel Etnyre, Charles M. Haller, Ernest J. Rieman, Samuel B. Haines, Nathaniel Swingley and Philip Sprecher, Trustees of the Corporation.

The congregation worshiped in the Court House, until the present church building was erected, the corner stone of which was laid April 27, A. D. 1850 (which was the first church edifice erected in the city).

At the laying of the corner stone, a discourse was delivered in the Court House to the assembled congregation by Rev. C. B. Thummel, of Sugar Grove, Lee County, Ill., from the text, Isaiah xxviii, 16, "Behold I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a precious corner-stone, a sure foundation: he that believeth shall not make haste."

Under the auspices of a society of ladies, called the "Ladies' Philanthropic Sewing Society of Oregon," a bell was purchased and placed in charge of the Trustees of this church, in trust, for the benefit of the congregation, and to be used on all suitable public occasions: and to this day, from its little belfry in the public square, it rings out its merry peals, calling both saint and sinner to duty.

The Lutheran Church of Oregon became a home for all worshiping Christians, of different denominations who had settled in the place, until A. D. 1858, when the M. E. Church dedicated a building and formed a class by themselves. It continued to be the leading congregation of the city, until A. D. 1873, when the Presbyterian element in the church branched off and built the elegant church building which they now occupy. In 1874, the congregation enlarged and improved their church building, at an expense of fourteen hundred dollars; and, in 1875, supplied it with the first pipe organ ever set up in Ogle County, the cost of which was fifteen hundred dollars.

There are at the present time seven congregations of Lutherans in Ogle County, viz.: The Church at Payne's Point, at Oregon, at Mt. Morris, at Polo, at Brookville, at Forresteron, and at Adeline.

The Lutheran Church Synod records show it to be the third in membership in the United States, the Baptist and Methodist Episcopal only exceeding it. Thus showing its importance among the evangelical churches of the country.

Superintendent of Sabbath School, Rev. B. F. Hill; Assistant Superintendent, Samuel B. Wadsworth. Number of scholars, 80.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1835, the Illinois Conference sent Rev. James McKean to what was called the Buffalo Grove Circuit, of the Galena District, with his residence at Buffalo Grove, near what is now Polo. He roamed almost at will, making a four weeks' circuit from beyond Rochelle, on the east, to the Mississippi River, on the west, and from the mouth of the Kishwaukee, on the north, to Prophetstown, on the south. There was a preaching appointment for nearly each week day and two for each Sunday. On the same territory there are now twenty-two pastoral charges. Oregon was made one of those appointments.

Following Mr. McKean, Revs. R. Delap, Barton Cartwright, George Pool and G. G. Worthington successively traveled the Buffalo Grove circuit and ministered in Oregon. Mr. Cartwright still remains in the ministerial work, and has achieved a favorable notoriety. During these earlier years, Revs. Hitt and Irvine, local preachers, also filled appointments in Oregon and rendered such valuable assistance to Methodism as to merit this special mention.

On the 1st of December, 1839, Mr. Worthington organized a Methodist "Class," of eleven persons. Of these, two were men, Robert Davis and Isaac



H. P. Larson,

OREGON

S. Woolley. These gentlemen served the class as leaders at different times, and by their zealous and self-sacrificing labors did much toward establishing Methodism in Oregon.

From this time till 1852 was an appointment of different named circuits, as the territory of the old Buffalo Grove Circuit became divided into new circuits. The ministers who successively officiated during that period were Revs. A. McMurtry, L. S. Walker, N. Jewett, G. L. S. Stuff, William Palmer, C. N. Wager, and others whose names are not reported.

In 1852, Oregon was made the head of an Oregon Circuit, having four appointments, and so continued till 1869. During this period, the ministers who successively served the circuit were Revs. J. C. Stoughton, D. L. Winslow, — Thayer, A. Cross, H. L. Martin, J. H. Hartman, Prof. Harlow, Jas. Martin, J. Wardle, W. H. Haight, J. Penfield, G. R. Vanhorn, A. P. Hatch and George S. Young. Mr. Stoughton was a peculiarly gifted and earnest temperance worker, and his pastorate was signalized by a temperance reformation. Prior to 1857, the services were held in private houses, the school house and the court house. In 1857, A. Cross began, and in 1858, H. L. Martin finished, the enterprise of building a neat brick church, at a cost of \$3,000. In 1868-9, during the administration of A. P. Hatch, the society erected a comfortable parsonage, at a cost of \$2,800. The parsonage is still used as a pastoral residence.

In 1869, Oregon became a "Station," demanding the entire service of a pastor. Since then the pastors have been, successively, Revs. J. Borbidge, J. H. Alling, G. W. Carr, and the present pastor, Isaac E. Springer. Oregon is now a charge in the Dixon District (of which Rev. I. Linebarger is the efficient Presiding Elder), of the Rock River Annual Conference.

Gracious revivals have followed the labors of most of the pastors. Among the most noticeable were those during the administrations of Revs. A. Cross, G. R. Vanhorn, J. H. Alling, G. W. Carr and Isaac E. Springer. Mr. Vanhorn greatly endeared himself to the community by his genialty and earnestness. Mr. Alling closed his pastorate with a reported net increase of sixty-eight in membership.

The pastorate of Rev. G. W. Carr was of especial value to Methodism in Oregon. During the three years of his labors, there was a net increase in the membership, as reported, of 101. The congregations became too large for the old church, and the society began and completed, under the very energetic and prudent management of Mr. Carr, the beautiful and commodious edifice in which the society now worship, at an outlay of \$15,000.

The present officary of the church is as follows: Pastor, Rev. Isaac E. Springer; Local Preachers, Revs. E. Wadsworth and A. S. Babcock; Class Leaders, F. G. Petrie and E. Stevens; Stewards, F. G. Petrie, A. L. Ettinger, T. Welty, C. Marsh, J. A. Barden, J. Matmiller and R. Donovan; Trustees, F. G. Petrie, B. F. Sheets, E. P. Piersol, A. L. Ettinger, A. Woodcock, F. H. Marsh, A. S. Babcock, J. W. Mack and W. Osborn.

Rev. E. Wadsworth has been a faithful, zealous and useful local preacher. Since 1845 he has preached in the vicinity of Oregon nearly every Sabbath. By his earnest labors, large liberality and wise counsels, he has rendered great service to Methodism around Oregon, and has won an enviable share in the esteem of all.

Hon. F. G. Petrie has rendered invaluable service to Methodism in Oregon. He has been class leader since 1859. His home has been ever open with most hospitable welcome to the preachers. His irreproachable record, hearty support

of every reformatory and humanitarian project, deep interest in whatever pertains to spiritual welfare, and generous contributions to every religious and benevolent cause, have given him a commanding position in the society and community.

Col. B. F. Sheets is *the* Sunday school man of Northwest Illinois. He was elected Superintendent of the Oregon M. E. Sunday School in 1862, in which office he has remained ever since. His tact, patience, industry and personal worth have enabled him to build up the Sunday school in numbers and influence till it has become noted as one of the best schools in the district. To serve the best interests of the school, Col. Sheets has spared neither pains nor personal means within reasonable possibility. Aside from his labors in the Sunday school, he has been notable in sustaining with heart, voice, personal labors and open purse, every department of the church's interests. His prominence in church and community is the result of demonstrated ability, tried integrity and a marked, though unostentatious, liberality.

Other members of the officary are also worthy of praise for their devotion to the interests of the church, and have been less prominent in the history of Methodism in Oregon, only because their membership has been much briefer than the above named.

At the present writing there are 267 members and probationers. There have been 77 persons received into the society by the present pastor. The Sunday school has 7 officers, 18 teachers, and 225 scholars. The average attendance is 185. The annual contributions of the society for its own and other church interests are over \$2,000. It has an active, working membership, and makes itself a felt power for good in and around Oregon.

May the light of its prosperity, like that of the just, shine brighter and brighter unto the perfect day.

Presbyterian Church.—The following historical summary of the First Presbyterian Church of Oregon is gleaned from a sermon read before that society by Rev. George W. Crofts, July 2, 1876:

In the growth of Oregon there had been quite an accumulation of what may be termed Presbyterian element. Quite a number of Presbyterian and Congregational families had from time to time moved into the place. The most of them had identified themselves with other religious interests, yet they began to feel a desire for a society of their own, one to whose polity, forms and doctrines they had been accustomed, one in which they could put forth all their powers for good and salvation of man, and for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. They felt that they had numbers and means sufficient for the successful prosecution of individual church work, for the building of a suitable house of worship, and for maintaining a stated ministry. To this end there was a meeting of the citizens of Oregon called on the 16th of February, 1873, at the office of E. L. Wells, County Superintendent, for the purpose of organizing a religious society, and, on the motion of Mrs. Mary J. Mix, the society was called the First Presbyterian Church of Oregon. At that meeting the following named persons were elected permanent officers for one year, viz.: G. W. Hill, Chairman; E. L. Wells, Secretary; and J. H. Allen, Treasurer (Mr. Allen held the office of Treasurer until May 31, 1875, when he resigned, and T. A. Jewett was elected in his place). There were also five Trustees elected at that time, as follows: P. Jacobs, G. W. Hill, G. M. Dwight, W. J. Mix and A. Barnum. After the transaction of other business relative to the time for holding congregational meetings, the duties of Trustees and privileges of members of the society, etc., on motion of Mr. Hugh Rea, E. L. Wells

was chosen to attend the next meeting of the Freeport Presbytery, within whose jurisdiction this church would come, to lay before that body the interests of this charge, and make arrangements for the regular organization of the church, which meeting Mr. Wells duly attended, and there secured the appointment of a Presbyterial Committee for the purpose assigned. On motion of Mr. W. A. Washburn, a committee composed of P. Jacobs, A. Barnum and G. W. Hill, was appointed to procure supplies for regular preaching until the meeting of the Presbytery in April.

It was also resolved to organize a Sabbath school upon the next Sabbath and to hold weekly meetings for prayer, and the discussion of the Sabbath school lessons. At this first meeting for the formation of the society, the names of those who desired to become members of the society were enrolled. It appears from the record that the society was formed under the direction of the Rev. G. M. Wilson, of Rochelle, who has since gone to his reward in heaven. On the 11th of April, 1873, service preparatory to the organization of the church were held in the Court House, the Rev. W. S. Curtis, D. D., preaching from Lamentations iv, 1. On Saturday the Presbyterial committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Curtis, of Rockford, Rev. A. Smith, of Galena, Rev. R. Proctor, met in the Court House at half past two o'clock P. M., to organize a Presbyterian Church. According to the record of the first meeting, there were but twenty-three received into membership, after which they proceeded in regular form to the organization of the church. After the confirmation of the name of the church adopted by the society, the following Elders were elected: E. L. Lewis, H. Jewett, A. Barnum.

After the election of Elders, a Board of Trustees was elected, consisting of Mr. P. Jacobs, G. W. Hill and Geo. Dwight, W. J. Mix and A. Barnum; Mr. John Rea was afterward elected to fill the place of Auson Barnum, deceased. Soon after, an invitation was extended to Rev. R. Proctor to become its pastor, which invitation was accepted, Rev. Proctor remaining until after the dedication of the church edifice, October 25, 1874. At a meeting of the society held September 1, 1873, a plan for a church edifice was adopted. A building committee was appointed, when shortly after the work began. On the 6th of October the corner stone of the church edifice was laid. The church was dedicated October 24, 1874.

The church building is forty-eight feet front, seventy in depth, of brick. It has a basement beneath the audience room, airy and cheerful, and well adapted for prayer meetings, Sabbath school, congregational business, and social meetings. The cost of the church edifice, not including the finishing of the basement, is about \$9,000. Added to this, the worth of the lots on which the church stands, the bell, the organ, and the amount raised and expended by the ladies in finishing the basement and furnishing the church, with other expenditures, makes the entire worth of the church property \$14,000. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Robert Proctor, who was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Crofts, whose pastorate closed January 1, 1877, since which time Rev. Dr. Curtis, Rev. C. C. Hemenway and Rev. C. H. Hoyt have supplied the pulpit.

The membership of the church at the present time is sixty. There is connected with the church a Sabbath school numbering eighty pupils.

Catholic Church.—The industry and zeal that characterizes this people, that has carried their faith and practices among the people of all ages, in all countries, found a footing in Oregon when Michael Nohe, an enterprising grocer, and John M. Schneider, clothing merchant, settled here. With that energy

which is born of good intentions, and which always characterized their undertakings as private and reliable business men, they soon began to cast about for ways and means to build a house of worship that should be dedicated to the worship of God by the people of their religious belief. They were not long in laying the foundations and providing means for the accomplishment of this cherished purpose. They secured the necessary grounds for a church edifice, and then, by subscriptions obtained from the generous and liberal people of Oregon and vicinity, a sufficient amount of money was raised to commence the erection of the present church edifice, which was completed in 1862, at a cost of \$1,600. The first officiating priest was Rev. Father Lightner, of Dixon. The church society (or congregation) is represented by about forty families, who are noted, not only for their strict obedience to the requirements and duties of their faith and creeds, but, also, for the high character which they maintain in the community in which they live. Their church edifice is a stone structure, located at the corner of Third and Monroe streets, where services are conducted once a month by Rev. Father Beineke, of Sterling.

EDUCATIONAL.

The educational interests of Oregon maintain a high standard of excellence. As previously noted, the first school house was built in the Summer and Fall of 1839. As the scholars increased and there came a demand for enlarged and more comfortable accommodations, the old school house gave way, and was succeeded by larger and better ones. In 1859, the present Union School House was erected, at a cost of \$2,000. The people and their representatives, the Board of Education, have always labored to secure the best educational talent to be found in the country, to whom they have always paid liberal salaries. As a result, the children of the city are surrounded with educational facilities equal to those of any other city in the State. School is maintained nine months of each year. Six teachers are employed, of whom Prof. S. B. Wadsworth is the Principal, and teacher of the High School Department. His assistants are: First Primary, Miss Agnes J. McMollin; Second Primary, Miss Belle Hobbs; Third Primary, Miss Mary Wilson; Fourth Primary, Miss Rusha Dunkleberg; Grammar Department, Miss Laura Middlekauff. During the Winter of 1877-8, there was a school enrollment of 325 pupils.

LODGES.

Oregon Lodge, No. 420, A. F. & A. M.—Organized September 10, A. D. 1863, under a dispensation from Thos. J. Turner, Grand Master. The following members constituted its first membership: Ruel Thorp, W. M.; Hiram L. Currier, S. W.; William J. Mix, J. W.; M. N. Smith, Secretary; John M. Sewell, S. D.; Perry Barker, J. D.; William Rea, Tyler; Lewis Hormell, A. A. Chamberlin, George M. Dwight, M. L. Ettinger, George M. Kinney, H. A. Mix, Robert Rea, Hugh Rea, A. P. Snow, George O. Snowden.

Present Officers: A. S. Babcock, W. M.; Harry P. Sargent, S. W.; John T. Rea, J. W.; A. L. Ettinger, Treasurer; J. E. Sheldon, Secretary; C. A. Anderson, S. D.; S. Lee Anstene, J. D.; Daniel S. Trout, Tyler. Number of members, 59. Meet every Wednesday preceding the full moon of each month.

Oregon Lodge, No. 94, I. O. O. F.—The charter of Oregon Lodge, No. 94, was issued by H. L. Rucker, Grand Master, in 1851, to the following named charter members: R. C. Burchell, John V. Gale, John M. Hinkle, C. F. Emerson and N. K. Hawthorne. The Lodge was organized October 17, 1851.

Present Officers: S. Lee Anstene, N. G.; J. S. Sanders, V. G.; Frank Young, R. S.; S. B. Wadsworth, P. S.; J. W. Mack, Treasurer. Number of members, 36. Meeting Friday evening of each week.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

A lodge of I. O. G. T. was organized May 11, 1877. Its membership includes a number of the best and most influential citizens in Oregon City. The Lodge holds its meetings every Tuesday evening.

The Temperance tidal wave first reached Oregon in February, 1877, when Francis Murphy inaugurated quite a reform revival. The interest he excited was carefully fostered by the Christian women of the city, and about the 1st of February, 1878, Major Matt. Cooper, of Michigan, who was laboring at Freeport, was invited by the temperance workers to deliver a series of lectures, which were largely attended, and resulted in the organization of a Reform Club that numbers nearly 600 members. In conjunction with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, organized about the same time, the Reform Club leased a room at the corner of Washington and Third streets, and fitted it up as a public reading room, which was placed in the care of Mrs. Hannah Jackson, an accomplished and earnest woman, and an industrious worker in all undertakings calculated for the benefit and elevation of mankind. The room was supplied with a large number of books, magazines, periodicals, pictures, etc., and rendered as attractive every way as earnest, Christian women could make it. The influences of the club became widespread and effective. Gospel temperance meetings were held every Sabbath afternoon during the last months of the Winter, which were under the direction of Miss Nancy Burchell, as President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The meetings were largely attended and judiciously managed.

The expenses of the reading room, such as rent, etc., were sustained by voluntary contributions of the business men. Mrs. Jackson's salary was provided by the members of the W. C. T. U.

OREGON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The importance of such a fruitful means of education is appreciated in Ogle County, and soon after the passage of a State law (March 7, 1872), authorizing cities to provide by a tax of one mill on the dollar for their establishment and maintenance, the City Council of Oregon hastened to avail themselves of that privilege. December 3, 1872, an ordinance was passed, establishing a library and reading room for the general public.

At a meeting of the City Council December 3, 1872, the following named gentlemen were appointed to constitute a Board of Directors: Albert Woodcock, E. L. Wells, G. C. T. Phelps, G. W. Hormell, J. E. Hitt, John Matniller, John Rutledge and William W. Bennett. The Directors held their first meeting in the office of Judge Woodcock (then County Clerk), December 14, 1872. Albert Woodcock was elected President, and E. L. Wells, Secretary and Treasurer. At the next meeting, January 16, 1872, Judge Woodcock and W. W. Bennett were appointed a committee to make selection of books. The report of the above committee was accepted at the next meeting and the books ordered to be purchased. The committee appointed to select a suitable place for the temporary location of the library reported that R. C. Burchell would keep the books one year for \$10, and that Dr. Woodburn would keep them in his office for nothing, provided a case was furnished. The First National Bank made a similar offer. On motion of J. E. Hitt, it was ordered that R. C. Bur-

chell's drug store should be the place of keeping the books. March 7, 1874, John T. Gantz was appointed Librarian, and the books were removed to his office, he being County Treasurer. November 24, 1874, the committee appointed to secure permanent rooms for the use of the library reported that they had made a lease of J. B. Mix. for two rooms on the second floor of his building, in Block 28, Washington street, at a cost of \$30 per annum. The rooms were leased on the 24th of November, 1875, for five years, and were occupied December 9, 1875.

There are 967 volumes in the library, exclusive of all public documents, there being a large number of the latter. In the reading rooms, there are five weeklies, four monthlies, two quarterlies, and many other magazines and papers.

Present Officers: President, G. W. Hormell; Secretary and Treasurer, S. B. Wadsworth; Committee on Books, S. B. Wadsworth, W. H. Guilford and Agnes J. McMollen; Committee on Library, E. P. Pursol, Mrs. H. P. Loson, G. W. Hormell; Committee on Finance, John Rutledge, Miss Jenny Page, H. L. Woodburn.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Flour, Oat Meal and Grist Mills.—Of these there are three. A. Forrest & Co., on the west side of Rock River, are operating what is known as the Southwestern Mills, and are engaged exclusively in the manufacture of oat meal. These mills were built in 1873, at a cost of \$45,000. The water power is bought of the Mix estate. A switch of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad runs up to the mills, a distance of one mile from the main track. The main building stands upon the bank of the river, while just across the track is the store house and elevator. The oats are taken to the top of this building, and there conveyed through a tin spout 104 feet in length to the main building. There are three kilns in the mills, where the oats are dried. Three water-wheels, of the Phelps pattern, are used in the working of the mill. Five pairs of burrs are in use. The mill gives employment to twenty men, and produces 200 bushels of meal per day. Three thousand bushels of oats are received at this mill daily, of which 2,000 bushels are made into meal. Their sales are principally in Eastern cities and foreign countries.*

The Oregon Mills, on the East Side, were built in 1861, by Mix, Sheets & Petrie, at a cost of \$16,000, and were operated by them until January, 1878. Sheets and Petrie bought the Mix share in 1876. The mills are now being operated by Mr. Z. B. Sturtevent, formerly a prominent mill owner at Rockford. Mr. Sturtevent employs five men, and produces seventy-five barrels of flour a day. They have four run of stone, and all the necessary machinery, including that used in making the "new process" flour.

The Oregon Feed Mills were built in 1877-78, and are the property of C. D. Irvine. The mills are driven by water power, by means of a wire cable 600 feet in length. In addition to the feed-mill, there is a grist-mill attachment, turning lathe, circular saw, corn sheller, etc. In these enterprises, Mr. Irvine has laid the foundation for large and profitable works.

Cheese Factories.—In March, 1878, George A. Mix erected a two-story frame building, 32x48 feet, with engine house attached, 14x24 feet, and a making room 30x32 feet, for the purpose of manufacturing cheese. The second story of the main building, 30x46 feet, is used as a drying room. A ten-

* Since the above was written, on the morning of April 10th, 1878, the oat-meal mills were entirely consumed by fire. The loss was about \$60,000, which was partially covered by insurance. The sudden death of this enterprise is a severe misfortune to the interests of Oregon, as it was in great prosperity and was one of the greatest features of the county seat.

horse upright engine and boiler, carrying 120 pounds of steam, supplies the necessary power for the presses, steam for the vats, drying room, etc. The machinery is entirely new and was purchased at Elgin. This establishment is operated, in the main, on the co-operative plan, although milk is also bought by Mr. Mix, from such of the farmers of the vicinity as prefer to sell direct. The establishment gives employment to five men, and turns out fifty forty-pound cheeses every twenty-four hours. Mr. A. Vedder, late of Wisconsin, an experienced cheese maker, is foreman and superintendent of the establishment. These works are located on Third street, near the Southwestern Oat Meal Mills.

The cheese and butter manufactory of Petrie & Jones is located in the old brewery building, on First street, a short distance below the bridge. The old building was abandoned, some years ago, as a beer-making establishment, and remained idle until March, 1878, when Petrie & Jones leased the premises and "reconstructed" the interior so as to adapt it to the business for which it is now employed. The steam and power necessary is furnished by a horizontal engine of five-horse power, and eight-horse boiler, of the Gregory pattern, that were purchased new in Chicago. The vats, presses and all the other appurtenances are new and of the latest patterns. The establishment has a capacity for the consumption of 6,000 pounds of milk per day, when in full working order. At present, however, it is only turning out about 600 pounds of cheese and 120 pounds of butter per day of twenty-four hours. Richard Coster, late of De Kalb County, an experienced cheese and butter man, is in charge of the establishment. It is also conducted on the co-operative plan, but milk is purchased by Messrs. Petrie & Jones, when offered by the farmers.

Brick Works.—The brick yards of Wertz & Hallett are situated about one and a quarter miles north of the city. The manufacture of brick was commenced at this place in 1872, and 500,000 were made the first year. They have manufactured, on an average, 250,000 to 300,000 each year since. They furnished the brick for the County Jail, the residence of H. A. Mix, Union Hall Block, and the dry goods store of Stanly Jones. They give employment during the Summer season to thirteen men.

Mississippi House.—This hotel, a three story brick structure, was erected in 1849 by Messrs. Mix (Henry A.) & Emmerson, at a first cost of about \$8,000, and now belongs to the H. A. Mix estate, which is managed by Geo. P. Jacobs, Esq., attorney and counselor at law. The hotel is under the management of T. W. Mills.

BANKING.

During the Summer of 1870, Messrs. James C. Baird and William Miller opened a banking house under the firm name of Baird & Miller. Mr. Miller retired in a few months and was succeeded by James D. Lott, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Lott & Baird, until May, 1872, when the business was merged into the First National Bank of Oregon, with Daniel Etnyre, as President, and James D. Lott, Cashier. In 1874, Messrs. Lott & Baird sold their interest in the bank, after which it was conducted under the direction of William W. Bennett, President; James V. Gale, Vice President, and Charles Schneider, Cashier. The paid-up capital of the bank is \$50,000. The Board of Directors at this date (April, 1878), is composed of the following named gentlemen: Daniel Etnyre, James V. Gale, Isaac Rice, George P. Jacobs and William W. Bennett. Since the organization of the First National Bank, there has been paid, in local taxes, the sum of \$3,833.67, and to the Government, \$3,004.36, making a total of \$6,738.03.

In 1870, Jos. Wagner and Wm. Artz opened a banking office under the title of the Exchange Bank of Wagner & Artz. The business was continued until the Fall of 1873, when Wm. W. Bennett was admitted to the firm, and for about one year it was managed under the firm name of Wagner, Bennett & Artz. After the withdrawal of Mr. Bennett (in 1874), the old firm continued the business until 1876, when they closed up their business, paying every depositor one hundred cents on the dollar, with a record of honorable banking.

IN MEMORIAM.

In closing the history of Oregon City, it is but justice to the dead and the living that especial mention should be made of John Phelps and Henry A. Mix, who contributed largely to its growth and prosperity. Mr. Phelps' death spread a deep gloom over the community, for he had been identified with this part of the country and its interests for nearly half a century. His funeral took place at his residence on Good Friday, 1874. Military honors were accorded to the deceased, as a soldier of the war of 1812. The corpse was interred in the cemetery one mile above Oregon, laid out by Mr. Phelps, and in a lot selected by him when Oregon was in its infancy.

At a meeting of Old Settlers, held in Oregon, April 6th, 1874, James V. Gale was called to the chair, and Wm. J. Mix was appointed Secretary. On motion, the following was adopted as the sense of the meeting:

"WHEREAS, We recognize the fact that to the early settler and pioneer the present generation are indebted for their enjoyment of the greatest and best country and land ever given to man, and who, with iron arm and will, fearlessly met all dangers, and suffered all privations and hardships incident to those who first open the road for civilization in the remote wilderness, which can be fully appreciated only by those who have experienced them; and

"WHEREAS, Our numbers are fading away, link by link, we feel the bond of unity growing stronger among the few of us who are left; and

"WHEREAS, In the death of our friend and brother pioneer, John Phelps, we feel that the keystone to a strong arch had become broken, we feel thankful to an all-wise Providence that we remain to bear testimony to his worth, his unswerving fidelity to his manhood, his generous hospitality, his detestation of a mean or small act, his kindness to his friends, his tenderness and generosity as a husband, father and relative; his embodiment of a greater share of those qualities of head and heart that command the respect of man than is usually allotted to any one person, all combine to command our warmest admiration and esteem, and stir within us the deepest notes of grief for the loss we have sustained, and of sympathy for the family circle which has suffered this sad bereavement. To the aged companion of his life we tender our heartfelt sympathy, and with her mingle the tear of sorrow. To the children and relatives who have been guided to the summit of the pathway of life by his counsel, we desire to express our grief for their loss, and bear testimony that we also feel that in their loss we also have met with a loss from the web of life which no living thread can replace; that our words of consolation come not from the lips only, but from the depths of the heart.

"Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, signed by the President and Secretary, be sent to the family, and furnished to the *Grange* and *Reporter*, and other papers of the county be requested to copy.

"JAMES V. GALE, President.

"WM. J. MIX, Secretary."

Tuesday morning, September 3, 1867, the people of Oregon were thrown into a state of wild excitement by the startling intelligence that Henry A. Mix,

Esq., was lying dead under the unfinished bridge. He was last seen between the hours of eight and nine, the previous evening. The bridge was finished over three spans from the West Side, and plank stringers were lain over the other two. He had evidently been beyond the unfinished part and was returning on the stringers, and is supposed to have stumbled and fallen through the bridge. Coroner J. M. Sewell summoned a jury of inquest, who returned the following verdict :

STATE OF ILLINOIS,)
Ogle County,) ss.

An inquisition, indented and taken for the people of the State of Illinois, at the Mississippi House, in the Town of Oregon, in said County and State, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1867, before me, John M. Sewall, Coroner of said County, upon the view of the body of Henry A. Mix, then and there lying dead upon the oaths of James V. Gale, Christian Lehman, D. Stout, A. W. Austin, David Wertz, P. Barker, George A. Buckner, George W. Phelps, J. Cartwright, J. Sharp, G. Dwight, and M. L. Allen, good and lawful men of the said county, who, being duly sworn to inquire upon the part of the People of the State of Illinois, with all the circumstances attending the death of Henry A. Mix, and by whom the same was produced, and in what manner, and when and where the said Henry A. Mix came to his death, do say, upon their oaths, aforesaid, that the said Henry A. Mix was found lying dead, under the unfinished bridge, at Oregon, aforesaid, on the morning of the third day of September, A. D. 1867, with marks of violence upon his person—that the said Henry A. Mix was, at the time of his death, of the age of fifty-one years; and, as the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say, that the said Henry A. Mix came to his death so aforesaid, from injuries received by accidentally falling through said unfinished bridge while crossing the same in the night.

In witness whereof, we the said jurors, have hereunto subscribed our names the 3d day of September, 1867.

Signed, James V. Gale, *Foreman*; Christian Lehman, G. W. Phelps, Perry Barker, David Wertz, M. L. Allen, John Sharp, James H. Cartwright, Daniel Stout, George M. Dwight, G. A. Buckner, Amos W. Austin.
J. M. SEWELL, Coroner.

On the same day (the 3d), a public meeting of the citizens of Oregon was held at the Court House for the purpose of expressing the sorrow of the community for the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Mix. James V. Gale was chosen Chairman, and Albert Woodcock, Secretary.

Mortimer W. Smith, Joseph Leaks, Dr. E. S. Potter, F. G. Petrie, C. Lehman, M. L. Ettinger, Geo. W. Hill, E. F. Dutcher and John Sharp were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. The committee reported a series of resolutions, among which were the following :

Resolved, That the distressing casualty which has made an amiable and Christian wife a widow, and children of hope and promise to be orphans, has fallen like a stunning blow upon the hearts and hopes of all—that it came when least expected—when most unwelcome—when the arm it has palsied was battling valiantly for the weal and prosperity of the community—when the heart it has silenced was beating high with the promised accomplishment of its most cherished purposes, and when the arduous labors of his life seemed ready to be crowned with a triumph that was to bless and elevate us all.

Resolved, That, in the life of the deceased, we recognize an exemplification of the truth that energy of character, integrity of purpose, and an unwavering confidence in the achievement of well directed toil are the means by which individual prosperity and usefulness are attained, and the only element of aggrandizement which communities can encourage.

Resolved, That our reliance, as a community, upon the mature judgment and sagacity of the deceased was not the result of weakness in ourselves, but of masterly executive qualities in him, which eminently fitted him to act a conspicuous part in all public enterprises and inspired his friends and co-workers with confidence in the wisdom of his counsels.

Resolved, That, while we are aware that the deceased was a kind and loving husband and father, we know also that he was a good neighbor, a faithful friend and a true hearted man—ever ready to listen to the complaints and sufferings of the poor, and never captivated nor turned aside by the vain show and blandishments of the world.

On the 9th of September, 1867, the following preamble and resolution, presented by Mr. Gale, were adopted by the County Board of Supervisors :

WHEREAS, We are in possession of the painful intelligence that Henry A. Mix, Esq., for many years the most enterprising and influential citizen of the county, has been suddenly removed from among us by the hand of death; therefore,

Resolved, That in the decease of Mr. Mix the county of Ogle has sustained an irreparable loss; that his thorough and conspicuous identification for the last twenty years with nearly all

our important public enterprises, his superior business qualifications, constantly being exerted not only for the material advancement of the community, but also for the peaceful adjustment of difficulties among men; his untiring energy, his generous hospitality, his cordial friendship, his condescension to the poor, and, above all, the true democracy of his life, all being lost in his untimely death, has left a void which cannot be filled.

Notwithstanding the verdict of the Coroner's Jury and the resolutions of the citizens and County Board, there seems to have been those who expressed the opinion that Mr. Mix had been murdered. This rumor prevailed to such an extent that the leading citizens of Oregon felt called upon to publish the following card in the *National Guard* and other papers:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Oregon, and intimate friends of H. A. Mix, Esq., late of Oregon, deceased, look upon the efforts of some few of the citizens of this town to have the public believe Mr. Mix was murdered, with surprise and regret; that such charge is entirely unwarranted by the facts and circumstances attending his death, unjust toward the people of Oregon, and unworthy of belief by the public; that we have not the least doubt that Mr. Mix came to his death by pure accident.

Signed, F. G. Petrie, Clerk of Circuit Court; M. L. Ettinger, County Treasurer; James Webb, County Judge; A. L. Ettinger, United States Collector; Albert Woodcock, County Clerk; Fred. H. Marsh, Postmaster; G. A. Bunker, M. D.; C. F. Emerson, B. R. Wagner, G. M. Dwight, David Wertz, Elias Etnyre, Jos. E. Hitt, S. Wilson, and many others.

OREGON, September 23, 1867.

ROCHELLE.

For three years after the Black Hawk War, there was not a human habitation within the boundaries of Flagg Township. The virgin sod was yet unbroken, and the site of the city undisturbed by the hands of civilization. The wild whoop of the red hunter resounded over the prairies, and his arrows whistled in the wind, as he pursued his panting game. From the claim of the Aikens' in Washington Grove, to that of Brodie, on the east, it was a wild, unbroken solitude. The tall, rank prairie grass enveloped the whole landscape, and, withered by frosts, dried by the Autumn suns, it tempted the fire demon to roll his desolating billows over the land. An occasional band of Ottawas, or other Indians, encamped in Hickory Grove, as they journeyed north from the Illinois River to the Big Woods on the Kishwaukee and beyond. As late as 1845, their lodge poles were standing at the southwest corner of the grove, and the solitary trail wound its sinuous course among the trees.

The pioneer settlers seemed to seek the protection and company, if it may so be designated, of the groves, and not until 1835 did the prairie between Washington and Brodie's Groves begin to receive inhabitants. In that year, Jephtha Noe built the first house in the township, a log cabin, a story and a half high and covered with a stave roof. Mr. Noe did not enjoy the lonesome honor of being the sole inhabitant very long, for in the year following, William Cochrane came west, passed through Hickory Grove and located near Mr. Noe. "Grandfather" Cochrane's family, at that time, consisted of six persons, namely, himself, wife, son Homer, afterward a doctor, daughter, Mrs. Lucy Lake (a widowed daughter), who married W. P. Flagg; her son Oscar M. and his daughter Julia Ann, who married A. S. Hoadley. Mr. Cochrane built quite a commodious log cabin, which was consequently used for religious worship after the settlement enlarged. Hennepin, in Putnam County, was the point at which Mr. Cochrane usually purchased his supplies, and as there were no turnpikes and few bridges, in some seasons of the year it was absolutely impossible to make the long journey. Being out of provisions on one such occasion, his family were obliged to subsist on Indian corn ground in a hand mill. At another time, while Mr. Cochrane and his wife were at Hennepin, a freshet was induced by the regular January thaw, and while the rivers were

swollen by the flood, it suddenly became very cold and thus formed a thick crust of ice over them. As the water began to pass away it left this shell of ice without support, and in crossing the Kyte, while returning home, the ice gave way, submerging Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane in the freezing water. Flour and other articles were also damaged, and with wet bodies and frozen clothing, it was miraculous that they reached home alive. Mr. Cochrane had two claims, and in order to hold both, he afterward built a cabin on the one he did not occupy, and sent two or three of his family there to occupy it. An old gentleman named Amos Hubbard then lived with him. John Hayes also worked for Mr. Cochrane, chopping wood and cutting rails, at eight dollars a month. Mr. Hayes now has an elegant stone residence on his large farm near there.

In 1837, John Randall, with his family, consisting of his sons, George, John and James P., afterward a Justice of the Peace and a responsible citizen of Flagg Township, William P., Ira and Wesley, and three unmarried daughters, Sarah, Margaret and Mahala. The Randalls built a log cabin near the bridge on the main road, south, where they lived about one year. The following year, 1838, was marked by the advent of two men, who hold a deserved prominence in the history of this vicinity—Sheldon Bartholomew and Williard P. Flagg. They had been living in Ottawa; came to Hickory Grove in the Fall and made overtures for the purchase of Mr. Randall's claim, which they procured for \$1,500. Mr. Randall and family then moved to Jefferson Grove, as stated, where they purchased the claim of a Mr. Jarvis. Bartholomew and Flagg occupied the Randall cabin together for about one year, when, in 1839, Flagg got out logs, and, with the assistance of neighbors, raised a house for himself, near where J. T. Bird's house now stands, on the south side of Kyte River. Mr. Braiden tore down this cabin a few years ago, and replaced it with a new residence. The Randall claim extended on indefinitely both sides of the river and, in division, Flagg took all on the south, while Bartholomew took that on the north side of the river. In July, 1839, Mr. Flagg was married to Mrs. Lucy Lake, and with her son, Oscar, then about seven years old, she came down to Hickory Grove. Her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane, joined them about nine years later, when the "Grant" addition was made to his house, and here they remained until, at an advanced age, they were summoned to their long home.

In 1838, Hiram Leonard moved to Jefferson Grove, where he married Sarah, a daughter of John Randall, and where he still continues to reside. Mr. Leonard had moved, with his brother-in-law, George W. Rosecrans, and wife, to Washington Grove, in February, 1835, and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 36, Nashua Township. Mr. Leonard says that Charles, Richard and Thomas Aikens, and David Maxwell, settled there, on the east side of the grove, in the same Spring. Andrew Smith and Mr. Blackmar settled south, and, in the Fall, Dr. John Roe and family settled at Lighthouse Point. Dorson Rosecrans came during that Summer, and at his house the first Methodist sermons in that neighborhood were delivered to the settlers. William Howe soon became a settler at Jefferson Grove, and married Margaret Randall. He afterward moved away. The remainder of the Randall family, excepting William P., soon after moved to Wisconsin.

The year 1840 found a dozen or fifteen more settlers in what is now the township of Flagg.

Mr. Pembroke entered a farm down in the swamp region, near Brush Grove, and built a log cabin, but finding the land too moist for use he moved

just north of town on the farm now owned by Dr. Lane. His log cabin was a few rods back of Mr. Lane's house.

Josiah Steele lived in a log cabin near Kyte River, on the north road. He was a brother of George Steele, near Flagg Station, and his wife was subsequently married to Mills Stewart. His three sons, Adolphus, William and Joseph, grew into manhood at Rochelle, and the former is now practicing law at Frankfort, N. Y.

Cummings Noe was a brother of the original pioneer, and held a claim near Jefferson Grove. He is now living at Twin Grove.

Job Rathbun, father of Beebe Rathbun, entered the Huntley place in the edge of Jefferson Grove, but sold it at a very early day.

The father of Bradley Wright moved with him to the west side of the same grove. Mr. Wright was afterward married to Miss Jerusha Rathbun, daughter of Benjamin Rathbun. He moved into Rochelle and died there in 1877.

Samuel Huntley and his son Asa located on the farm commenced by Job Rathbun, in the eastern edge of Jefferson Grove. Another son, Francis, settled near them.

Benjamin Rathbun was located west of the grove. His son Benjamin and mother lived there until their death, within a few years.

Paul Taylor and Nelson Hill settled in the vicinity of Randall's.

John Collier came to this country as early as 1836, but it was not until 1844, that he married and settled on his farm, which was in the northwest corner of the township. He now resides in Rochelle.

Constant N. Reynolds came to the township in 1840, at the solicitation of his friends, Flagg and Bartholomew. As he made the trip from Marseilles to Hickory Grove on foot, he was completely exhausted when he arrived and required careful attention from his friends to recover his strength. His father, Searl, and brothers Davis, Tupper and Simeon soon followed, and all settled near and northwest of the present town. "Const.," as he was called, moved to Brush Grove, in 1849, building his house on the county line. He was thus enabled to claim citizenship in either Lee or Ogle County. He voted in this county until 1860, when he announced himself a citizen of Lee. He moved to Nebraska a few years since.

Simeon Chester and Mills Stewart came in 1843. The latter brought his father and mother, who died at his house. He was a prominent character in this vicinity, but afterward moved further West.

Harmon T. Minkler and Richard H. Beers took up claims in 1845, near Flagg's farm. The former erected the first frame dwelling within the township. The same house was occupied by him for many years and was then destroyed by fire. Mr. Beers married Miss Dolly Rathbun. Both Mr. Minkler and Mr. Beers still live on their farms in Flagg Township.

After these settlements, the inhabitants began to arrive so rapidly that a complete list cannot be attempted. Among them were Ira Overacker, now of Michigan; Cornelius Dusenberry, Brinckley Pierce, Isaac and James Prindle, Samuel L. Bailey, Alanson D. Clarke, Sterling Blackman, C. B. Biggers, Samuel Airhart, Garrett Ackerson, George Steele, Thomas Fisher, Alexander, John and Angus Bain and Joseph Hall. William and John Fulton came at an early day: the former entered into claim speculations, which he carried on quite actively. He died a few years ago at Rochelle, where John still resides. They built the house on the Lane farm, and sold it, in 1853, to Col. Brice. Elijah H. Blackman, Hiram Spaulding, Parley P. Hurd, Enoch Hoadley and his sons Alfred S., Sidney and Willard, came about the same time—Blackman

and Hurd settling on their present farms, and the others stopping near Hickory or Loblalla Grove, as it was sometimes called from a food served up there to passing travelers.

David P. Navarro came in the Fall of 1853, and built the house occupied by James Crawford for a number of years. Mr. Navarro is now exhibiting with Barnum in the Eastern States his son, who is 17 years old in June, 1878, and who weighs 526 pounds. He was born in Flagg Township.

Henry Willey located near the site of Flagg Station, in 1850.

Since the first lonely settler first staked off his claim in the edge of Jefferson Grove, a host of citizens have joined in forming the large population of Rochelle and vicinity. Though the pioneers lived in plain style, with but few of the present pleasures, yet nowhere could the passing traveler find a more genuine hospitality than among these jovial, great-hearted men.

One was called away in the full strength and vigor of manhood, and has lain at rest beneath the prairie sod for more than thirty years. Sheldon Bartholomew died December 9, 1846, aged 39 years. He was the second one to be placed in the public cemetery, which he established. The first grave was that of Lura Reynolds, the little daughter of Father Reynolds. Williard P. Flagg, the old companion of Mr. Bartholomew, lived in the village which had grown up around him until August 10, 1877, when he passed away, at an advanced age, highly respected and esteemed by all.

Chicago was the principal grain market for this section until about 1852, when a load was occasionally drawn to Rockford, Peru and St. Charles. The greater part was taken to Chicago, however, until the railroads came and gave them a market here at Hickory Grove. There were few horses used until about 1843 or 1844, and it usually consumed six days to get a load of wheat to market. In those times, as there were few good hotels along the route, the farmers generally slept in their wagons and prepared their own meals along the road. Their cooking utensils consisted of a frying pan and coffee pot, and their bill of fare consisted of hot coffee, together with bread and fried bacon. Before starting out, they provided themselves with enough coffee and bacon for the round trip, and sufficient bread to last to Chicago, where they replenished with fresh loaves.

At that time Chicago was nothing better than a great overgrown village, set down in what appeared the lowest and muddiest spot in creation. The farmers unloaded into a hopper and the elevators were no better than will be usually seen in most country towns. At times, when the roads were good, and prices a little up, there was often a big rush, and as they slowly unloaded and advanced the length of one team at a time, the unlucky farmer would sometimes be delayed several hours before he could get his grain into the hopper, and the cash therefor into his pocket. Later on it became customary to put up at hotels along the route. As the Rock River Valley became more thickly settled and the travel to Chicago increased, the number of these public houses multiplied very fast. The farmers could discriminate in regard to the quality of fare that was set before them, and, as there was brisk competition between the different houses, their patrons dined luxuriously. If there was an establishment on the road which they considered not quite up to the standard, they would drive half the night, if necessary, to reach the next place beyond. Those who run their own freight train to Chicago in those early days behind a team of oxen or horses will readily remember the old house at Brodie's Grove, Huntley's at DeKalb, Rand's on the Ohio barrens near Blackberry, Chatfield's the Valley House, Old Garfield's, Old Enterprise about a mile beyond St. Charles (then

nearly its present size), Rob. Benjamin's, Hubbard's in Babcock's Grove, Salt Creek House, Hill Cottage, Oak Plain House, Six Mile House and Four Mile House. In the city, the favorite stopping places were the old American House and the Lake Street Hotel.

The prices for wheat in Chicago ranged from forty cents to a dollar and twenty. It seldom reached as high as a dollar, however, and generally ranged at fifty or sixty cents. Though they were not in any danger of becoming suddenly rich selling wheat at these prices and carting it to Chicago, the "Rock River boys," as those living in this section were called, did not appear at all despondent. In fact, if the rollicking fun and enjoyment experienced in these trips could have been reduced to a specie basis, every one of them would soon have reached a state of affluence.

At those times, when they were hauling grain to Chicago, the settlers purchased most of their groceries and other necessaries in that city, but on other occasions they found purchasing marts nearer home. There was a little store at Oregon at a very early day, and after that at Grand Detour and Daysville. Before any of these were started, Hennepin and Ottawa drew most of the trade of this section, save what was done in Chicago when selling grain. For a number of years, however, Daysville was the principal trading point, it being the place where elections for this precinct were held, and their nearest post office.

Wild game, especially deer, was very abundant here till quite a late date. Frequently they could be seen on the prairies at a distance, appearing like a drove of young cattle—the fawns gamboling about with as much playfulness as young lambs. The settlers found venison a very cheap and palatable food, and a good gun was considered about as essential as a plow or a lumber wagon. In the season a good hunter could confidently depend upon bringing home a deer any day, after a little tramp, till about the time of the advent of the railroad, when they began to get very scarce. In the Winter of 1853-54, a grand deer-hunt was organized, taking in several townships and centering in the northern edge of Reynolds, in Lee County. Though it was not inaugurated by the Hickory Grove boys, they entered the ring when they found the slaughter was unavoidable. Thirty or forty deer and several wolves were massacred on that occasion, and at about that time these fleet-footed champions of the Indian and buffalo seemed suddenly to disappear from our groves and prairies.

Ward Wheeler, an irregular genius, who came to Hickory Grove about the time of the railroad, one day discovered three deer on the open prairie, near the south edge of the grove. As Ward had lived mostly in the East, a live deer was a rare sight to him. He notified "Const." Reynolds and one or two others of his discovery, and they determined to try and effect the capture of the three deer by a little strategy. "Const.," who was the only one of the party carrying a gun, was stationed behind some stacks of grain, in the direct course of the deer. As they came along in the proximity of the stacks, "Const.," by a well directed fire, brought two of them to the ground, and had good hopes of securing the third, which was some distance back, and yet undisturbed, when the irrepressible Wheeler, impatient of the delay necessary to reload the gun, darted out and gave chase. The motives which actuated him are not thoroughly comprehended, but it is believed that he thought to overtake and capture the deer by mere virtue of superior fleetness.

This same Ward Wheeler was the mariner who first achieved the difficult task of navigating Kyte River. Being the owner, by descent, of a fine, low, moist farm near Brush Grove, and being approachable by no other means,

Ward determined to see how near he could approach his swamp-environed home by navigating the Kyte. In pursuance of this noble conception, Ward constructed a raft, and, having loaded thereon the material necessary for a house, he was soon afloat on the raging waters. The raft, however, soon went to pieces on the wire fence of Tom. Padgett, and Wheeler returned to the Grove a sadder yet wiser man.

Wolves were quite plenty here in the early days, and there was a considerable number of raccoons and wild cats. Not many of the settlers attempted to raise sheep; and if they had, the wolves would undoubtedly have proved quite troublesome. Father Reynolds and Harmon Minkler first introduced sheep-raising into this vicinity, and their flocks were quite frequently visited by these skulking marauders of the prairie.

Indians were, of course, seen here quite frequently by the first settlers. Till about 1850, a band of Pottawatomies traveled through here regularly every year, and camped at Jefferson Grove. Their reservation was somewhere beyond the Mississippi, and they made an annual journey to Milwaukee to see the Government agent stationed there. Their lodges, or wigwams, were composed of some kind of tent material manufactured by themselves, which was supported by poles in the ground. These poles were not carried with them, but when they camped at a grove, as they always did, they would cut down some straight young saplings for the purpose. These were left standing, as they proceeded on their journey, and their lodge poles at Jefferson Grove could be seen as late as 1856-7. These traveling bands numbered all the way from twelve to seventy-five Indians, but there were usually about forty, and they used to stay at Jefferson for weeks at a time. The white settlers frequently visited their camps, and were generally received very kindly. Some of the Indians were able to use a few words of English, and a smattering of "Injun," picked up by some of the "pale faces," enabled them to communicate quite freely. They were in the habit of purchasing flour of the whites, and for the rest of their subsistence depended upon the results of their skill in the chase. The muskrat seemed a very popular article of food, and they evinced great judgment in spearing for these amphibious dwellers on the river banks. They knew where their nests were located, and as their spears penetrated the ice, they were pretty sure to impale one or more luckless rats. Their application of the culinary art to the muskrat had more regard for simplicity than cleanliness. They were usually suspended over the fire in the wigwams in their primal condition, neither skinned nor cleaned in the least, and when the hair was burned off and it was pretty well burned through, it was considered in a proper condition for serving up. In warm weather, those passing their encampment would frequently see Indians, of all ages and conditions, loitering around outside of their wigwams in all degrees of nudity, some of them as guiltless of clothing as our first parents. In Winter, when some of their young men were out hunting, when it came night, they would very often drop down in the swamp gra-s or in some grove, and, with nothing but a single blanket or shawl to protect them from the biting cold, proceed to sleep, when it would be supposed that no human being could thus expose himself without being frozen to death. Their women were usually very busy in the manufacture of bead work and wampum, which they sold to the whites. They possessed wonderful skill, and this work was really beautiful and artistic. There was one peculiarity about them. They would always put away their work the moment a white woman entered their wigwam, though they would allow a man to observe them as closely as he wished for hours. One gentleman states that he took his wife to see this curious industry several times,

in the belief that she would be able to comprehend the mysteries of the manufacture if she could see the women at work; but no sooner would she enter than the beads and shells were put away, and nothing could induce them to resume operations. The Indians were always very peaceable and law abiding, and measurably free from their very common vice, stealing.

The famous old Indian chief Shabbona was frequently seen in this section, his residence at Shabbona Grove not being very distant. Mr. Flagg, "Const." Reynolds, and other settlers were personally acquainted with him, and they represent him as possessed of two characters very unlike. Seen among civilized men at a dinner or some public occasion, dressed similar to any other well-to-do gentleman, and no one possessed more dignity or decorum, or could converse more intelligently: but take him among his own Indians in camp, or on a hunt, and no one in the whole band was more a "wild Injun" than he. With his family, Shabbona was encamped at Plum Thicket several weeks at one time, and his two sons, reaching "Const." Reynolds' house one evening, remained with him over night.

Though the notorious Driscoll family lived in this county, a few miles north, this particular section was not very much troubled by the depredations of horse thieves. The settlers were in constant dread, and exercised great precaution, but very few horses were actually stolen.

Bridges.—The Rathbun bridge was one of the first built over the Kyte. The contract had been given to some stranger who made a business of bridge-building, and, when it came to the raising, dwellers about Hickory Grove were invited to assist. An attempt to build a bridge across the Kyte at Hickory Grove was also made while yet it was a mere country settlement. The main south road was at first further west than now, though at that time it ran in a diagonal direction as at present, and was merely a crooked, irregular wagon track and not a regularly laid-out road. They forded the Kyte several rods further down—the place where the river banks were worn down in a gradual slope to the water's edge, though grass grown, is still visible—and after crossing there they wound round to the east to reach Bartholomew's cabin, where travelers very often halted to replenish their stores. When Flagg removed to the other side of the river and built his log cabin, he laid out the present road and it was determined to build a bridge. We do not know who is entitled to the honor of originating the design for that bridge, but for simplicity and ingenuity, it could not easily be excelled. They first got out a great number of logs and prepared them in the same manner as for building a log cabin. With these they proceeded to construct an abutment on each side of the river and then piers in the middle, piling the logs one on top of another precisely as in building a house, only the sides of the abutments toward the land were left open. These houses, or pens, were built about fifteen feet high, and were to be filled up with earth and connected with beams or stringers reaching from one to the other. The filling in with earth was never done and they did not complete the bridge, but as the stringers were placed in position with a flat surface on the top, two or three feet wide, pedestrians, who understood the art of balancing, derived considerable benefit from it. In time this log structure was torn down, and in another bridge that was built "Dave" Stiles had the chief management. This one would have been a success but for one fact—it was hardly raised above the water's edge, and next Spring, when the freshet came, the whole thing was swept away. By this time a bridge had become a necessity, and their next effort resulted in a structure that was replaced some years ago by the present bridge.



A. S. Hoadley

ROCHELLE

Before the railroad, there was a stage line running through from Chicago on the old State road, passing Flagg Center, and diverging south to Dixon, run by the old firm of mail carriers, Frink & Walker. Some other stage up and down Rock River, touching at Daysville, furnished the people of this section an opportunity to communicate with the outside world.

The general health of the pioneers was good. That painful and exasperating scourge, "Fever and Ager," found a victim occasionally, but did not make as much headway here as in a great many other places. A sort of bilious disorder was the most general complaint. Doctors were scarce, there being only two within calling distance in those rural times. Dr. John Roe lived at Light House Point, and Dr. Lyman King was in the western edge of Jefferson Grove. Dr. Roe removed to Nebraska a few years ago, where he subsequently died. Lyman King met a more tragic fate, mortally wounding himself by an accidental discharge of his own gun while he was traveling out West.

Before the advent of the railroad, the south road, after passing Flagg's and, crossing the bridge, continued in a diagonal direction till it reached the cemetery ground, where it turned and proceeded directly north. The old cottonwood tree back of Turkington and Hilb's block was just west of the wagon track. A fence ran along on that side of the road, and the field beyond was planted with grain. East of that road it was an open, unfenced common, whose ancient sod had never been rent by the plowshare. The grove at that time extended considerably further north, and there was quite a dense tangle of crab apple trees, poplars and hazel brush on the east, but, aside from this, the site of the present city was an unbroken plain, and the countless shade trees that line the streets and ornament the yards and gardens are all of recent growth. Mills Stewart (down by the stone quarry), Flagg and Bartholomew occupied the only three houses within the little neighborhood, and it looked less like a city than an average country cross-roads.

The Village of Lane.—After the death of Bartholomew, his widow, generally known by the familiar title of "Aunt Charlotte," was married to "Mat." Powell, and before her death, which occurred during the past year, she had wedded her third husband, a Mr. Walker. Some capitalists from Rockford, R. P. Lane, Thos. D. Robertson and Gilbert D. Palmer, purchased quite an extensive tract from "Aunt Charlotte," including all the land comprised in the original town of Lane, and, being owners when the station was located, one of their number secured the honor of giving the town its name.

The Chicago & North-Western Railway.—The final survey for the Air Line Railroad was made in the Spring of 1853, and on the 14th of January, 1854, the iron was laid and the road completed to this point. A rival survey had been previously made on the line of St. Charles and Oregon, and the road constructed to the former place, and the ambitious denizens at the "seat" were very free in their sneers at what they termed the "Gas Line" Railroad, being very certain that it would never be built, and proportionately sure that theirs would be. But the Air Line continued to be pushed forward, be the propelling force what it would—gas or gold dollars. Several different routes were projected with the evident purpose of inducing competition among the land-owners in order to cheapen the right of way. The work on the railroad progressed very rapidly during the Summer of '53, and at the date above mentioned the last rail was laid connecting Hickory Grove with Chicago. In the meantime there was great activity at the Grove, or, as we must now call it, Lane Station. There was a great influx of people, all anxious to reap the advantages and embrace the opportunities for money-making that were sure to be developed

here by the new railroad. The old Lane Hotel, now the Brackett House, was built that Summer by Horace Coon, who is still a resident of Rochelle, and when the railroad was completed arrangements were made for a grand banquet in the hall over the hotel, there being no bed-room partitions at that time, but the whole second floor was one large apartment and was used for balls and other public gatherings. This banquet was originated in honor of a train of excursionists from Chicago, who were celebrating the completion of the new railroad. As the Chicagoans did not put in their appearance, after considerable delay the local participants in the festivities endeavored to get on without them as well as they could. The most attractive feature of the evening was an original song written by Grandfather Cochrane and his daughter, Mrs. A. S. Hoadley. The words were composed to fit the music of a stirring old Mexican war-song; and the different parts were rendered as follows: Air, Constant N. Reynolds; Tenor, Sidney and A. S. Hoadley; Bass, Willard P. and Lucius Flagg. The whole company were good singers, and their splendid rendering of the piece, and the general enthusiasm of the occasion, gave it a wonderful effect. The last stanza, as will be seen below, contains a prophetic allusion to the Pacific Railroad, then hardly looked upon as within the range of remote possibilities. Here are the words of the song:

We come with a song greeting those who belong
To the band who have rushed on the railroad so strong,
Who have dug up the earth ere injunctions could say
Your work is unfinished, so roll, roll away.

A go-ahead spirit is apt to prevail
In spite of their saying, ' Their work it will fail ' '
The railing is laid through the whole of the way;
Their doubting is sinking, so roll, roll away.

With triumph we gaze on the structure that's raised,
As the great foaming steed rushes on to the play,
Through the untraversed plains where the wild beasts do stray.
Our triumph is coming, so roll, roll away.

The steam-horse is come to our grove in the West;
Our joy at his coming cannot be expressed;
So those who have striven to hedge up his way
May charge their injunctions, and fire, fire away.

Untiring he moves from Chicago to Lane,
To haul in our lumber and draw out our grain.
So those who have striven his course to delay
Must own he has triumphed, and march, march away.

The sound of his snorting is heard on the gale,
He'll ne'er be contented until the long rail
Has reached the Pacific, and their mingling lay
Will be music to those who are far, far away.

The steam-horse will neigh on the wave-beaten shore,
And whistle a tune to the strong ocean's roar,
Then wheel around eastward and make a short stay,
Then, snorting and foaming, he'll roll, roll away.

Before the conclusion of the entertainment, a messenger arrived from the excursionists, who met with a disaster at station No. Forty. The engine had broken down, and they very wisely concluded not to come any further. Several baskets of provisions were taken to them on wagons, and the citizens endeavored to make it as pleasant for them as possible.

S. L. Porter was in charge of the track laying on the new railroad, and John R. Hotaling made his first appearance as a contractor, doing the grading

two miles east of Lane. The Major built a small shanty near the old brick yard, in the pasture north of the track, and after finishing the grading he took the job of clearing and leveling off the depot grounds and other like service. Lane was the railroad terminus for about a year, and Hotaling run a passenger wagon from here to Dixon for the benefit of the traveling public.

Business Interests.—One of the first places occupied for business purposes was a little log cabin down near the river, on the green plat, opposite Mr. Flagg's old house. It was once a part of Mr. Cochrane's house, at Jefferson Grove, and was torn down and drawn over from there a few years before the railroad came. It was at first occupied by a fellow known as "Bruin" Walker. Afterward, Lucius Flagg, brother of Willard P., used it for a dwelling while he carried on a blacksmith shop in a little shanty located a short distance west of the south end of the present bridge. This shop, which was about the first building occupied for business purposes in this city, was conducted by Mr. Flagg nearly two years. During the Summer when the railroad was being built, Mr. Lucius Flagg having removed, the log cabin in which he had lived was turned into a sort of grocery and supply store, under the proprietorship of Mr. M. J. Woodward, who had been connected with the railroad in some way. This little forerunner of future commercial importance was not a very extensive affair and Woodward did not pretend to stay there much of the time. The key to the "store" was left with Mr. Flagg, at his house, and if a customer made his appearance, some one of the family would go down and wait on them, after which the concern was closed up as before. As soon as the stores up town were in operation, Woodward discontinued his little emporium, and the cabin was torn down. Its location can now be seen a few rods west of the bridge on the south side of the river, the excavation for a cellar beneath being yet visible, though covered with green sod.

About the first building erected in Lane for business purposes was a sort of shanty, with a car roof, located about on the southeast corner of Loomis & Co.'s lumber yard. It was owned by some Johnson Brothers, who started up with a stock of goods costing \$40, and they prospered so well that by the next Spring they had it all on paper—their stock all gone, and nothing but slates and account books to show for it. Their groceries were chiefly of that variety that comes in kegs and barrels, and is retailed by the glass; but they kept a small line of tea and coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, candles, and other necessaries. Their establishment was known as "The Shades," but we do not know by whom this romantic appellation was bestowed upon it.

George E. Turkington became connected with "The Shades," and his genial qualities made it a very popular place of resort. Of an evening we can imagine seeing most of the prominent men of the growing little village gathered there, engaged in social converse or participating in the excitement of whist or euchre.

As we stated before, the old "Lane Hotel" was built by Horace Coon, the Summer before the completion of the railroad, in 1853. "Abe" Adams, then lately arrived, did the carpenter work, and the hotel was looked upon as a great enterprise. Coon was mine host for several years, and under his management the hotel enjoyed a deserved popularity. It was finally sold to a Mr. Kendall, who ran it till about 1858 or 1859, when Col. D. C. May, from Rockford, assumed control. The Colonel officiated with distinguished success till 1863 or 1864, and sold to Mr. Asa Green, of whom it was purchased by "Uncle" John Short, of Aurora, for the use of his son John and daughter Susan (now Mrs. J. M. May), who assumed control as proprietors, and fully

sustained the popularity of the house until their retirement, in 1865. Mr. Short sold to two men from Geneva, Ill., who, in two weeks, transferred it to Mr. A. Simpson. He tore down the greater part of the old building, and replaced it by a new one, which, for size, style and architectural beauty, is not surpassed by that of any town of equal size in the State. When Mr. Simpson died, the hotel came into the hands of its present efficient proprietor, H. Brackett, and is now called the "Brackett House."

The east half of the block on which the brick row was built, in 1871, was purchased by Mr. David B. Stiles, and a store erected by him in 1853, somewhere in the vicinity of John Rae's. In the Winter following, he opened a stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., being in full operation when the railroad came. Stiles had no competition of any importance till the next year, when "Jerry" Barber entered in trade there, and did a rushing business from the start. Oscar M. Lake and J. S. Patchin were employed as salesmen by Mr. Stiles, and, if reports are true, they were very active "counter jumpers" in those days. The store was one of the tumble-down wooden buildings on the west side of Washington street, known some time afterward as "Lovejoy's Row," and destroyed in the first great conflagration in the Winter of 1860-61. Stiles formed a copartnership with Mr. J. Parker, a few years afterward, and they continued the business in a more commodious store, situated at the head of Cherry street, on the lot where the north half of Turkington & Hilb's block now stands. Here they were burnt out at the time of the fire mentioned above.

About the next establishment, in point of time, was Henry Burlingim's. He was located in what was called the "Ark," a little low building with a car roof, on the corner where Milne & Loomis' coal warehouse stands. "Burly" kept a small line of groceries, confectionery, etc., and lived in the back part of the "store." In 1856, he erected the building now occupied by D. A. Baxter as a harness shop, and put in quite an extensive stock of groceries and provisions. This was the first exclusive grocery in town of any consequence. Miles J. Braidon came West about this time, and was connected with the Burlingim store as partner. "Burly" was subsequently engaged in the grain trade, and the stone elevator was built by him. From here he moved to Chicago, where at one time he was conducting quite an extensive business. "Burly," or "H. B.," was an eccentric, good-natured genius, fond of a joke and extremely social, and his peculiarities will be recalled by a host of warm personal friends.

J. B. Barber came to Lane the next season after the railroad and put in a general stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., in a store erected by himself just east of the "corner brick." The same building was occupied for hardware a number of years afterward, and was torn down or moved away at the time of the erection of the west half of Turkington's block on Cherry street. "Jerry" had a rushing business immediately, and at the end of the year entered into a partnership with John R. Hotaling, under the firm name of Barber & Hotaling.

In about the year 1856, Republican Block or the "corner brick" was erected by them. They never moved into it, however, as the partnership was dissolved. In the division, Barber took the stock of goods and the business, and Hotaling had the new block.

They had sold their old store, and "Jerry" was obliged to find a new place and he built what was known subsequently as the "Oak Front," on the present Hilb lot. He sold to Brice & Coon, and the store was continued by the firm for awhile, and finally by Brice alone. The establishment was at last closed out or burnt out in 1860 or 1861.

Employed by Barber as clerks, at different times, were George E. Turkington, Jay L. Putman, Joseph Hawthorne, "Johnny" Hunter, and "Jim" Brice. George Turkington came in with the railroad, with which he had been connected in some capacity, and it is reported that at that time he was no steadier than an average deacon; but he possessed first-rate business tact, and "Jerry" soon found his services almost invaluable. "Joe" Hawthorne is now a prominent citizen of Oregon, and Deputy Sheriff. "Jim" Brice was a son of the old Colonel, who succeeded "Jerry" in the business, and is now engaged in a prosperous trade at Tama City, Iowa. Of "Jerry's" other clerks we will speak further on.

Besides the store, "Jerry" was connected with several other branches of trade. He dealt in coal and had a small stock of furniture, and, in company with Hotaling, was one of the first grain buyers. Before going in with the "Major," however, he had erected a little warehouse, in company with a Mr. Flint, and was in the grain trade the next season after the advent of the railroad.

The personal history of "Jerry" Barber is closely interwoven with that of the city in those early years. To his liberality and enterprise is attributable much of its subsequent prosperity and growth. No man in the commercial history of Rochelle ever enjoyed the confidence of the trading public more completely than "Jerry." Early in trade, his genial manner and well-known probity commanded an immense patronage. Had his conscience possessed the elasticity of the modern tradesman, with ordinary parsimony he would have amassed a princely fortune, and, instead of resting in a grave unmarked by the simplest tablet, he might have reposed beneath the shadow of an imposing monument. As it was, he met with financial disaster, failed in business, and the last years of his life were spent in comparative poverty. He died in 1872 and was laid to rest with Masonic honors. Before coming to Lane, "Jerry" Barber was conducting a farm in Winnebago County, near the residence of Allen Miller, now deceased, who was Mrs. Barber's father. Here "Jerry" had led a quiet farmer's life for many years, being one of the oldest settlers in that section. He came to Lane, and for awhile was successful beyond all reasonable expectation in accumulating wealth and multiplying friends; and the two seemed to disappear together, fully as readily as they came.

Mr. Hotaling is now Postmaster of Rochelle.

Though Barber & Hotaling built the "corner brick," it was first occupied occupied by the Cass Brothers, Frank and Milo. They engaged in the general trade, dry goods, groceries, etc., and were succeeded by Barbour & Co. Barbour was unsuccessful, and Sheriff Hughes finally secured possession and disposed of the goods at auction, for the benefit of Eastern creditors. The Brownell boys, Lawrence and "Will," opened a stock in the "corner brick" at about the commencement of the war. Possessing first-class business ability and any amount of enterprise, they built up a tremendous business at the old corner. This firm, with slight variations, continued to do business there till 1871, when they sold to Bushey, Rathbun & Francis. Francis, Glenn & Co., now constitute the firm, which holds forth in the Shockley Block.

The old brown building opposite the "corner brick" was built in the Summer of 1854, by some stranger here, on the southwest corner of the block on which Milne & Loomis' coal house stands, and fronted toward the south. It was bought soon after by Messrs. R. W. Porter and Joseph Storm, and by them removed to its familiar old location up town. Porter & Storm filled it with a stock of dry goods, groceries, etc. Storm did not long remain in the

firm, but it was continued by Porter for some years. On Porter's leaving, Gerrett H. Pierce, Mr. D. Bly, and others, held forth there at different times. The stock, toward the last, was principally drugs, with a few groceries. With a number of other old buildings, it was cleared away, some years ago, by Mr. Shockley, to make room for a brick block of four stores.

The old Grove House, consisting of two long frame buildings side by side, situated opposite the stone warehouse on the east side of the street, was built by Thomas Reed of Lynnville, in the Summer of 1854. It was run as a hotel a few years, but, after remaining vacant a long time, was torn down by Rufus P. Burlingame, who erected an old half-finished grain warehouse. This, in turn, was removed, and the livery stable of H. Earl erected.

Below the track, during the first season after the railroad, a man by the name of Leach conducted a pioneer whisky shop in the Bowler shanties. One of these shanties, with a car roof, is still standing as an old landmark. It was quite a popular resort with some, and, although it was a small concern, they disposed of a vast quantity of fire-water, as was evidenced by the number of "tired" men who staggered away from there.

The first livery stable was opened by John Andrews, in 1854. "Johnny" Hunter occupied the old stable opposite the Rochelle House, in 1858, and was not noted for keeping the best stock in the world. He was succeeded by Josiah M. May; then Charles Welch, who sold to Edward Gardner; he, in turn, was followed by H. Earl, who moved to his new stable when Mr. May rebuilt, near the railroad, and is still in the business.

The building owned by C. H. Gates and occupied as the "Revere" eating house, by C. Brookes, was erected about 1857. Hughes & Frisbee opened it the same year, with a stock of dry goods. Hughes afterward was elected Sheriff of the county, and during the war served as Captain of a company in the 46th Illinois, and is now at Boone, Iowa.

The first lumber dealer in Lane was one Thornton Beatty, who had a small yard a little west of Wade's pump factory. A. H. Fields and Judson F. Burroughs were running a yard, a few years after, on the corner where Comstock's billiard hall is located. That corner and all the east half of that block was an open prairie at that time. Fields subsequently formed a partnership with John F. Nettleton, in the same business; but not meeting with any great success, he branched off in the butter and egg traffic, which he is still following. Burroughs, after leaving this place, became quite a noted character, being the victim in the Mary Harris shooting affray, which created a great sensation at the time. I. M. Mallery, soon after his arrival here in 1857 or 1858, opened a lumber yard on about the same ground afterward occupied by Parks & Miller for the same purposes.

At a very early day the grain trade at this point assumed great importance, Rochelle, or "Lane," being surrounded by a very fertile and extensive farming region that is naturally tributary to it. The first elevator was erected by Mr. James Smith, or "Deaf Jimmy," as he was often called, and was situated on the warehouse lot directly south of Colditz & Williams'. He bought grain there for awhile, and it was afterward operated by Boyce & Bump, who were in it at the time of the second fire, in May, 1861, for which Burke was hung. The large elevator which stood on the lot just west was built by Spaulding & Hotaling, and the basement excavation over which it was raised can still be seen just south of the old Brownell store. Lake & Blackman were the last occupants of this warehouse, and they were conducting the grain business till they were burned out by the great fire above mentioned. Their warehouse was

very heavily crowded with grain at the time, and O. M. Lake, of the firm, was in Chicago attending the funeral obsequies of Stephen A. Douglas. Returning the next day, Oscar found their vast hoards of grain strewn round in scorched and blackened heaps, flooding the basement, and scattered on every hand among the smouldering embers. The fire fiend had been let loose upon them, and in one fearful night the rich products of a hundred harvest fields were trampled in ashes beneath his feet. Messrs. Lake & Blackman are still living at Rochelle. The old brown warehouse in the east of town was built by Mallery & McConaughy, and the stone elevator by M. J. Braiden and Henry Burlingim, about eighteen years ago. It is now operated by Stocking & Ringold. In 1863, the elevator near the old Stiles place was built by a joint stock company, and Messrs. Shockley & Phelps were placed in charge. They purchased all the outside interest in the warehouse after awhile, and operated it for a number of years, when it came into the hands of R. C. Craft & Co., and is now owned by the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company. On the completion of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, it became evident that the full benefits of the railroad competition could not be enjoyed until a warehouse was built on the new road. This was done by Messrs Shockley & Co., in 1872, and is now managed by Andrews & West.

James S. Patchin entered into the mercantile business in 1858.

The old hardware firm of Geo. E. Turkington & Co. began operations in the old Barber building, just east of the "corner brick," about 1857-58. The "Co." was "Tom" Padgett, and they continued to do business in the old building until 1863, when it was replaced by the present brick stores, which were erected by the same enterprising firm. After passing through different hands, the store finally came into the hands of Colditz & Williams, the present enterprising proprietors. M. T. Ellinwood was in the hardware trade in the old row of wooden buildings located in the vicinity of John Rae's, and was burnt out in the great fire of the Winter of 1860-61. On the erection of the old Union Block in 1861, by Angus Bain and Messrs. Clark & Dana, Mr. Ellinwood leased the north store, where he remained till the purchase of the old Bird building on his present corner. He fitted up the old brick front and put on a wooden extension reaching back to the alley. This made him a very commodious establishment, but it in turn was brought low by the flames in the great fire of December, 1870. In company with Mr. Scranton, he rebuilt during the next season, and his brick store, reaching the whole length of the lot, is one of the most complete hardware establishments in the State.

Mr. John T. Bird came to Lane in about 1855, and set up a forge and anvils in an old shop on Brice street. After a few years of faithful labor, he was enabled to build the large brick shop which was afterward converted into a hardware store by Mr. Ellinwood. He afterward entered into a banking business in the firm of Lewis & Bird, but is now at his old trade, including the sale of agricultural implements.

At an early day, there was a drug firm called Knight & Bennett, located in the old row of wooden buildings which we have mentioned before. David A. Knight and Charles C. Bennett composed the firm. Mr. Knight moved away, and Mr. Bennett is now express agent in Rochelle.

A few years after the demise of the above firm, Clark & Dana opened a drug store. Though located on the same lot where their successors are at present, their building seemed to stand out separate and alone, quite a little distance from the center of business. It was raised up from the ground, too, and quite a high step was placed in front of the door to connect it with the

sidewalk. This establishment met the fate of a great many others, being burned down in the winter of 1860-1. It was rebuilt the next season, and formed a part of Union Block, a three-story wooden building, with three stores below and a public hall above, the north two-thirds of which was owned by Mr. Angus Bain. This block was in turn destroyed in the fire of December, 1870, and was replaced with the present elegant row of brick stores. Though this firm has undergone numerous changes, the head partner, Mr. Clark, has been connected with it most of the time. The present company is composed of Messrs. Clark & Barker.

Jay L. Putnam came to Lane in the employ of "Jerry" Barber, and after "Jerry" went out of trade, he was variously engaged until he became established in the drug business. He was in the next door north of Clark till the completion of Shockley's Block, when he removed into his north store, where he yet remains. The firm became Putnam & Cook, in 1871.

R. W. Porter was proprietor of one of the earliest furniture stores, and was located in the old wooden row. He was succeeded in that branch of trade by Moses Lovejoy, who was in the same building occupied by Peter Unger. George Kershaw afterward held forth in a wooden building just south of Ellinwood's, and his repair shop was conducted by Peter Unger, who afterward established a furniture store, independently, which he still continues.

The different boot makers who have held forth in Rochelle are too numerous to be remembered. Among the first and last, however, was Jacob Fisler. At the time of the first fire, his building stood on the lot where Bain's middle store is located, and as it was separated from Clark & Dana's by a vacant lot, it escaped destruction. It was then removed to make room for Bain's portion of Union Block. Mr. Fisler sold his shop to S. J. Parker for a harness shop and moved West. There have been several exclusive boot and shoe establishments, but George L. Howe's was the first successful one. He opened, during the latter part of the war, in the firm of Covell & Howe. They were located in a wooden building on the Rae lot; but, on dissolution, Mr. Howe went into the middle store of the Union Block, where he was burned out in 1870. He is now located in Turkington & Hilb's Block. Robert Anglemire opened in the same trade, and his successor, Joseph Craft, continues, in Shockley's Block.

The pioneer harness maker of Lane was Delos A. Baxter, who opened in a portion of the present Rochelle House. He afterward enlarged the building; took a few boarders and at last developed the house into a regular hotel, called the Baxter House, but having sold out, he managed to get into the harness trade again. After Mr. Baxter's retirement, the name was changed to the Rochelle House, and during the following years underwent many changes of proprietors, who met with various phases of success in pleasing the public. In 1871, however, Mr. Thomas W. Mills assumed control of the house and continued to manage it until April, 1875. Until 1876, it was kept by John Collar, followed by J. S. Patchin, and is now continued by Hines & Wilson.

S. J. Parker & Brother have also been in the harness business for a great many years.

The first meat market in Lane was kept by M. J. Woodward in a little shanty west of Wade's pump factory. His slaughtering was often done in the street, we are informed, in front of his market. Mr. Elijah Taylor had a market at quite an early day and held forth for several years, in a little shop on the Comstock corner. He is now located between Main and Washington, on the north side of Cherry street.

John Dowling's tailor shop, in the Werner building, was a feature of Lane.

In 1860, Elijah Scott started a planing-mill, in connection with a lumber yard, on the lots north of Byington & Northup's establishment. This was the first mill in Lane. In a few years afterward, Scott went out of the business, and made way for John W. Cook. Cook, when he first came to town, lived in the house now occupied by Mr. P. Lyon, and the barn on the alley was used as a sort of machine shop. He had two or three wood lathes, and a few other machines, which were run by horse power. As his business extended, he determined to move down town, and he located on the corner where Horton's carriage factory now stands. Cook put in a planer, a circular saw, a fine iron lathe, besides several wood lathes, and at the time he was burnt out, in 1866, was enjoying a good business.

The foundry was started by John Rae & Co., in 1865. This firm was dissolved after a short time, and, when Cook's planing-mill was destroyed, the new firm of Byington & Simons erected an addition to the foundry building, putting in a planing machine, saws, and iron and wood lathes. George F. Northup purchased a half interest, some years ago, and the concern, under Byington & Northup, is now in a very flourishing condition. Albert Byington, who was a member of the original firm, is quite a successful inventor, having patented several little devices that are very extensively manufactured.

A grist-mill was started in Lane, about eighteen years ago, by Miller & Jarvis, in what was once a school house, the first building south of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Jarvis did not remain long in the mill, but it was managed by J. T. Miller for several years alone, when he finally sold to A. S. Cox, and Pierce C. Himebaugh was made head miller. The present mill was erected about twelve years ago by Cox, Himebaugh & Co., Mr. Cox having formed a partnership with the brothers F. F. and P. C. Himebaugh. The firm subsequently became Himebaugh & Brother, then F. F. Himebaugh, and is now A. S. Cox & Co.

William Slaughter was blacksmithing in Lane many years ago. He erected the Comstock building, which was merely boarded up, battened and painted a coarse red. Here he worked at his trade for a few years, but finally sold to John N. Comstock, who fitted it up for a billiard hall. Tom Skelton was also an early blacksmith.

About eighteen years ago, the old building on the corner north from the Craft warehouse was built by George and Theodore Minkler. Before it was fairly completed, a bowling alley was arranged in the basement, and, soon after, a billiard hall above. The hall was purchased by John N. Comstock, and occupied by him until his death, when it passed into the hands of his brother, the present proprietor.

Enoch Hinckley & Son established the first bank in Lane about 1860. Subsequently E. T. Hunt & Co., with W. E. Lewis as manager, were engaged in the same business. Mr. Lewis became the head of the firm and sold out to I. M. Mallery. Mr. Mallery went into the banking business about sixteen years ago, in the store now occupied by Mr. S. Dawson. From this banking house the Rochelle National Bank was organized, Mr. Mallery being President, and his old bookkeeper, John T. Miller, Cashier. The present officers are: Mortimer D. Hathaway, President; Isaac N. Perry, Cashier. It is located in the brick block facing east. Two national banks were chartered in 1872, the other being the First National, of which M. T. Ellenwood was elected President and John C. Phelps, Cashier. This bank, which has been located in

Meyer's building, will soon remove to new quarters in Bain's Opera Block. The present President is Peter Smith; J. T. Miller, Cashier.

Otto Wettstein dates his establishment from the year 1858. He was in the little building occupied by E. A. Hinckley as a meat market, then located on north side of Cherry street. Mr. Wettstein had this building moved to its present location, but afterwards moved to his present substantial storeroom. His jewelry store is very elegant.*

Another fine feature of Rochelle is its press. The office of the *Register* is not excelled among the country offices in the West. It will be referred to in a chapter on that subject.

Longenecker & Shinkel commenced in the general trade here about eighteen years ago. They were first located in the Flinn building, and when the two stores west of Turkington's block, on Cherry street, were built, in 1863, they moved into the store now occupied by Otto Wettstein. They remained there until the double store east of it was built, a few years later, and in the Fall of 1871 they made a third move, to the brick block facing east. The firm was dissolved in 1872, and are now of the firms of C. O. Longenecker and I. Shinkel & Co.

Miss M. K. Minier was here at quite an early day, conducting the millinery business. Her first rooms were in a part of the John Jones building, and her establishment was about the first one of the kind in Lane. She is still in the trade, over Perry & Todd's store.

About eleven years ago, the firm of Rice, Smart & Rowe opened a store in the old building that stood just south of Ellenwood's corner before the fire. They sold out to W. K. Williams & Co., who continued until within a few years.

Perry Brothers, from Aurora, began business in 1871. Mr. George Loomis soon became a partner, but was replaced by Mr. Isaac Shinkel, and the firm is at present Perry & Todd.

The Malleable Iron Works were erected here in 1876, by Lane, Barber & Co., at the eastern edge of town, where much work has been done, though it is temporarily suspended.

At present writing, March, 1878, the Bain Opera House Block is just being completed. It is a three-story brick edifice, with slate roof and all the modern improvements. It is situated at the southeast corner of the crossing of Washington and Brice streets, and when finished will be the finest building in Rochelle, and an elegant resort for all amusement seekers.

Besides the business houses mentioned, there are the new drug store of Hartong & Butterfield; R. H. Atwater, restaurant; E. Gardner, auctioneer; John Jones, billiard hall, etc.; E. Taylor, meat market; M. Cohen, clothing; F. C. Ward, news depot; Lorenzo Hoadley, meat market; Beagle Bros., meat market; Mrs. E. A. Hinckley, millinery; May & Monroe, farm machinery; A. H. Fields, butter and eggs; Anton Meyer, bakery; John Rae, fruit and confectionery; E. Hilb, clothing; E. L. Thomas, jewelry; E. H. Reynolds, music store; James O. McConaughy, real estate agent; William E. Wade, pump factory; Milne & Loomis, lumber and coal; George Addy, butter and eggs; Budlong & Miller, brewery; Joseph Parker, books, stationery and groceries; S. J. Parker & Bro., harness; Miles J. Braiden, lumber; Wightman & Lee, dentistry; A. B. Elmer, dentistry; Peck & Brink, wagoners; Z. C. Raymond, cooper; E. B. Blackman, wagoner; A. F. DeCamp, tailor; E. McGinness, tailor; W. H. Way, painter; S. D. Reynolds, patentee of piano mover and road dresser; John G. Carson, photographer; W. J. Hope, tailor;

William Patterson, painter; E. F. Brownell, flour and feed; Mrs. Marshall, millinery; John C. Phelps, general merchant; H. G. Fuller, dining rooms; Michael Flinn, saloon and billiard hall; M. Farry, saloon; John Moss, barber; William Scott, barber; Rudolph Heideklang, saloon; Kofer & Goodmunson, cobblers; Hakes & Self, blacksmiths, and others.

One of the earliest representatives of the legal profession in Lane was Henry M. Miller. A man named Mott was also here at an early day, and Abe Adams sometimes expounded the law when he had no carpenter work.

In the early days, an old lady named Peggy Burns, of considerable local celebrity, lived in an old shanty south of the railroad. She gained support, chiefly by stealing wood and selling whisky. Her hovel was finally burned and the incendiaries were arrested and fined fifteen dollars each.

Dr. D. W. C. Vaile began the practice of medicine here soon after the advent of the railroad and was among the first here in that profession. Dr. Henry Reed came about 1857, and Dr. Pratt a year later. The latter died here, as did also Dr. S. B. Reed, who came soon after.

Dr. W. W. Gould, of the homeopathic school, came about eighteen years ago. Dr. D. Lichy and Dr. J. F. Marsh came more recently.

Among the first town lots fenced and improved for residence purposes was the old place of Mr. A. Harlow. A. S. Hoadley built a house the same year, 1854, on the corner opposite the Brackett House, east. The Elmore House, built by Isaac Ross; the house just below the Chicago & Iowa, south of Brackett's, built by J. R. Hotaling; J. M. May's house, built by J. B. Barber; and the Stiles House, which was removed to make room for Wade's pump factory, were all built the same Summer as the two above. During the next year, 1855, a house was erected by J. M. McConaughy, now occupied by his widow; another by Thomas Padgett, now occupied by Mr. J. Storm; the old Bird house, west of Ellenwood & Scranton's; the Capt. Humbertstone house, now occupied by Mrs. Moulton; and the little brick house near the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, owned by Patrick Kelly. From that time residences began to multiply so rapidly that it is impossible to make any record of them.

A few years since, M. J. Braiden erected an elegant residence, costing \$10,000, which was burned within a year after its completion. Costly mansions have also been erected by Dr. Vaile, Angus Bain, M. D. Hathaway and others. Rochelle has many residences that take high rank in the completeness and general elegance of their architectural design.

On the establishment of a post office at Hickory Grove, Hiram Spaulding was appointed Postmaster, and the office was located south of the river and called "Story." It was then moved a mile north at what is now called Col. May's Corners, and kept by Alba O. Hall. D. B. Stiles next managed the mails and had an office in his store. On the election of Buchanan, in 1856, J. B. Barber received the appointment and held the office until in 1861, when C. B. Boyce became Postmaster. He was followed, in 1869, by Major Hotaling, the present incumbent.

The first Station Agent for the old Galena & Chicago Union Road was Willard P. Flagg. Two or three others intervened between him and D. D. Culver, who held the position for a number of years, when he resigned and gave place to James C. Overhiser, who was followed by the present Agent, W. H. Pratt.

Religious.—The Presbyterian Church was the first erected, and the first pastor was Rev. S. N. Evans. Mr. Evans, while walking on the open common near the present school house, in a thunder shower, on the 30th of Sep-

tember, 1858, was struck by a bolt of lightning and killed instantly. Rev. Mr. McCrea succeeded to the pastorate, and after him came that ever popular man and minister, Rev. S. H. Weller. Mr. Weller having accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church at Mendota, about eight years ago, the church here was without any regular pastor till early in 1872, when Rev. T. M. Wilson accepted their call. He was followed by Rev. Israel Brundage. The new Presbyterian Church was commenced in the Spring of 1874, and completed the following year. It is believed to be the finest church edifice in Ogle County, and cost \$16,000.

The Methodist house was not erected till a year or two after the first Presbyterian Church, and their meetings were held in the basement for a long time after they had commenced building, as the upper part was not completed. The pastorate of the Methodist society embraces a more extensive list, and we can recall the names of the Revs. Nate, Hanna, Brookins, Plum, Paige, Cochrane, Walker, Youngs, Fassett, Strout and Cramb. Rev. A. W. Paige was a man of superior ability; and the ringing, off-hand speeches he occasionally made at war meetings and other political gatherings will be recalled by many. The present pastor is Rev. O. F. Matteson, who was preceded by Rev. G. R. Vanhorne, now of Dixon.

The Baptist Church was erected in 1868, Rev. Mr. Youngs being the first pastor, and Rev. S. Monroe Hubbard and James Carnes his next successors. They have no regular pastor at present.

A Catholic Church was commenced quite a long time ago, but has been completed only a few years. The Catholic Priest at present is Rev. Father Edward and the church is in a very prosperous condition.

When the Presbyterian denomination began the erection of their new church, the Universalist Society purchased the old one and moved it on to a lot donated by Messrs. Rae, Gardner and Hilb. The Universalist Society was organized by D. N. Calkins, M. D. Hathaway, I. N. Perry, A. S. Hoadley and others, about 1870, and until 1874, meetings were held in Shockley's Hall. D. M. Reed, of Rockford, then preached here at regular intervals, since then there has been only occasional preaching.

Schools.—The first school in Flagg was held in Jefferson Grove in an old log cabin near Jephtha Noe's. The first teacher was Miss Mary Rathbun, and the total attendance was less than a dozen, of which we give the complete list: Harris Rathbun, Dolly Rathbun (now Mrs. R. H. Beers), David Rathbun, Sally Rathbun, Stacy Rathbun, Mandy Wright (now Mrs. Daniel Grimes), R. Z. Noe, Julia Ann Cochrane (late Mrs. A. S. Hoadley), Oscar M. Lake and Mary Noe. Their schools, like all others in early days, was supported by private and voluntary subscriptions made by parents whose children attended, and not by fund raised for that purpose by general taxation. There was no school at Hickory Grove till several years after this at Jefferson, and the first one taught within the present limits of Rochelle was in a little log cabin near the old Bartholomew building by the river. Miss Maranda Weeks (now Mrs. Constant N. Reynolds) was the first teacher, and among the few attendants at this seat of learning and others in the early times were Oscar M. Lake, Simeon Reynolds, Maria Bartholomew (late Mrs. Isaac Ross), Joseph Hawthorne (now of Oregon, but then living at Bartholomew's), Tupper Reynolds, Martha Reynolds, "Dolph" Steele, "Joe" Grimes, Alanson McComb (the murderer of Laura Harvey, and hung for the crime at Ottumwa, Iowa), Perry Fulton, George Fulton, Lovice Fulton (now Mrs. C. C. Bennett), "Bink" Marr, Simeon Chester (nephew of the old gentleman of same name), "Billy" Steele, Joe

Steele and others. After Mr. Cochrane had moved down from Jefferson Grove to Mr. Flagg's, the idea of tearing down a portion of his old log cabin and changing it into a school house was suggested, and Mr. Flagg and Constant Reynolds proceeded to carry this idea into effect; the logs were soon on the ground selected for the proposed edifice. The whole eastern part of the present site of Rochelle was at that time an unfenced prairie, as we have stated, and they began the erection of their new school house on an open space where Colditz & Williams are now located. The work progressed rapidly and it was soon completed, but it did not answer the anticipations of its builders, and they became so disgusted with it that they tore it down and dragged the logs over to Mr. Flagg's, where they were transformed into an out-building of some kind. This ended the first attempt to erect a house expressly for school purposes. The school in the Bartholomew cabin was continued until Mr. Elagg donated other logs, and all the men in the neighborhood joined together in the erection of a new building, just west of the solitary oak in an open plat of ground, on the opposite side of the road from Mr. Flagg's old house. Here the school was held until 1854, and among the different teachers in this and the Bartholomew cabin, besides the one mentioned, were Miss Julia Ann Cochrane (late Mrs. Hoadley), Miss Huldy Rosencrantz, Miss Amanda Silsby, a Mr. Christy (an eccentric genius, claiming some knowledge of law), Miss Letty Thompson, Miss Ruth Youngs, and Mr. Oscar A. Hall. In 1854, the year after the completion of the railroad, it became necessary to have a larger and better house, and the building just south of the Presbyterian Church, used for a mill some years ago, was erected. The first teacher in this building was Mr. "Mat." Andrews. Miss Mary J. Miller (who became Mrs. O. M. Lake) and Miss Alma Saylor succeeded him; and Miles Ten Eyck, with Mrs. Baldwin as assistant, was the last.

In the Summer of 1858, another school house was erected on the present school grounds, and, because of some disagreement and division, school was held during the Winter of 1858-9 in both the old and new buildings, the former taught by Mr. Ten Eyck and the latter by a Mr. Moffatt. A reconciliation was effected before the next term, and the old building was turned over to Jarvis & Miller, the contractors for the new house, who changed it to a grist-mill. The next teacher in this new building, after Mr. Moffatt, was Mr. Merrill, who was assisted by Mrs. Baldwin; but the attendance increased very rapidly, and at the time of the destruction of this building by the fire of April 7, 1869, six teachers were employed, besides the Principal. John W. Lowell succeeded Mr. Merrill, but left for the war in 1861, where he received an officer's commission.

His successors in the school, down to the time of the fire, were: Mr. Baker, a thorough scholar and a severe, yet successful, disciplinarian; Mr. W. L. S. Bayley; W. H. V. Raymond, afterward Superintendent of the Cairo city schools; J. Thompson Long; Prof. McClintock; O. W. Garrison, for a short time; W. B. Howe, in charge for several terms; Prof. A. J. Blanchard, who conducted the school for four years, and is now at Sycamore. Among the assistant instructors were Misses Ruth, Jane and Lydia Youngs, and Mr. E. Brown, afterward Principal of the Rockford schools. While the present edifice was being erected, in 1869, the schools were conducted by Prof. Blanchard in rooms down town, leased for the purpose. The Professor was a hard worker. While there, he gave a long series of dramatic entertainments, and with the proceeds bought a piano, a large number of pictures, and other furniture for the school rooms, and paid for the fence surrounding the building. This school edifice is a brick structure of three stories, besides a good basement, contains

ten good-sized rooms and a large hall for public exercises, is furnished in the most complete manner throughout, and surrounded with beautiful grounds and shade trees. Its total cost was nearly forty thousand dollars. It was built in accordance with designs furnished by Mr. G. P. Randall, the Chicago architect. The instructors, in 1872, were Prof. P. R. Walker, Principal, assisted by Misses Carrie E. Kershaw, S. E. Robinson, M. J. Levington, M. M. Caldwell, Libbie Bird, Ada E. Seranton and Clara Vaile. Those at present are: Principal, P. R. Walker; assistants, Misses E. Smith, Sarah Robinson, Josephine Waite, Fannie Cunningham, Stonehouse, Stratford, Steele, Belle Young and Clara Vaile. They will graduate a class of more than twenty this year. There is now an enrollment of 521.

LODGES.

Hickory Grove Lodge, No. 230, I. O. O. F., was instituted on the 21st day of May, 1857, with J. B. Barber as Noble Grand, and John F. Nettleton as Vice Grand. Their meetings were held in Republican Hall till December, 1858, when they removed to their own hall, over Clark & Dana's drug store. This hall was destroyed by the fire of December 27, 1860, and rebuilt again the next year, when they again established themselves in it. Their hall was swept away again in the conflagration of 1870, and their meetings have since been held in Masonic Hall. At the time of the last fire, they had their lodge room fitted up in magnificent style, and their losses were estimated at \$700. Though twice burned out, and losing all their lodge property each time, the Order is still in a very flourishing condition. The present officers are: J. N. Willis, N. G.; A. J. Bird, V. G.; Charles Jaque, R. S.; John Rice, P. S.; M. T. Ellinwood, Treas. Regular meetings on Thursday evenings.

Horicon Lodge, No. 244, A. F. & A. M.—The Masonic brethren were not far behind, and on the 3d of June, 1857, and less than two weeks after the establishment of the Odd Fellows, Horicon Lodge, No. 244, was organized under dispensation from Grand Lodge. Their charter was obtained on the 7th of October, 1857, D. A. Baxter, H. H. Frisbie and H. Burlingim being charter members. The Grand Lodge appointed D. A. Baxter, Worshipful Master; H. H. Frisbie, Senior Warden; H. Burlingim, Junior Warden. Upon organization, A. Chamberlin was elected Senior Deacon; W. G. Copeland, Junior Deacon; Thos. A. Hill, Tyler. Present officers: D. A. Baxter, W. M.; H. R. May, S. W.; G. W. Turkington, J. W.; C. H. Rathbun, Sec.; E. Hilb, Treas.; Frank Ladd, S. D.; A. Hilb, J. D.; Chas. Reed, S. S.; J. A. Brundage, J. S.; B. E. Mellwain, Tiler. Masonic Hall, over the corner brick, is very handsomely furnished, and the Lodge is of course prospering. Stated communications on the evenings of the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Rochelle Chapter, No. 158, R. A. M., was organized in 1873, and received its dispensation from the Grand Chapter on January 6 of that year. The present officers are: H. H. Glenn, M. E. H. P.; Angus Bain, E. K.; James Smith, E. S.; Frank Barker, Secy.; M. J. Braiden, Treas.; R. W. Sackett, C. H.; C. H. Rathbun, P. S.; F. B. Coon, R. A. C.; Merritt, Miller, G. M. 3d Veil; E. Hilb, G. M. 2d Veil; F. H. Ladd, G. M. 1st Veil; D. A. Baxter and A. J. Elder, Stewards; A. Hilb, Tyler.

Union Lodge, No. 128, I. O. G. T., was organized in 1863. Their meetings were at first held in Odd Fellows', afterward in Masonic Hall, from whence they moved to their own hall. Before the fire of December 10, 1870, they leased the hall situated over the place of the Reform Reading Room, and fitted it up with a great deal of richness and elegance, and their loss in the fire was

quite extensive. On being burned out, they returned to their old quarters over Mallery's. Lodges Nos. 230 and 307 were organized after this Lodge ceased to act. The latter continued until the organization of the Reform Red Ribbon Club. This association was the result of a temperance movement in Rochelle for which Mr. Reynolds lectured two or three evenings, and a membership of 250 was obtained. Five hundred dollars was raised by subscription to pay the room rent of their free reading room, which is a pleasant room in Hathaway's Building. In the back part is a smoking and coffee room, which is carried on by Wm. Bailey, who also has charge of the reading room. The present officers of the society are: Charles Rathbun, President; E. Taylor, George Baldwin and John R. Steele, Vice Presidents; Charles Shawley, Secretary; Isaac Shinkel, Financial Secretary; F. N. Perry, Treasurer.

There are several other societies in Rochelle in a flourishing condition, among them the Patriotic Order Sons of America, Fire and Hose Company, The Rochelle Anti-Horse Thief Association, and others.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The Township of Flagg was named, and its first town meeting took place at Flag Centre, on the 2d day of April, 1850. At this first meeting, Sterling Blackman was Moderator; John Chubback, Clerk, and the following officers were elected; Supervisor, Ira Overacker; Town Clerk, Hiram Leonard; Assessor, A. D. Clark; Collector, Enos Smith; Poor Master, George Steele; Constables, S. D. Reynolds, J. M. Jewell; Justices of the Peace, Sterling Blackman, J. P. Randall; Commissioners of Highways, C. D. Biggers, Dr. E. Squires, John Fisher; Overseers of Highways, Garret Ackerson, Enoch Fossbinder, Mills Stewart, Thomas Fisher, Cornelius Dusenberry. The town meetings and general elections were held at Flagg Center till as late as 1859.

At the Spring election the year previous, they put the question to vote as usual and for the first time the old settlers at the Center found themselves outnumbered and were forced to surrender the town meetings to the growing railroad town, and they were held at Lane thereafter. The first meeting here was held at the school house, but for a number of years after they met at Squire Hamaker's office, a little wooden building on the site of Turkington's block on Cherry street.

The list below gives all the Supervisors, Town Clerks, Assessors, Collectors and Justices of the Peace elected since 1850, the first year the township was organized.

Supervisors.—Ira Overacker, 1850, '54, '55; Sterling Blackman, 1851; Peter Mills, 1852, '53; Henry Burlingim, 1856-'58; Willard P. Flagg, 1859, '60, '63, '64; Joseph Parker, 1861, '62, '65, '68; Dennard Shockley, 1869; Caleb B. Boyce, 1870-'74; Miles J. Braidon, 1875-'77.

Town Clerks.—Hiram Leonard, 1850, '56; Alanson D. Clark, 1851; J. H. McLain, 1852, '53; Langford Green, 1854; John R. Hotaling, 1855; Aaron Cass, 1857, '58; Geo. E. Turkington, 1859, '75, '76; Geo. W. Clark, 1860, '61; Jay L. Putnam, 1862; Alfred S. Hoadley, 1863, '65, '66, '68-'72, '74, '77; Willard F. Hoadley, 1864; Elbridge L. Otis, 1867; Joseph Parker, 1873.

Assessors.—Alanson D. Clark, 1850; Constant N. Reynolds, 1851-'53, '55, '56; Chester Wells, 1854; S. L. Bailey, 1857, '58; Samuel Hamaker, 1859, '60; J. Storm, 1861; James Rae, 1862; Judson E. Carpenter, 1863; David B. Stiles, 1864, '67-'69, '72-'76; William Segner, 1865; Cornelius Dusenberry, 1866; Angus Bain, 1870, '77; George H. Parks, 1871.

Collectors.—Enos Smith, 1850; J. M. Jewell, 1851; Brinckley Pierce, 1852-'53; Jesse McLain, 1854; S. D. Reynolds, 1855; Oscar M. Lake, 1856-58, '64, '65; Joseph Jones, 1859; William McIlvaine, 1860; Samuel Hamaker, 1861; Willard F. Hoadley, 1862; William Halsey, 1863; Jacob Fisler, 1866; William Bailey, 1867; Jeremiah B. Barber, 1868; James F. Miller, 1869; William H. Claytor, 1870; Joseph Parker, 1871; Delos A. Baxter, 1872; John Delaney, 1873; D. A. Elmore, 1874; Michael Wheeler, 1875; C. C. Bennett, 1876; Wm. J. Smart, 1877 (deceased, A. J. Bird appointed to fill vacancy.)

Justices of the Peace.—Sterling Blackman, James P. Randall, 1850-'53; James P. Randall, Alfred S. Hoadley, 1854-57; Samuel Hamaker, Samuel L. Bailey, 1858-'61; Gerritt H. Pierce, John Collier, 1862-'65; Alfred S. Hoadley, William Scott, 1866-'69; Alfred S. Hoadley, James F. Miller, 1870, '71; Calvin C. March, 1872; Alfred S. Hoadley, Calvin C. March, 1873-'77;

Other officers at present are: *Constables.*—C. H. Dawson and George Youker. *Commissioners of Highways.*—D. H. Tunison, Wm. Slaughter and George Ambrose.

At the town meeting in 1866, an appropriation of \$3,000 for building of a Town Hall was passed, but as strong opposition to the measure was afterward developed, nothing more was done in the matter than to purchase the Bird property, west of Ellinwood & Scranton's, which now belongs to the town.

The village of Laue was incorporated by act of the General Assembly on the 22d of February, 1861. The legislative power was vested in a Board of Trustees, consisting of five members, who elected their own President. The first Board consisted of Enoch Hinckley, David C. May, Horace Coon, David B. Stiles and Joseph Parker. Mr. Hinckley was President of the Board, and John R. Howlett Clerk. During the session of the Assembly in the Winter of '65-6, a bill was passed amending the charter in several important respects, and changing the name to Rochelle. In obedience to a petition, the Board of Trustees called an election on the 10th of April, 1872, to vote on the question as to whether the town should become incorporated as the "City of Rochelle." It having been decided in the affirmative, another election was held on the 28th of October, 1872, when the first city officers were elected. H. O. Rogers was the first city Mayor. The present officers are: *Mayor*, George W. Clark; *City Clerk*, R. W. Sackett; *Treasurer*, J. T. Miller; *Aldermen*, Wm. Stocking, J. Miller, M. T. Ellinwood, S. J. Parker, M. J. Braiden and W. H. Holcomb, the latter of whom has recently resigned.

INCENDIARISM.

The Lynching of Thomas D. Burke.—Rochelle has been visited by three very destructive conflagrations, besides a number of smaller fires. The first and second followed close upon each other, one occurring on the 27th of December, 1860, and the other on the 7th of the next June. By the first fire, nearly all the business buildings on the west side of Washington street were swept away, and a few months after, the row of grain warehouses and elevators, extending from the lot south of the corner brick to the stone house, met the same fate. These events happened in the midst of exciting times. The war had just begun, and while many went forth to meet the armed enemy in the South, the citizens found themselves assailed at home by a secret, lurking incendiary. A man in thorough sympathy with the South had been leading an eccentric life here for some time, and the general suspicion fastened upon him as the guilty party. The measures taken to ferret out the criminal, the evidence secured, and tragic



W.D. Hathaway

ROCHELLE

termination of the affair were all narrated in an extra issue of the *Lane Leader*, dated June 20, 1861. We submit it to the reader in full as the most complete account of the affair we can give :

On the 7th inst., the day on which the late fire occurred, a meeting of citizens was held at Republican Hall, for the purpose of taking action in relation to the discovery of the perpetrators, as all felt convinced that the fire had been set by the hand of an incendiary. The result of that meeting was the selection of a committee to ferret out, if possible, the author of the fire and bring him to punishment. A special meeting of the Board of Trustees was held the next Tuesday, and the action of the citizens' meeting was indorsed as far as the selection of the committee was concerned. The services of a detective, from Bradley's force, Chicago, were secured, and he commenced the job on Tuesday morning of last week. By pretending to be a Southerner, a bitter Secessionist, an agent of Jeff. Davis, and even a robber, he obtained Burke's confidence, the result of which was the owning up by the latter of not only being the originator of both of the recent fires, and designing to burn the town up entirely, but of all kinds of deviltry heretofore committed by him in the course of his life. Matters progressed well until it was feared that Burke might be put on his guard, and leave town, when it was decided to arrest him, which was accordingly done about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning—Sheriff Hughes making the arrest. At 9 o'clock an examination was commenced before Justices Hamaker and Hoadley, and the following evidence was taken. The first witness called upon the stand was the detective who had ingratiated himself into the confidence of Burke. His name is David W. Vandewacker, and his testimony was as follows :

"Acquainted with the prisoner; known him since last Friday, so as to be intimate with him; saw him first in Taylor's yard; had conversation with Burke in relation to the burning of warehouses June 7th; talked with Burke about grain being burnt on Friday; asked him how much was lost, and he answered didn't know, but thought about 100,000 bushels; he said that some boys were suspected of setting it on fire—got drunk and played cards in warehouses, and set it on fire; my answer was that it was a great loss, and it had better been shipped South, and B. said that was the reason it was burned; he said the public wasn't aware who burned it; he was glad of it: B. asked who I was, and I told him I was one of the 'Let-me-alones'; I started away, and he said he had something to say, and called me back; shook hands, and said he understood it; and said he wanted to see me again; and Saturday evening I saw him again in Taylor's barn; B. told me of his former acts and history, and said that something was going on that he wanted to be better posted on; and that him and me were all right; said there was considerable talk here, and folks suspected him of setting it on fire, and thought I could be of aid to him; wanted an interview with me on first opportunity; agreed to meet him next day in grove back of barn; went there according to agreement, and had a long conversation with him in relation to Jeff. Davis, Beauregard and the South generally. He then began to talk about this fire of June 7th; said he was strongly suspected of setting it; said he had satisfaction partly of some parties here in town, and calculated to have more. He told me that he must go to the house, but at the next interview he would tell me something that might interest me; told me to stay in the bushes a little while, as he wanted to go to the barn. He went away, was gone a little while, and came back with a bottle containing about two 'nips' of whisky; said he drank whisky once in awhile, but never when he had any business on hand; wanted to keep his head clear when he had 'work' on hand; parted, finally, with an agreement to meet next day; met him again Monday morning in the grove; B. said he had not rested well the night before; felt somewhat in trouble; was afraid I might be suspected, and hadn't nothing to cover me from suspicion, and that we had better *make* a business by dealing in patent rights, whenever any one was around; supposed I was all right, and felt as though I was his brother, and could talk with me; told him he needn't tell me anything, except what he thought was all right; had a cigar partly smoked in my hand that had went out, and asked him for a match; B. took a couple out of his pocket, and told me they were 'mates'; asked him, 'mates of what?' He said, '*mates of the matches that set the warehouses on fire!*' Told him I hardly believed it, and he said he 'be d—d if it wasn't so; that he had got to tell somebody, and he didn't know anybody better than me.' He went on then, and told me what he had done; said he went from Taylor's meat market across the lot with some shavings under his coat, and an Abolition paper in his pocket; went to the corner of Spalding's warehouse, where a piece of board was broken off; said some might think it was broken off by a wagon, or cattle; put the shavings inside the warehouse through the place where the board was broken off, and also put in the Abolition paper; took a match from his pocket and struck it, and it went out; took another and struck it, and touched fire to the paper; then started and went to Taylor's barn, where he (Burke) sleeps; said when he was going down, he thought if he met any one, not having his knife or pistols, he would do what he could with his fists, as he was a good fighter; when he got to the barn door, it was light enough so that he could see the latch; asked him if it was the light of the moon, and he said 'no, it was the light from his work'; stayed in the barn until the bells began to ring, and then took off his coat and went across to Taylor's house to wake them up, and make them believe he had just woke up from the ringing of the bells; then he ran up the street to where the fire was, and asked some man what he should do and where he should go to work, and so on to another

and another, so that all might know that he was at the fire; asked him if he worked any, and he said he did a little, but against his will; he loved the taste of the smoke, and wished I had been there to taste it, too. I asked him if he had any partners or watch that night, and he said he never had any partner or watch, but always done *his work alone*; said it was the second fire he had set in this town, and he be d—d if he shouldn't set another the first opportunity; the fire did not spread as far as he expected; thought it would have taken in the rear of the stores on Cherry street, and spread through and across the street; said he had his plan laid to set another fire; asked him if he had any particular place picked out, and he said he had; asked him where, and he went on and said that there was a little wooden building adjoining the brick block (Turkington's), where there was a window out and inside a lot of corn husks; intended to come along, light his matches and throw them among the husks, and wanted a good strong south wind; asked him if I should *set* the fire, and he said no, there was so much feeling and suspicion against him, *he* would be hung for it; asked him if there was any other place where he intended to set; said there was a red barn near Taylor's (John Fulton's), which he thought some of burning, but there was no chance of its spreading, and would only burn three horses and the contents of the barn; asked him if he had any particular spite against this man, and he answered nothing, only he was a strong Union man, and the horses couldn't be used against the South; then he began to talk about De Kalb; said he would go down there and destroy a great deal of grain and property; said there was a good chance to destroy property in Beloit; there were parties there against whom he had a grudge, and he wanted satisfaction; asked him why he did not go South, and he said he should as soon as he paid one more debt; had paid two; had made them smoke twice, and he be d—d if he wouldn't again; asked me if I had ever heard about some stores that were burned here six or eight months ago; told him no; he said he had a d—d nice fire here; asked him how it was supposed to have taken, and he said from some chemicals in an ambrotype room; asked him if paper and shavings had anything to do with that fire; said no, that he had often worked with a fuse, and that a fuse was a nice thing; said he could take a brace and bit and bore into a clapboard, light a fuse, put it into the hole, stop it up with a cork, and take a twenty minutes' walk before it was discovered, and then it would run up the studding and break out of the roof; said his last fire operated in much the same way; ran up the studding and broke out of the roof as soon as any other place. Next time saw him was on Tuesday, at the hotel, when he came in and handed me some papers in relation to patent rights, as a cover, and told me after I had looked them over to come down and see him at the barn. (Witness here presented the papers, deed of patent wire fence, advertisements, etc., and also presented the 'mate' match.) Went down to the barn, and there he said to me that he hadn't told me all, but was afraid he had told me too much; hadn't slept well the night before; had been thinking about traitors, and didn't know but I was one; told him he needn't tell me any more; said he hadn't told me the worst; that there was somebody that had *got to die*; asked him who, and he said it was a G—d d—d w—e's bastard who was living at Taylor's; asked him what the boy had been doing, and he said that the boy had told him that morning that he would like to see him and all the other secessionists dangling in the air; that the boy had got to be put out of the way soon; am afraid he will swear against me; asked him how he was going to dispose of him, and he said he had a good double-barreled gun which he should get into shooting order; asked him when and where he would do it, and he said he would get the boy to go out hunting with him some day; asked me if I had ever heard of any accident resulting from a gun going off half-cocked; told him I had, and he said his gun would go off that way, if he wanted it to; asked him if he wasn't afraid he would get caught at it, and he said no; there was a great many d—n rascals and scoundrels in town, and they were afraid of him, and daren't do anything with him; went into the barn and showed me his gun, and just then the boy came along the road, and he (Burke) said there is the d—n scoundrel, and he won't drive that wagon along many more times; talked over some murder and robber affairs; said he had killed three men in Rio Janeiro, and showed some scars of the affray; said he had been in irons and had seen the rope, and if it had been me I couldn't have got out of the scrapes; said some people thought him crazy, and he tried to have them think he was insane; talked 'slang' with him, which he understood; said he was well posted in these things; said he had commanded steamboats, and had been up the Straits on business which, if known then, would have hung him; said again he had no partner, but that there was a man in this town who would help him with money on the pinch; talked with him about a partner I had in the business, and he said, though he was shy of strangers, if any man came recommended by me and gave the right signs, he would recognize him as a brother; thought it wouldn't do to talk secession at all; he could do it, because they were afraid of him; strangers wouldn't be permitted to talk it at all; object in setting fire was to destroy the grain and keep it from the South; had a grudge against a man who had shaved him out of \$10,000; that man was Pagett; another warehouse near the water tank, full of grain, which would help some: could set it if there was a *watch* in the building; prayed to God for a good south wind; no set time for setting the hardware store, only should do it when the wind was right; had much general conversation with him, but the above is all bearing upon his case. Burke and I had a trial of nerve by holding weights out at arm's length, and he could beat me a little."

We presume to say there was not a person in the hall but was convinced of the guilt of the prisoner after the witness had concluded his testimony. There was an air of truth and sincerity about his manner which, coupled with facts and localities unknown to him, but familiar to our citizens, carried conviction to the hearts of all. Other testimony was taken, however, merely as corroborative of the testimony of Mr. V.

After the case was closed, a call for the reading of the testimony was made, as many had come in who had not heard it. It was accordingly read over to those present, amid exclamations of surprise and horror, and it took but a glance at the pale and determined faces among the crowd to be satisfied that the prisoner would not be permitted to leave the hall alive. And he was not. Even while the Court were conferring in relation to making out the commitment, and in spite of the orders and exertion of a Deputy who had temporary charge of the prisoner, at fifteen minutes before 1 o'clock his hands were tied behind him, a rope placed about his neck, and he summarily ejected, feet foremost, from a side window in the hall. His fall was easy, and he struggled but once or twice, and ceased to exist. After hanging between one and two hours, he was cut down. Thus ended the life of Thomas D. Burke, who, if we are to believe his own confession, ought to have been in the same position years ago. His crimes stand recorded as among the worst in the calendar. He had murdered, he had robbed, he had premeditated the murder of a young and inoffensive lad; worse than all, he had twice been guilty of arson (the first time a young man narrowly escaping with his life), destroying property to the amount of thousands of dollars and inciting suspicion and distrust among the entire community. His punishment, though deserved and just, was awful in the extreme.

Burke was 64 years of age, and was well known as the inventor of the wire fence used so generally throughout the Northwest. He was a native of Kentucky, held an important office under President Jackson, in Florida, and has boasted considerable on the Mississippi. For the last four or five years, he has been a resident of our village, and two years previous, a resident of De Kalb.

Such was the evidence on which Burke was so summarily sent to his long account, but subsequent developments have raised the question in the minds of many right-minded citizens whether the people were not too hasty in taking the law into their own hands. Strong evidence has since been adduced which goes far to show that the elevator fire at least was not the work of Burke.

The Justices before whom the trial began were Samuel Hamaker and Enoch Hoadley. From an interview with Mr. Hoadley we learn that Mr. Burke denied everything, and that he had no counsel until the latter part of the trial. Mr. Hoadley says that when a rope was presented he thought it was for the purpose of frightening him; many of the people had gone home to dinner, including the County Sheriff, John A. Hughes, leaving the prisoner in charge of a Deputy, Mr. Haight. When the mob began to make violent demonstrations, Mr. Haight went out for help, leaving the prisoner with the mob. The rope was quickly placed around his neck, and Mr. Hoadley attempted to get it off, but was struck back and led away. Mr. Burke was thrown out of the northern window on the west side of the room, now used as a Masonic Hall, in the third story of the brick block on the corner of Cherry and Washington streets, and was left hanging there some hours, during which time it rained. Some of the participants were indicted by the Grand Jury, and prosecuted by Judge Eustace, of Dixon, but were cleared by the jury.

In this account we have expressed no opinion, but have endeavored to give the facts as they were stated to the writer.

The third great fire occurred on the 10th of December, 1870, and made a clean sweep of everything from Turkington & Hill's block north to Ellinwood & Scranton's corner, including the building on the latter place at the time. The total loss was estimated at \$55,000. It was all rebuilt the following Summer and Autumn, the whole ground being covered with a continuous row of brick stores, which, for elegance and durability, are rarely equaled in a city of the same size.

The building of the three railroads which pass through Rochelle will be referred to in a chapter on that subject.

The business houses, residences and schools of Rochelle are of a superior character, unexcelled in the county, and every apparent indication of its future points to a continued prosperity and rapid growth.

MOUNT MORRIS.

The *Rock River Register*, No. 1, Vol. 1, published January 1, 1842, by Jonathan Knodle, contains the following:

Mt. Morris was well founded in the Spring of 1841 [1839], and it is now already found, when not yet ten months old, to hold 282 souls, inclusive of the students and teachers at Rock River Seminary, which dignifies the center of the village. This day, January 1, 1842, the citizens number 137, and the town consists of twenty-one houses. Mt. Morris is five miles west of Oregon City, in the same county, and eighty miles west of Chicago. It is handsomely situated on one of the most beautiful and extraordinarily fertile prairies which distinguish Illinois, and especially the Rock River region, for abundance and excellence of agricultural productions. It is named in honor of Bishop Morris, of the M. E. Church.

Starting a newspaper under such circumstances, in a wild and sparsely settled country, was a hazardous experiment at best. But Mr. Knodle doubtless trusted to the enterprise and energy of his Maryland friends and colonists for the rapid development of Mount Morris.

In the Summer of 1836, Samuel M. Hitt and Nathaniel Swingley came to the site of Mt. Morris and made several claims, including the present village site. They returned to Maryland in the Autumn of that year to make preparations for removing to this country. Early in the Spring of the following year, they arrived at a vacant cabin in Fridley's Grove, which had been occupied by Judge Ford. They brought Eli Householder, Daniel Stover, William McDaniel and Mrs. Elizabeth Ankeny, with their families, also Frederick Finkbohnar, Adam and John Stover, Balka Niehoff, and a few others.

This did not constitute the main portion of the Maryland colony proper, which arrived one or two years later.

When they came, in the Spring of 1837, John Phelps, who was the original pioneer of this vicinity, lived on his old farm, about two and a half miles east; Mr. Baker had a cabin and claim about four miles south by east, now owned by Daniel Price; David Worden lived a mile and one-half southwest of the village site, and one or two other settlers skirted the edges of the woods, but leaving the broad prairie free from the encroachment of civilization.

The first Maryland colony remained in the "Ford" cabin for two weeks, cooking on a stove which had been brought by Mrs. Ankeny (who was a sister of Nathaniel Swingley), and sleeping on "wagoner beds," which consisted of plain mattresses, rolled up during the day and spread over the upper or garret floor at night.

As soon as possible, these pioneers began the erection of their cabins. The first one to be built was a double log cabin, about three-quarters of a mile south by west of the present village, on the claim of Mrs. Ankeny. In this lived the families of Mrs. Ankeny and Mr. Householder, in one part, and Messrs. Stover and McDaniel in the other.

The former half of this house is still standing on the land of William Watts, near its original location, while the other portion was afterward moved down in the grove near a spring, but has since been torn away.

After remaining here for two years, Mr. Householder moved about six miles south of Mt. Morris, to the farm, where he still resides. Messrs. Daniel Stover and William McDaniel lived in the cabin referred to until the Fall of that year, when they moved to their claims. Mr. Stover afterward died in this vicinity, and Mr. McDaniel still lives on his farm near Pine Creek.

Mr. Finkbohner moved north, to Adeline. 'Squire Samuel M. Hitt settled about three miles west of Mount Morris with his family, including Margaret, Andrew, Robert, George, John W. and Joseph.

'Squire Hitt died on his original farm in 1859. His sons Joseph and John W. now reside in Mount Morris.

Captain Nathaniel Swingley took up the claim of the farm now owned by Jacob Keedy, and resided there until, in 1850, he went to California, where he remained three years; he then returned and located at Creston, Dement Township, where he still resides.

Solon Crowell was, at the time of their arrival, on the farm a mile north, now occupied by Franklin Stonebraker.

September 3, 1836, Jacob Rice, Sr., and family left Washington County, Maryland, to seek a home in the West. He wintered in Ohio with his brother-in-law, John Wagner, who in the following Spring accompanied him on horseback to look up a location. Claims were made within three miles of Mount Morris, and their families, consisting of twelve children each, brought on that Summer, July, 1837. Both of these pioneers died on the farms they had made, which are now owned respectively by Isaac Rice and Reuben Wagner, their sons. Many of their descendants are still residents in this vicinity.

In the Fall of 1837, Rev. T. S. Hitt and wife left Ohio in a carriage, to examine the new country of which Samuel M. Hitt, a brother, had written such a favorable description. Mr. Hitt was a Methodist minister, and had in view the continuance of that work. On arrival here, in September, Mr. Hitt went into the house which Martin Reynolds, a brother-in-law, was then completing, on the site of Professor Pinckney's present residence. Mr. Hitt soon purchased a claim of 1,000 acres, 100 of which were broken, for \$2,500, of a Mr. Painter, two and a half miles south. He, however, soon moved to the claim which his brother, Samuel, had reserved for him, and where he lived until his death, September 23, 1872. Mrs. Emily Hitt now resides on the same farm, a portion of which is included in the village.

In the following Spring, John Wallace, Sr., built a cabin on his claim, a mile north of Mr. Reynolds'. Messrs. Reynolds and Wallace married sisters of the Hitts, and came from Ohio, stopping for a time at Ottawa. Mr. Worden returned to New York, his former home, after a few years, and Mr. Reynolds also removed to La Salle County, Illinois. Mr. Wallace lived a half mile north of town until the time of his death.

In the Spring of 1838, at the solicitation of "'Squire" Samuel Hitt and "Captain" Nathaniel Swingley, who had returned for their families, a large number of families, known as the Maryland Colony, came to this vicinity. They soon separated, some going to Carroll County and other places. Among these families were the Hers, Etnyres, Sprechers, Michael Bovey, John Smith.

May 24, 1838, A. Q. Allen, Philip Sprecher and John S. Miller arrived, overland in a carriage, from Maryland. Others came in 1838 and later, and many of their names cannot now be recalled. Among them came John Coffman and family, Henry Artz, Michael Brantner, Solomon Nalley and family, Henry Sharer and others. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sprecher are still living in Mount Morris, upward of eighty years of age; Mr. Coffman still resides within two miles southwest of the village, on his old farm; Mr. Artz resides three and a half miles southeast of the village; Mr. Brantner lives four miles west of town; Mr. Nalley lives five miles north of town.

In September, 1837, John Fridley purchased Mr. Ford's cabin and claim

for \$1,000, where he continued to live until the time of his death. The farm is now owned by his sons.

Among other early settlers were Caleb Marshall, who came in 1838, and died on the farm where Reuben Marshall now resides.

John McFarland, of the Maryland Colony, built one of the first houses in the village.

John Ankeny, who had settled at Elkhorn Grove soon after the Blackhawk war, moved here in order to educate his children, and built a house in town.

Dr. James J. Beatty, from Maryland, was the earliest physician. He died on the plains, while *en route* for California, in 1851.

Mr. Bond took up a claim near Oregon about 1837, but soon sold out to Eli Thomas, and moved to another location, north of Mount Morris.

Mr. Clement moved here, from Grand Detour, to educate his daughter.

As one old settler expressed it, "The Maryland people have never ceased coming." In 1842, A. Q. Allen returned with his newly-married wife, together with Henry A. Neff, Bartholomew and Benjamin McNutt and Jacob Heistand, with their families and the mother and sister of the latter. In 1845, came Frank Hamilton, Benjamin Swingley, Messrs. Sharer, Snively and others.

The first birth in the village was that of John R. Petrie, son of F. G. Petrie, about 1840.

The first burial in the cemetery was a little daughter of Nathaniel Swingley.

THE VILLAGE.

D. Fletcher Hitt, now of Ottawa, then a young man, came out with his brother Samuel in 1838, as surveyor, and laid off many claims and the seminary appropriation. He surveyed a portion of the village plat in 1839. It was afterward discovered that, in making the survey, he had used a chain which was eight-tenths of a foot too long, and the corporate authorities ordered a resurvey of the town, which was made by A. Q. Allen, February 22, 1875, to correspond with the one made by Fletcher Hitt.

The "Railroad Addition" to Mount Morris was made by Robert R. Hitt, M. Emory Hitt and Emily Hitt, April 17, 1872; of "Stroh's Addition," the date was not recorded on the plat. Three quarter-sections had been donated for the use of the Seminary, as shown in the history of that institution in another portion of this work, and the Board of Trustees of that institution on the 29th day of December, 1840, voted that lots be donated to all applicants applying until the 1st of June following, "who shall build a house of stone, brick or frame, not less than 16 by 24 feet, 1½ stories high, to be fit for occupancy 1st of January, 1842, or sooner, J. Clark and T. S. Hitt to designate the lots donated and specify the terms." The time during which such donations might be made was afterward extended. By this liberal action of the Trustees, any man who desired a village lot could have it "without money and without price," provided he would build a house on it and, presumably, occupy the premises. Messrs. Clark and Hitt ruled that every alternate lot might be thus donated.

In the Spring of 1839, James B. McCoy came from Maryland to the Maryland settlement with a view to contracting for the erection of the Seminary, and, having obtained the contract, erected the old seminary building in 1839-40. In April, 1841, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Ankeny. Mrs. Ankeny's two children, Nathaniel A. Ankeny and Ann M., now Mrs. William Watts, still reside in this vicinity.

In 1839, Mr. McCoy built the first house within the limits of Mt. Morris, in which to board his laborers. This, in 1841, he moved south, near the present site of Mrs. McCoy's brick residence. The building was again moved, and is at present the fourth house south of Mrs. McCoy's, and is occupied by William Foulke. Mr. McCoy died at his residence January 14, 1871.

The second building (except the Seminary) was erected by Rev. John Sharp, in 1840, as a barn; but as living room was in great demand, it was partitioned into two rooms and occupied by Rev. Philo Judson and family, in one half, while Frederick Petrie lived in the other portion. This was afterward finished up and moved to Front street, due east of and on the same block with the store of Lookabaugh & Middour, and has been transformed into the residence of M. T. Rohrer.

In 1841, a post office was established at Mount Morris, and Rev. John Sharp was appointed Postmaster. Previous to this date, the nearest post office was at Oregon. Mr. Sharp was succeeded by his son-in-law, Frederick G. Petrie. After him, followed, for a short time, Hiram Beard; then John Ankeny for many years; he was succeeded by B. G. Stevens, followed by Edward Davis, and then Frederick B. Brayton, who has held that position for seventeen years, and is the present Postmaster.

John Martin built the third house, in 1840, after which the houses sprang up so rapidly that it is impossible to name them in the order of their erection. Mr. Martin's residence was situated on the lot now occupied by Andrew Newcomer's store room, in the northeastern part of town.

The state of the village on January 1, 1842, has already been given by the quotations from the *Rock River Register*, from which it appears that at that time there were twenty-one houses in the town. The second number of that paper invited its patrons to furnish occasional "original communications," saying:

We have among our patrons here, as we have already been informed, in the brief space of our residence in Ogle County, writers who are capable of *Hitt-ing* off "matters and things in general," in such an interesting manner as to please "all manner" of readers; that we may expect evidence of some very *Sharp* pens, and that the necessary *Artz* will not fail us in our efforts to treat our readers handsomely. Upon the whole, we *Judge* that we can *af-Ford* our readers complete satisfaction.

The *Register* had an agent in Washington County, Maryland. S. Cumins, Esq., of Grand Detour, was announced as its agent at that place. Another item among those of the first few numbers which have been preserved by Mr. Knodle's brother, Samuel, is interesting now, when a living deer would be a curiosity in this region:

The extent to which David Mumma, of this neighborhood, shoots down our deer, strikes us as being pretty alarmingly exhausting. While his extraordinary Nimrodian exploits render David our boast, yet we must fear that he is playing havoc with our game.

He has killed *seventy* deer this season. He has sold deer skins to the amount of \$30, besides which he has taken and sold otters' skins and other peltry. He is now taking a load of venison (hind quarters) to Chicago. Here marke his *pro-PRECE-CITY*. Besides all this, he has feasted on the fore quarters, and treated his neighbors bountifully to the same luxury.

In one of his hunts, he sent a bullet through the vitals of *three deer* at once—laying them all low. Who has ever equaled this shot? We ask who?

An item from Col. Wentworth's paper, the *Chicago Democrat*, speaking of Mount Morris as "one of the most delightful places on earth," is copied in the *Register*, with extended comments of approval. Another paragraph is as follows:

On the night of January 19 (1842), two miles north of Peru, the mail coach, mail, baggage, four horses and all were lost, except the passengers and driver, in attempting to cross the Little Vermillion River.

The copies of the *Register* from which we quote are probably the only ones now in existence. The issue dated February 5, 1842, speaks of the *Rockford Pilot* as its nearest neighbor.

The paper dated February 26, 1842, is the last one preserved. It speaks of the severe illness of the editor, and requests some one to send some *sage* "for the indisposed, sick late Editor of the *Register*:" and No. 12, issued in April, announced his death.

A complete account of the press of Mount Morris may be found in a chapter devoted to that important interest.

Mr. Emanuel Knodle, the first editor of the first paper in this town and county, was a young man of excellent character, highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. His brief editorial career gave promise of a brilliant future, had he lived.

CORPORATION ORGANIZATION.

Prior to 1848, Mount Morris was a precinct of Ogle County. The following notice was the initiatory step toward the organization of the corporation of Mount Morris:

A MEETING

of the inhabitants of the Town of Mount Morris will be held at the Chapel of said Town on Saturday, the 8th of January (1848), at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of determining whether we will incorporate said town.

(Signed)

MANY CITIZENS.

Mt. Morris, Dec. 28, 1847.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
 OGLE COUNTY, } ss. I, Daniel Brayton, of Mt. Morris, Ogle County, Ill., do solemnly swear that there was over two hundred inhabitants residing in the town of Mt. Morris, Ogle County, and State of Illinois, on the 28th day of December, 1847, and that on the same day I posted up three notices in three of the most public places in said town. The above notice, signed "Many Citizens," is a true copy of said notice.

(Signed)

DANIEL BRAYTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of January, 1848.

(Signed)

E. WOOD, J. P. [SEAL.]

At the meeting called as above on the 8th day of January, 1848, of the owners of freehold property, and those of lawful age resident in the town six months previous to that date, Daniel Brayton was elected President and F. G. Petrie, Clerk, to whom the following oath was administered:

I, Daniel Brayton, as President, and I, F. G. Petrie, as Clerk, do solemnly swear by the ever living God that we will faithfully discharge the trust reposed in us as President and Clerk of this meeting.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of January, 1848.

F. G. PETRIE, Clerk.

The meeting then proceeded to vote "*viva voce*" whether they would be incorporated or not, and there were nineteen in favor and none against.

The Clerk, F. G. Petrie, called a meeting at the chapel of the Rock River Seminary on the 15th day of January, 1848, for the purpose of electing, *viva voce*, five Trustees. At that meeting, Daniel Brayton presided, F. G. Petrie was clerk and Aaron C. Marston, Andrew Newcomer, James J. Beatty, Jonathan Knodle and William McCune were elected Trustees.

The records do not show the organization of the Board, but A. C. Marston was Clerk at its first meeting, January 22, 1848, when the limits of the corporation were defined by ordinance, as follows: "Commencing at a stake set at the southwest corner of the land owned by the R. R. Seminary, thence on a

line due north one mile, thence east one mile, thence south one mile, thence west one mile to the place of beginning."

The Trustees, at their meeting, prohibited the sale of spirituous or malt liquors in the town, under penalty of five dollars; but provided that the contraband articles might be sold for medical and mechanical purposes, under permit from the Board. "Gambling and drunkenness, of whatever class," were declared "a nuisance," and all persons guilty of these vices were to be fined five dollars for each offense. All shows, circuses, theaters or exhibitions of that class not having license under the seal of the President were strictly forbidden, under penalty of twenty-five dollars; also, all "quarreling, fighting, disturbing the quiet and peace of the citizens," under the same penalty. Horse racing, shooting at marks or firing of guns were declared "a nuisance," and a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars was imposed for each offense.

At this meeting, various town ordinances were passed, providing for "work on the roads," etc.; that all trials shall be before the President of the Board, to be conducted "as they are before a Justice;" and forms for legal processes were prescribed.

This was the first and last meeting of the Board of Record. No corporation officers were appointed, and for several years nothing further appears to have been done, at least there are no records of any elections until January 1, 1856, when "F. G. Petrie, Clerk," issued a notice of an election to be held at the house of W. S. Blair on the 15th of January, 1856, for the purpose of electing five Trustees.

At that meeting, Jacob Coffman, F. B. Brayton and D. A. Potter were appointed Judges of Election, to whom were administered the following oath by James M. Webb, Justice of the Peace:

I, ———, do solemnly swear that I will perform the duties of Judge according to law and the best of my ability, and that I will studiously endeavor to prevent deceit, fraud and abuse in conducting the same.

The poll list at this election was as follows:

William Little, F. B. Brayton, E. M. Cheney, J. D. Hays, Peter Knodle, Jr., Ezra Jones, Hiram Beard, D. A. Potter, Thomas Clems, William Hedges, L. J. Brogunier, D. S. Coffman, Simon H. Coffman, Payton Skinner, B. F. Shyrook, B. R. Thomas, Richard Brown, C. R. Cheney, Thomas Winston, Henry Coggins, Jacob Coffman, J. M. Webb, W. S. Blair, John Winders, Robert O'Neal, J. N. Knodle, J. A. Noel, Jonathan Mumma, E. W. Little, John F. Wallace, B. Cooper, G. W. Harshman, Jesse Mayberry, Jonathan Knodle, Andrew Newcomer, A. H. Bailey.—36.

The following persons were elected Trustees, viz.: D. A. Potter, H. I. Little, Elias Baker, Jacob Coffman, William Schultz.

January 19, 1856, this Board organized, by choice of D. A. Potter, President, and William Schultz, Clerk. Jacob Coffman was elected Treasurer and Peter Knodle, Jr., Constable.

February 1, 1856, a tax of fifty cents on the one hundred dollars was levied for the purpose of making sidewalks and improvements of wards, streets and alleys, and the ordinances passed by the Trustees in 1848 were adopted. Peter Knodle, Jr., was appointed Corporation Collector.

February 22, 1856, another tax of fifty cents on the one hundred dollars on real estate was levied for the use of the corporation, and a special tax of three-fourths of the cost of building sidewalks was also levied. The Collector was directed to proceed to the collection of the general tax in ten days, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the American quarter of a dollar be used as the seal of the Corporation.

March 7, 1856, Jacob Coffman was appointed Street Commissioner. April 11th. the Trustees estimated the cost of building a sidewalk for a lot of 66 feet,

at \$13.34. April 28th, Jacob Coffman was "allowed to provide a pound for the use of the corporation." June 13th all "huekstering" was forbidden in the Seminary Square and streets surrounding the same; also, the sale or firing of fire crackers.

April 22d, 1857, William Schultz was appointed Assessor and his compensation fixed at \$1.50 per day. William L. Coho was appointed Constable and Pound Master.

March 1, 1858, an election was held at the house of W. S. Blair, Jacob Coffman, D. A. Potter and William Schultz, Judges. Forty-five voters were present, and Elias Baker, D. A. Potter, J. B. McCoy, William Schultz and John McC. Miller were elected Trustees.

March 19th, the Board organized by the election of D. A. Potter, President; William Schultz, Clerk; J. B. McCoy was elected Treasurer; H. N. Ryan, Corporation Attorney; J. S. Nye, Constable and Pound Master; J. McC. Miller, Street Commissioner; William Schultz, Assessor. On the 9th of April, Mr. Miller was elected Collector, and Peter Knodle, Jr., Assessor.

March 7, 1859.—At the annual election, there were eighty-eight votes recorded. Elias Baker, James B. McCoy, Henry Neff, Samuel Knodle and Andrew Newcomer were elected Trustees. The Board organized March 14th. Elias Baker, President; Samuel Knodle, Clerk; H. A. Naeff, Treasurer.

1860.—James B. McCoy, Andrew Newcomer, Samuel Knodle, Henry A. Naeff, James M. Webb, Trustees. Andrew Newcomer, President; Samuel Knodle, Clerk; H. A. Naeff, Treasurer.

1861.—Trustees, A. Newcomer, President; S. Knodle, Clerk; H. A. Naeff, Treasurer; J. M. Webb and J. B. McCoy.

December 7th of this year, the citizens petitioned the Board of Trustees to call a public meeting or take some means for the suppression of the sale of beer, etc. in the village. The petition was signed by R. S. Hitt and twenty-five others. The Board called a town meeting in the Methodist Church, Wednesday evening, December 11th, but no record of its action appears.

1863.—Seventy-nine voters recorded. Trustees, James Clark, President; A. Q. Allen, Clerk; William H. Atchinson, Treasurer; H. I. Little, F. B. Brayton.

1865.—Twenty-three votes recorded. Trustees, James B. McCoy, President; A. N. Newcomer, Clerk; Henry I. Little, Treasurer; F. B. Brayton, J. McC. Miller.

1866.—Twenty-nine votes recorded. Trustees, F. B. Brayton, President, A. Newcomer, Clerk; Henry I. Little, Treasurer; M. T. Rohrer, J. McC. Miller.

1867.—Twenty-four votes recorded. Trustees, F. B. Brayton, President; A. Newcomer, Clerk; Henry I. Little, Treasurer; J. McC. Miller, M. T. Rohrer.

1868.—Forty-seven votes recorded. Trustees, Elias Williams, Samuel Knodle, Morris Gaffin, John Sprecher, Henry Middlekauff. There is no record that these gentlemen took the oath of office.

1869.—Twenty votes recorded. Trustees, F. B. Brayton, President; M. T. Rohrer, Clerk; H. I. Little, Treasurer; J. McClelland Miller, A. Newcomer.

1870.—Eighty-two votes recorded. Trustees, F. B. Brayton, President; M. T. Rohrer, Clerk; H. I. Little, Treasurer; A. Newcomer, Samuel Lookabaugh.

This board, on the 27th of April, passed a stringent ordinance "relating to the sale and traffic in wine, rum, gin, brandy, whisky, beer, cider and other intoxicating liquors."

1871.—Eighty-eight votes recorded. Trustees, Samuel Knodle, President; Ezra Toms, Clerk; Upton Miller, Treasurer; M. Stroh, S. H. Cheney.

1872.—Seventy-six votes recorded. Trustees, Henry Sharer, President; Jonathan Knodle, Clerk; Henry H. Clevidence, Treasurer; Henry H. Newcomer, John Startzman.

1873.—Fifty-seven votes recorded. Trustees, Martin S. Rohrer, President; Samuel Lookabaugh, Clerk; H. H. Clevidence, Treasurer; Oliver H. Swingley, John French.

1874.—Seventy votes recorded. Trustees, Samuel Lookabaugh, President; Samuel Mumma, Clerk; H. H. Clevidence, Treasurer; J. A. Knodle, Henry Sharer.

February 26, 1875, a petition to the Board of Trustees, signed by H. I. Little and thirty-seven others, asking that a meeting be called for an election to vote for or against village organization under the general law, was received; the Board ordered an election to be held on the 27th day of March, 1875, and appointed H. I. Little, Elijah Lott and John Sharer, Judges, and Peter Householder and A. W. Little, Clerks of the election. At that meeting, 35 ballots were cast, 34 for organization and one against.

VILLAGE ORGANIZATION.

1875.—One hundred and ten votes recorded. Trustees, A. Newcomer, President; Isaac H. Allen, Henry I. Little, H. H. Clevidence, Peter Householder, J. M. Piper; Village Clerk, M. T. Rohrer; Police Magistrate, M. T. Rohrer.

1876.—Trustees, H. I. Little, President; John H. Swingley, Henry H. Clevidence, J. A. Knodle, Joseph M. Piper, Charles Miles; Village Clerk, M. T. Rohrer.

1877.—Trustees, Benjamin G. Stephens, President; John H. Swingley, Samuel Mumma, Jacob A. Knodle, Henry Clevidence, Thomas Williams; Village Clerk, John Sharer.

TOWNSHIP OF MOUNT MORRIS.

This township was organized in 1850. With the valuable assistance of Martin T. Rohrer, Esq., the following list of Supervisors and Clerks is compiled:

Township officers of the Town of Mt. Morris, Ogle County, from the time of the adoption of Township Organization to 1874.

Supervisors.—James B. McCoy, 1850; Benjamin T. Hendrick, 1851; Andrew Newcomer, 1852; Joel R. Carl, 1853; Samuel Garber and Henry Heistand* appointed 1854; Elias Baker, 1855, '56, '57; Daniel Sprecher, 1858; Francis A. McNeill, 1859, '60; John W. Hitt, 1861; Benj. T. Hendrick, 1862 '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68; John W. Hitt, 1869; Charles Newcomer, 1870, '71, '72; John W. Hitt, 1873, '74.

Town Clerks.—A. Q. Allen, 1850; John F. Grosh, 1851; Lyman S. Carl, 1852, '53; William Schultz, 1854; Benj. K. Shyrock, 1855; Wm. Schultz, 1856; A. Q. Allen, 1857; Simon H. Coffman, 1858; Samuel Knodle, 1859, '60; Geo. W. Marshall, 1861, '62; James W. Webb, 1863, '64; Martin T. Rohrer, 1865, '66, '67, '68; Frederick B. Brayton, 1869, '70; Henry H. Clevidence, 1871; Joseph W. Piper, 1872; Henry H. Clevidence, 1873, '74.

SCHOOLS.

The First School.—The Maryland colonists who first settled at Mount Morris were determined that their children should not want for educational privileges, and a school house was as necessary as a "cabin." When Samuel M.

* Samuel Garber, who was elected, was a Dunkard preacher; his church was unwilling that he should serve in any civil capacity, and he resigned on the spot and Henry Heistand was appointed to fill vacancy.

Hitt and Nathaniel Swingley returned from Maryland with their families, in 1838, accompanied by a number of others who desired to become members of their new colony in the Far West, they engaged Mr. A. Quimby Allen to accompany them as a teacher, and soon after their arrival he opened a school in a small log cabin then standing in the grove about 80 rods southwest of Prof. D. J. Pinckney's present residence and about a mile southwest of the Seminary. This pioneer school house has since been removed to the roadside about a mile west of the town, where it still remains, an interesting monument of the olden time, when old men and women of the present day attended school within its rough walls, while their parents built their first cabins on the beautiful prairie in the neighborhood. This was the first school in this section of the country. It was named "The Pine Creek Grammar School," and under this somewhat pretentious title it was the first step leading to the foundation of the Rock River Seminary within a year from that time.

The school numbered twenty-six pupils, and a record of their names, so far as they are now remembered by Mr. Allen, will be interesting to their descendants in the present and in the future. Among this little group were Margaret C. Hitt (now Mrs. D. J. Pinckney), John W. Hitt (now an influential citizen of Mount Morris, and for several years past Supervisor of the town), George Hitt (since dead), Andrew M. Hitt, Joseph Hitt, John Hitt (now Deputy Collector of Customs, Chicago), Robert S. Hitt (of Chicago), Robert R. Hitt (now Secretary of Legation at Paris), Martin R. M. Wallace (Judge Wallace of Chicago), Elizabeth Reynolds, Caroline M. Reynolds, Ann E. Swingley (Mrs. Phelps), Urilla Swingley, John H. Swingley, Upton Swingley, Nathaniel A. Ankeny, Augustus H. Ankeny (afterward a leading citizen of Clinton, Iowa), Ann M. Ankeny (Mrs. Wm. Watts), Clinton Helm (an eminent physician at Rockford), James C. T. Phelps (now of Rochelle on the farm his father made), James Reynolds, Peter Householder, the Worden boys, and Richard McClain's children.

Rock River Seminary was located here in the Spring of 1839, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and the first term commenced in November, 1840. A more extended sketch of this important institution will be found on page 468. Mr. Allen taught school in the school house above mentioned during that Spring and Summer.

In the Summer of 1840, before the seminary building was ready for occupation, Prof. Joseph N. Waggoner, its first Principal, taught school in the log school house occupied by Mr. Allen in 1838-9. He was employed by the Trustees of the Seminary.

In the Spring of 1841, the town school was conducted under the management of the Rock River Seminary, as the Primary Department of the Institution, and was in charge of Mrs. Fanny Russell. This department was discontinued in 1843, and private schools continued in several residences. In the Winter of 1845-6, A. Q. Allen taught a select school in the house now occupied by Mrs. Cross, on Short street, west of Seminary Square.

In 1851-2, Mr. Allen again taught in the new district school building, which had been erected on the corner of Main and Clark streets. This was a long frame building, having two rooms. In this taught at various times A. Q. Allen, Mr. Streeter, Mr. Shultze, Mr. Cross, John Page, with Miss Hannah Cheney (who subsequently married Mr. Page) as Assistant, Holly Allen, Enoch Coffman, James Allen, Francis Hoverland (now Mrs. Crawford), with her sister Florence (now Mrs. B. G. Stevens) as Assistant. Miss Sybil Sammis (now Mrs. Andrew Hitt, of Chicago) was, also, at one time an Assistant in this school. During the term the Misses Hoverland were in charge of the school,

the present large two-story stone school building was erected, and the Misses Hoverland first taught therein.

The school house is located on Block 5 of the Botanical Addition to Mount Morris, fronting on Short street. It was built in 1868, at a cost of \$10,000, and has four school departments.

Miss Hoverland was followed by J. M. Piper, as Principal, who, in turn, was succeeded, in 1876, by the present Principal, Horace G. Kauffmann. The other teachers at present are, grammar room, Holly C. Clark; intermediate room, Mrs. Becca B. Kauffman; primary, Miss Lottie E. Waggoner. There are now two hundred pupils enrolled. There is a high school course of but one year, as facilities for higher education are better afforded in the Seminary.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first Sabbath after his arrival, Rev. Thomas S. Hitt preached at a small school house in Oregon. Thereafter he preached occasionally; joined the Illinois Conference, and was appointed Agent of the Seminary.

The first regular pastor who was established here was Rev. Barton Cartwright, in 1838. He preached two successive days in the primitive school house in which Mr. Allen taught school. Families came from about twenty miles, and were entertained at the house of Rev. Mr. Hitt. Among those remembered were Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, of Franklin Grove; Mr. and Mrs. John Ankeny, of Elkhorn Grove; Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Juneval, of Byron; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Petrie, of Leaf River. Rev. Mr. Worthington succeeded Mr. Cartwright for one year.

In the Fall of 1838, Rev. Mr. Cartwright came over from Washington Grove to the residence of Rev. Thomas S. Hitt, and requested him to accompany him to that grove and assist in settling a question of claims. Mr. Hitt considered that somewhat foreign to his line of business until he was informed that the *claim* was that of marriage between Rev. Cartwright and Miss Chloe Bennett. Mr. and Mrs. Hitt accompanied Mr. Cartwright, and the pioneer of Methodism in Ogle County was wedded on that evening, after the usual religious services.

When the seminary was completed, the north portion of the basement was finished for religious purposes. Methodist services were held here until the erection of the new Seminary, when the east end of the two lower stories of that building was fitted up as a chapel. This was then considered to be a very elegant church room for a Western village. It was dedicated by Rev. J. V. Watson, assisted by Rev. Mr. Hinman.

As no records can be obtained regarding the succeeding Pastors of this charge, it is impossible to give a complete list in their proper order. The following, however, were among them: Revs. McMurtry, Jonathan Snow, Leander S. Walker, Wager, Nathan Jewett, Philo Judson, J. L. Stuff, Sanford, Cone, Winslow, Wm. Keegan, J. C. Stoughton, W. A. Smith, Milton Haney, John H. Vincent, Blanchard L. Anderson, J. B. Strout, Cornelius Ford, J. H. Moore, S. H. Adams, Lewis Kurtz, Edward Battis, E. W. Adams, concluding with the present Pastor, Rev. A. T. Needham.

For many years, the headquarters of the Rock River District were located here, and, consequently, Revs. John Clark, Philo Judson, Hooper Crews and others resided here.

In 1877, the present Methodist Church was erected on the corner of Front street and Wesley avenue, at a cost of \$8,000. It is a beautiful edifice, having

a large audience room, with gallery and lecture room attached. It was dedicated in July, 1877, by Bishop Harris, during the pastorate of Rev. E. W. Adams. The present parsonage was erected during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Jewett, in 1851 or 1852. The present membership is 140.

The Lutheran Church.—In the Fall of 1845, Rev. N. J. Stroh came to Oregon, from Pennsylvania, and began the organization of churches of the Lutheran denomination at that place, at Adeline, Brookville and Mt. Morris. After eighteen months' residence at Oregon, he moved to a farm near Mt. Morris, and, in the absence of a suitable place of worship there, he preached regularly in a school house near the residence of Joshua Thomas, at Phelps' Grove.

When the school house was built in Mt. Morris, the services were held at that place, and Rev. John Nicholas Burket was appointed as regular pastor.

Mrs. McCoy, Mr. Philip Sprecher and wife and Mrs. Samuel Newcomer, still residents of Mt. Morris, were among the members of the church at the time of its organization.

Mr. Stroh still resides in the village. Rev. A. A. Trimper followed Rev. Mr. Burket and was succeeded by Rev. Ephraim Miller.

The brick church on the southwest corner of the intersection of Ogle and Centre streets was erected in 1845. At that time, Rev. George A. Bowers was Pastor. The sermon of dedication was preached by Rev. Simeon W. Harkney, in May, 1856. Mr. Bowers was followed in succession by Revs. C. Riemenschneider, Daniel Schindler, Ephraim Miller, Rufus Smith, R. B. Whitehill, A. C. Frick, and the present Pastor, Rev. Luther L. Lipe.

During Rev. Mr. Smith's pastorate, the present parsonage was purchased.

In September, 1877, the erection of a new church edifice was begun, on the southwest corner of the crossing of Main and Short streets. It is a frame building, with a basement for Sabbath school use; has a steeple of one hundred feet in height on the north side, and, when complete, will present a very neat architectural appearance. Its cost is estimated at \$7,000. A Sabbath school has always been held in connection with the church and is at present superintended by Rev. Mr. Lipe.

LODGES.

Elysian Lodge, No. 56, I. O. O. F., was organized under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, dated July 25, 1849, with the following charter members: George W. Fouke, John F. Grosh, James N. Martin, Daniel Highbarger, Walter Wilson and Emanuel W. Myers.

In 1850-52, many members removed to California and elsewhere, weakening the society so that, in 1853, the charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge. November 4, 1874, the Lodge was re-organized, and the same charter and books were returned to it. The charter members and gentlemen who procured this re-organization were Henry Sharer, B. G. Stephens, Elijah Lott, G. W. Fouke and W. J. Fouke.

The society is now out of debt and has a well-furnished hall in the front second story of Sprecher & Clevidence's block. The membership, at present, is thirty-eight, and its officers are: W. H. Miller, N. G.; John T. Stewart, V. G.; A. M. Newcomer, Secretary; B. G. Stephens, Treasurer.

Samuel H. Davis Lodge, No. 96, A. F. & A. M., was organized before 1850, and worked under a dispensation for several years. The date of their first organization does not appear on the records of the society. The Bible belonging to the Lodge was presented by the ladies of Mount Morris, and bears the date June 24, 1851.

The Lodge was organized under a charter October 6, 1851, with Isaiah Wilcoxon, W. M.; James Clark, S. W.; Wm. Little, J. W. Among the first members after the charter was obtained were: Ansel Streeter, Benjamin K. Shryock, H. I. Little, Jonathan Knodle, Peter Knodle, Francis A. McNeill, Isaac Rice, Wm. A. Plantz, Nathaniel A. Ankeny, Elbridge W. Little, W. T. Harlow, Joseph Hale, Thomas Winston, Joseph S. Nye, S. H. Clems, John Donaldson, D. B. Turney, Abraham Pope, Edward Knock, James H. Fouke, Daniel Higbarger, John Stanger, Benjamin Swingley, W. S. Pope, James M. Webb.

Samuel H. Davis Lodge, No. 96, of Mount Morris, and Forreston Lodge, No. 413, were consolidated November 17, 1876, under the former name, with O. H. Swingley, W. M.; D. Rine, S. W., and J. H. Nye, J. W. The Lodge is in a prosperous condition, and has a large and well-arranged hall over Sprecher & Clevidence's store, of which they have a lease for ninety-nine years. Their membership is about fifty. The present officers are: J. H. Nye, W. M.; Peter Householder, S. W.; Charles Smith, J. W.; T. C. Williams, Secretary; Samuel Lookabaugh, Treasurer.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

In October, 1841, the first store was opened in Mt. Morris, by Daniel Brayton & Son, in an addition to the west side of a small frame house, which they had built that Summer, located on Main, midway between Short and Seminary streets. Mr. Daniel Brayton had been a Methodist minister and preached occasionally in the Seminary chapel. He was a practical and intellectual gentleman who held a high place in the esteem of his acquaintances. The firm was afterward Brayton & Judson, and, in 1850, when Daniel Brayton died, it was continued by F. B. Brayton & Baker. Since 1850, Mr. Brayton has continued in the drug and book department only, and has been Postmaster since 1861.

The second store was opened a couple of years after that of Mr. Brayton, by Samuel Bents, in a small brick building on the northeast corner of Front and Seminary streets, where Lookabaugh & Middour's store now stands. Mr. Bents sold to S. M. Hitt and F. G. Petrie, the latter now of Oregon, who had previously been engaged in the manufacture of brick northeast of town. Mr. Enoch Wood, now of Chicago, soon became associated with Mr. Petrie, under the firm name of Wood & Petrie, and this firm continued for many years.

In 1844, Baker, Pitzer & McCoy built a one-story brick machine-shop, on the corner where the Methodist church now stands, and began the manufacture of traveling threshing machines. This they continued until 1849, and their machines, which threshed grain by being loaded-up and driven around in a circle, were then quite popular.

In the Summer of 1849, Mr. Baker manufactured "Fountain" Reapers.

About the same time the above enterprise commenced, Hitt (Samuel N.) & Coffin built a grist-mill on Pine Creek, southwest of the town, and soon after the same firm opened the third store in Mt. Morris. This was managed by Prof. D. J. Pinckney, until a year later it was purchased by F. B. Brayton.

About 1853, Brayton, Baker & Petrie rented an old saw-mill on Pine Creek, about a mile below the grist-mill site, which had been operated from an early day, by John Stewart. This the above firm fitted up for use, temporarily, for the manufacture of linseed oil. As the facilities were not very favorable, the business was only carried on there for about two years, at the rate of two barrels of oil per day. They then erected a large two-story frame mill, with stone basement, near the southwest corner of the town, and operated the machinery by steam. With this they connected a saw-mill.

A son of F. B. Brayton, Earnest W., ten years of age, was killed by the saw in this mill, and Mr. F. G. Petrie lost his right hand by a similar accident.

The mill was operated under the charge of Jacob Hilger, with success, for about four years, but was then discontinued on account of a scarcity of flax-seed.

The building then passed into the ownership of Petrie & Sheets, who transformed it into a flouring-mill, but as this proved unprofitable it was taken down and removed to the Rock River, opposite Oregon, where it is now in operation as a flouring-mill.

Martin Heller afterward purchased the mill site on Pine Creek, and erected a large stone and frame grist-mill on the old location. This is now operated by Abner Newcomer & Co.

The village made gradual progress until 1855, when it became a prominent trading point and bade fair to be the largest village of Ogle County, but at that time the Illinois Central Railroad passed near Buffalo Grove, and the trade was attracted to the new town of Polo.

Orville N. Adams, of Galena, opened a general store here about 1850, of which, eighteen months later, Prof. D. J. Pinckney became a partner. They also managed the grist-mill on Pine Creek for about one year. At that time, the partnership was dissolved, and the mill was burned down shortly after. Mr. Adams soon after removed to La Salle.

No. 38, Vol. 1, of the Mount Morris *Gazette*, dated Thursday, January 23, 1851, a copy of which is preserved by Mr. Samuel Knodle, who has been interested in several newspaper enterprises in Mount Morris, furnishes some interesting items in relation to the business of the town at that day. In an editorial, the editor, Prof. Pinckney, anticipates that "the Great Central Railroad will, no doubt, be built in six or eight years."

At that time, Mount Morris was one of the great business centers of Ogle County, as a glance at the columns of the *Gazette* fully shows, and is a scrap of Mount Morris history of an interesting character.

The first in order is a notice of the Amphycton Society, announcing that the following resolution will be discussed: "Resolved, That the political and intellectual condition of Europe is improving." This notice is signed A. N. Odel, Secretary. Mount Morris Division Sons of Temperance announce meetings every Tuesday evening at their hall, on Center street. B. G. Stephens, R. S. Wood, Bryant & Petrie, October, 1850, advertise their hardware business. Wood & Petrie (October 4, 1850) advertise dry goods, groceries, crockery, glassware, paints, books and stationery. Brayton & Baker advertise general merchandise. Wm. Little & Son inform the public, May 1, 1850, that they are prepared with lots of seasoned lumber to manufacture, extensively, wagons, etc., and do all kinds of blacksmithing. George Brayton advertises, June 12, 1850, to do all kinds of tailoring, with neatness and dispatch. John Ankeny announces the discontinuance of his business, December 13, 1850. T. C. Ankeny speaks of his cheap auction store. B. G. Stephens, M. D., and Dr E. W. Myers publish their professional cards. Wm. Helges advertises, September 19, 1850, to do all kinds of cooping. S. N. Beaubien advertises, October 16, 1850, to manufacture harness, saddles, etc., and trim carriages. Shop in house formerly occupied by W. S. Blair.

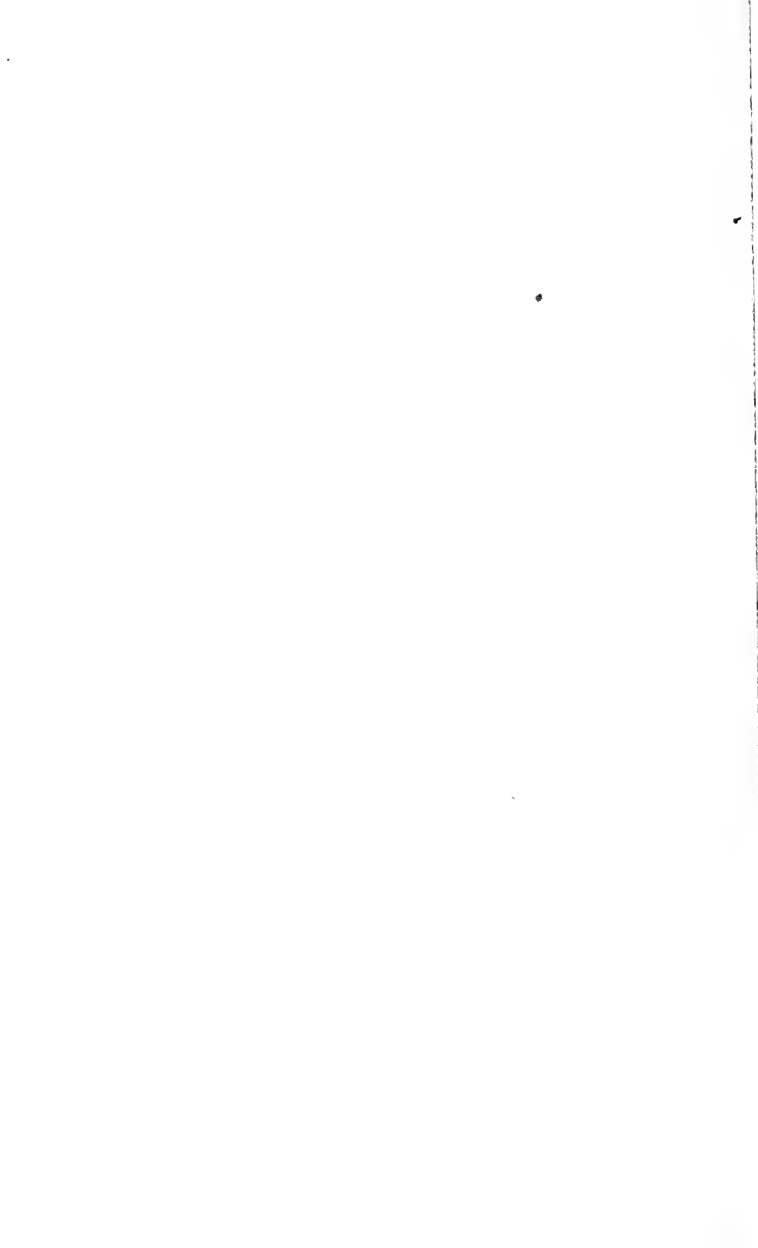
About 1854, Jonathan Mumma opened a store in the storeroom west of his hotel, and in 1858, when J. M. Webb purchased the hotel, the store was sold to Potter & Webb. In 1856, the old firm of Wood & Petrie had become Petrie & Sheets, and this soon after became Coffman Bros., a firm which still exists. In



John Shaner

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OGLE COUNTY DEMOCRAT

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MT. MORRIS



1856, Atchison & Clems had a clothing store in the village and E. Davis dispensed confectionery to the students and others. In 1857, Brayton & Baker sold the tinshop and hardware portion of their business to Joseph S. Nye, who erected the brick building on the northeast corner of Seminary and Center streets, where he continued that business for about ten years. In 1866, Mr. Briggs carried on here a branch of Mr. John Etnyre's store, of Oregon. In March of that year, Lookabaugh & Middour established their business in Mount Morris.

There have been many other stores of minor importance.

HOTELS.—From the time of opening his store, Mr. Brayton kept a public house. About three years after his coming, James Clark built the first tavern—the brick building on the corner of the crossing of Main and Seminary streets. After running this for a short time, under the name of the "New York House," he returned to his farm in Washington Grove and rented his tavern to Mr. Brayton. In 1854, W. S. Blair opened "Blair's Hotel" on the southwest corner of the crossing of Bangs street and Wesley avenue. This has been continued by Mr. Blair, with the exception of about two years, until the present time, through all the fortunes and vicissitudes of the village. In 1854, Jacob Munma built the hotel on the southwest corner of the crossing of Seminary and Center streets. This he called the "Eldorado House," and kept boarders—students principally—until 1858, when it was purchased by J. M. Webb, and after 1860, continued to the present day as "Webb's Hotel." Since the death of Mr. Webb, the house has been enlarged, and is now well managed by Mrs. C. J. Webb.

L. C. Price commenced making a few harrows and farming tools for his neighbors at least twenty years ago. He gradually enlarged his facilities for manufacturing agricultural implements, and has now quite an extensive manufactory of wagons, carriages, harrows, etc., on his farm, two and a half miles south of Mount Morris.

Thomas Mumma and John W. Hitt have begun the erection of a large building, just south of town, in which to establish the Mount Morris Creamery, with a capacity of 1,000 cows, for the manufacture of butter and cheese. This enterprise will be a valuable addition to the business interests of Mount Morris.

Following is a list of the present business interests of Mount Morris, together with the date of their establishment:

General Merchants.—Lookabaugh & Middour, May, 1866; Sprecher & Clevidence, 1855; Gilbert Bros., formerly Gilbert & King, April 7, 1874; Newcomer Bros., December 12, 1877.

Hardware.—J. M. Smith, formerly Smith & Pickard, 1870; Hitt, Smith & Co., April 23, 1877.

Groceries.—Wingert & Swingley, 1874; Wm. H. Bull, March 17, 1875.

Druggists.—A. W. Brayton, formerly F. B. Brayton, 1860; O. H. Swingley, November 11, 1868.

Furniture.—Upton Miller, 1873.

Hotels.—Blair's Hotel, 1851; Webb's Hotel, 1858.

Restaurants.—E. O. Startzman, November 25, 1876; H. Jimmerson, June 21, 1877; S. Knodle, 1877.

Carpenters and Builders.—George H. Riner, N. E. Buser, 1868; B. Rine, J. T. Stewart, Jonathan Knodle.

Blacksmiths.—A. W. Kneff, Calvin A. Potter, 1852; Nicholas Kuntz.

Wagon Makers.—Jacob A. Knodle, B. F. Tracy.

Lumber Dealer.—P. T. Sprecher.

Harness Makers.—J. F. Thomas, 1873, H. H. Newcomer.

Jewelers.—J. A. Knodle & Son, 1875.

Butchers.—Smith & Eberts, 1877; Middour & Lookabaugh, 1877.

Liveryman.—H. L. Smith, May, 1876; the first livery stable was kept by Peter Funk, then C. C. Wagner, then F. B. Brayton, then H. L. Smith; others having engaged in that business at various times.

Boot and Shoemakers.—George W. Fouke, P. Skinner, 1854; M. F. Noel, 1856.

Tailors.—C. B. Stanger, September, 1870; W. E. Moats, 1876.

Milliners.—Mrs. C. Startzman, Mrs. Mary McNeil.

Mantua Maker—Mrs. Sarah J. Coggins, 1845.

Physicians.—Dr. D. Newcomer, Allopath; Dr. B. G. Stevens, Allopath, 1850; Dr. John McCosh, Allopath, May, 1863; Dr. R. Berry, Physio-Medical, 1878.

Painters.—S. G. Trine, 1859, Peter Householder, L. J. Brognier.

Barber.—Daniel Bowers.

Samuel Knodle carried on a book, stationery and jewelry business from 1861 to 1874.

It is somewhat remarkable that Mount Morris contains not a single lawyer. The first and only bank in this village was established by Charles Newcomer and Isaac Rice, August 1, 1877, and is now in operation.

Seibert Block is a two-story brick business block, having a hall above and three business rooms below. It is situated on the northeast corner of Seminary and Front streets, was commenced in 1873, and completed in March, 1874.

Another large two-story block was erected in 1874, on the southeast corner of Seminary and Main streets, by Henry Sharer, John Sprecher and J. H. Nye. It cost about twelve thousand dollars, and has three store rooms below.

The grading of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad was completed to this place November 2, 1871. The track laying was finished nine days later. The first mail train arrived at Mount Morris July 9, 1872, and the old stage coaches disappeared.

The elevator of Charles Newcomer was built in August, 1872.

Tornado.—At 5 o'clock on the morning of June 8, 1874, Mount Morris was visited by a tornado, which, for severity, has never been equaled in this vicinity. It came from the southwest, and apparently spent its force mainly in town. The barn and slaughter house of S. Mumma, together with two buggies, etc., were entirely destroyed. Mr. S. Redfield's dwelling was moved ten or fifteen feet from its foundation, and generally wrecked, while the family were in it. Mr. L. S. Walker's cottage and stable were very much damaged. The fences throughout the track of the tornado were generally destroyed. Mrs. McKean's dwelling was unroofed and otherwise damaged. The houses of Peter Glasgow, Mr. Withers and others were badly damaged. Mrs. Elizabeth McCoy's residence was unroofed, and outhouses demolished. Elijah Lott's dwelling was neatly unroofed. The west half of the new Seminary building was unroofed, and the gable was somewhat injured. Fruit and shade trees in the course of the tornado were generally demolished, and much other damage was done in various parts of the town.

POLO,

INCLUDING A SKETCH OF BUFFALO.

One of the old "Sucker" trails, or roads, from Southern Illinois by way of Ogee's (Dixon's) Ferry, to the lead mines, passed "Buffalo Grove," from which the township of Buffalo received its name, and therefore very naturally here were the earliest white settlements in Ogle County. Its history will be found at length in the general history (page 236), and only brief allusion is necessary here. John Ankeny, on his way to Galena, in the Spring of 1829, was attracted by the beauty of the spot and the fertility of the soil in this locality, and made the first claim* on the east side of Buffalo Grove, and proceeded on his way to the lead mining metropolis. Before his return, in the Spring of 1830, Isaac Chambers, the first permanent settler, had erected a log cabin near the site of Buffalo Village, on the south bank of Buffalo Creek, having previously stopped for a short time at White Oak Grove, about a mile and a half west of the town of Forreston. He was soon followed by John Ankeny, who returned to perfect his claim by making improvements.

In April, 1831, Oliver W. Kellogg and Samuel Reed, with their families, arrived. Mr. Kellogg purchased the claim and improvements of Isaac Chambers, who removed to the grove since known as Chambers' Grove, where he settled, a little northwest of the present town of Brookville, and kept a "stage-vern," from the close of the Black Hawk War until 1837-8, who sold to Charles Franks, who still occupies the premises. Chambers built a mill on Elkhorn Creek, near the present site of Brookville, removed thither, and remained until his death. The mill is now known as "Herb's Mill."

The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Franklin S. Reed, of Pontiac, Ill., under date of June 16, 1877, in reply to an invitation to attend the Old Settlers' Re-union, on the 21st of June, 1877, at Polo, fixes the date of their arrival, and records some interesting facts:

On the 29th day of April, 1831, with my father's family, I arrived in Buffalo Grove, at the house of John Ankeny, and on the next day drove into the timber west of where William Reed now lives, set up our cloth tent, and commenced cutting timber, Mr. Ankeny assisting. The 2d day of May, the cabin was ready to move into. The floors were bark, slipped off the linn (bass-wood) tree, of the proper length and width, and laid on the level earth, the smooth side down, to prevent curling up and other accidents that might occur from a smooth floor. Large, flat stones were set up against the wall at one end of the house to build a fire, in case of wet or cold weather, until time could be spared to construct a chimney. My father's was the first family that settled in the country with the express purpose of agriculture. * * * * *

Now let us go onto the prairie. Not a house! not even a rail in sight! A wild wilderness of grass-burned prairie as far as the eye could see. No stock grazing in the distant view. Here on this wild prairie, by direction of my father, I set some stakes to indicate the place where to commence breaking prairie. Broke fourteen acres and planted it to corn, after making a garden.

The Indians were in council at or near Rock Island, to settle the question—war or planting corn. What few settlers were in the country became alarmed. Our household effects were loaded into wagons and drove to the nearest settlement for protection. We went to Apple River, near where the village of Elizabeth now stands. We had commenced cutting timber for building a stockade. We were here two weeks, when we got news from the council that they had smoked the pipe of peace, and were going to plant corn. We then returned to our homes, fenced our farms and gave attention to our growing crops.

This was, I may almost say, before the dawn of civilization. The Indians were lingering around their old hunting grounds: it was their home, where they were raised, and game existed here in abundance. I have seen twenty or thirty deer in a drove. The Indians were our nearest neighbors during the Winters of 1831-32-33,

In the Spring of 1832, just as we were preparing for planting, the Black Hawk War began, and again we had to leave our homes. A dispatch was sent to us, ordering us to fly immediately to the army. The instructions were to meet at the tavern of O. W. Kellogg, and go from there

* In those days, the first claims were invariably made in the timber. Ankeny planted his "stake" on a little knoll in the timber on the north side of Buffalo Creek, on the west half of the northwest quarter of Sec. 17, Township 23, North Range 8 east, near a lime kiln now owned by Philo W. Newman.

in a body. As soon as arrangements were made, all started for Rock River. There had been a battle with the Indians at Stillman's Run, and excitement was running very high. Our forces had been defeated; men that were supposed to be lost were coming in. The next day a small party returned to the grove, looking after some stock that had been left behind. This party found William Durley lying dead in the road, just in the edge of the grove. Durley was buried at the spot where he fell, and "Durley's grave" is one of the points of interest shown to the visitor, about a mile west of Polo. Out on the prairie was found the hat of John D. Winters, the old mail contractor. * * * * *

Returned in September, sowed wheat, cut hay, and prepared in general for Winter. In the Spring of 1833, the Indian excitement ran high. The few settlers that were there became excited, and again all left their homes taking their families to places of safety. The men returned to their farms and carried on the farming business. In mid-summer the excitement died away, and our families returned. Who can come to Illinois now and complain of hard times or suffering, privations or hardships?

Mr. Ankeny subsequently sold his claim and improvements to James G. Souard, of Galena, and moved to what was called the "Towhead" Settlement (now in Elkhorn Township, Carroll County), where he remained for a time, and then removed to Mount Morris, where he permanently located.

In the Fall of 1832, Mr. Sample M. Journey and Julia Ann, only daughter of Mr. Ankeny, were married at the residence of the bride's father. This was the first matrimonial venture in the new settlement, and the first in the county.

From 1830 to 1834, the new settlement at Buffalo Grove received various accessions to its numbers, but their names have passed from memory as none of them remained to become permanent settlers. Among them, however, were Elkana B. Bush and John Brookie. In the Winter of 1833-4, probably, the Post Office of Buffalo Grove, Jo Daviess County, was established, and Elkana B. Bush was appointed Postmaster. "At least," says Col. Stevenson, "when I arrived in August, 1834, there was a post office here, and Bush was Postmaster."

In 1834, Mr. Elisha Doty and his family from Peoria came to the Buffalo Grove settlement. His son, Cyrus Doty, born September 4, 1834, was the first white child born in Ogle County. Mr. Doty subsequently removed to Tama County, Iowa, after building a wind-mill in Polo, and losing the accumulations of a life-time. That mill was built on the northeast corner of Division and Savanna streets.

In May, 1834, Albion Sanford arrived with his family, and his father, Cyrenus Sanford, and his two brothers, Ahira and Harrison, came in the following Autumn. Cyrenus Sanford died on the farm on which he first settled, May 28, 1858, aged 83 years. At the time of Mr. Sanford's decease, his posterity numbered eight children, ninety grandchildren, and about forty great-grandchildren, forming no inconsiderable portion of the population of Buffalo Township.

In August, 1834, Col. John D. Stevenson, with his family, arrived from Louisiana, and settled near Mr. Kellogg. Col. Stevenson was born in New York City, but came West when he was 10 years old, and went to New Orleans in 1829. He brought a small stock of goods and "kept store" in his log cabin until 1836, when he built a new store, thus becoming the first merchant or "trader" in all the territory now embraced within the limits of Ogle, White-side, Carroll, Winnebago, Stephenson and Lee Counties. Col. Stevenson still resides in Polo, with his son-in-law, Samuel H. Shoop, Esq., a merchant of the city, who married his daughter Virginia H. Stevenson. Miss Sarah Hackett Stevenson, a noted physician of Chicago, and well known in literary circles as the author of "A Winter in the West," is another of Col. Stevenson's daughters.

Among others who came in 1834 were Mr. Pearson Shoemaker (present proprietor of the "Orient" House at Polo), with his family, and Mr. Sackett.

In March, 1835, Oliver W. Kellogg and Hugh Stevenson surveyed and platted the town and called it St. Marion, although the name of the post office, then established, was Buffalo Grove. St. Marion was in Buffalo Grove Precinct, of Jo Daviess County, until 1836, when Ogle County was erected and it became a precinct of the new county.

Among those who settled in the vicinity in 1835 were George R. Webster, from Delaware County, New York, Stephen Hull and William Merritt.

Solomon Landis and John Clark settled at Elkhorn Grove, in 1835.

The first school was taught by Simon Fellows, in the Winter of 1834-35, in O. W. Kellogg's house.

Oliver W. Kellogg and George D. H. Wilcoxon built a saw-mill on Buffalo Creek, near the center of the grove, in 1836, which was of great service to the settlers. The mill was near the village of St. Marion (which, until the next year, was only a little group of log cabins), and was put in operation late in the Fall. This mill long since disappeared and now only very slight traces of the old dam and race remain to mark the spot where it stood. This was the first mill within the present limits of Ogle County, which was then a part of Jo Daviess County, although soon after their arrival, the Sanfords built a saw-mill on a bend of the same stream, near "Two Mile Grove," within the present limits of Whiteside County.

In 1836, the permanent settlement of what is now the township of Buffalo may be considered as finally established, and immigration began to increase. This year, John Waterbury, Solomon Shaver, William Wamsley, B. Beardsley, Abram Schryver, Duncan A. Grant, Thomas Worden and William Nichols, with their families, came together from Delaware Co., N. Y., with teams, being seven weeks and two days on their toilsome journey, and settled in this vicinity.

During this year, also, the first frame buildings were erected in St. Marion, one, a house built by William Merritt, and the other a house and store by Col. J. D. Stevenson.

Messrs. Wales, Hann & Chandler opened the second store at St. Marion, in 1836, followed by Elijah and Theodore Winn, in 1839-40; L. N. & C. R. Barber, in 1843; Job Arnold, in 1844, and Helm & McClure, in 1849.

Virgil A. Bogue came in 1836, with his family. His wife died soon after his arrival; and he married Harriet Nichols. Mr. Bogue was a prominent and influential man and exercised considerable influence in the community. He was very peculiar, however, very social, but somewhat erratic and made many personal enemies. He was a man of ability, and afterward became Judge of the County Court.

The first school house was a frame structure, built by subscription, in 1836-7. This building served the double purpose of school house and church. In 1858, it was converted into a United Brethren Church, and was occupied by that people for about two years, when it was sold. It is still standing, and is the present residence of Mr. Ephraim Isham.

About 1839, the name of the village of St. Marion was changed to Buffalo, and so continued until after Polo was founded by Zenas Aplington and others, when gradually it came to be called "Old Town," and in 1878 was generally known by that name.

In 1843, the first public schools were organized under the laws of the State. The entire township was embraced in one school district. William M. Mason, Joseph Kellogg, Timothy Perkins, D. L. Henry and Horace Chatfield composed the first Board of School Trustees, and there were sixty scholars in the district. The first term of the district school was taught by Mr. Alfred M.

Webster, the second term by Mr. Chanceford R. Barber, and the amount paid to the teachers for the school year was \$76.29.

In 1852, a steam saw-mill was erected by Cornelius Woodruff, which was purchased by George D. Read, Esq., in the Fall of the same year, and the mill furnished a large number of ties for the Illinois Central Railroad, then being built.

In the same year, Alfred Helm erected a distillery, and operated it until 1856, when it was converted into a steam flouring-mill, by Theron Palmeter, and became useful to humanity.

When the railroad was completed and the new town of Polo, about one mile east, sprang into existence, Buffalo lost its prestige, became "Old Town," and in 1878 there was no store within its limits.

A brief sketch of an institution which was opened in 1853, and exercised a powerful and salutary influence in this part of the county and State, for two years, will form a fitting close for this brief history of the old town of St. Marion, afterward Buffalo. This was

THE ROCK RIVER NORMAL SCHOOL.

This school was established at Buffalo, in 1853, by the energy and perseverance of Prof. John W. Frisbee. Mr. Frisbee was a native of Delaware County, N. Y., and graduated with honor at the State Normal School of Albany, N. Y., in 1847. He taught school in his native county until May, 1849, when he came West and located at Buffalo, full of enthusiasm in the noble work to which he devoted his life, engaged in teaching, and secured the confidence of the people and the affection of his pupils to a remarkable degree. In the Winter of 1849-50, he taught a private school in the building occupied by Isaiah Wilcoxon as a dwelling and post office, the school being "up stairs." In the Winter of 1851-2, he taught in the old school house, a new one having been erected, and at the same time the Winter term of the public school was taught by Misses Phrocine (afterward Mrs. J. W. Frisbee) and Adelaide Whiteside. In the Winter of 1852-3, Mr. Frisbee's school was in a room over Johnston's shoemaker shop, now the residence of Charles E. Reed. But this did not fill the measure of his ambition. He had long cherished the idea of establishing a normal school, and to the accomplishment of which object he devoted all his energies. In the Spring and Summer of 1853, he erected, aided by subscriptions (in shares of \$10, to be refunded in tuition), a building on the east side of the State road, a few rods south of the town plat, on the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 17, Township 23 N., Range 8 E.

This building was two stories in height, and built of what is termed "grout," and, in fulfillment of his long cherished hopes, he opened the "Rock River Normal School" in August, 1853. Following is a copy of Mr. Frisbee's first circular, which possesses historical interest:

ROCK RIVER NORMAL SCHOOL.

(Located at Buffalo Grove, Ill.)

This School will open Monday, August 8, 1853, quarter to continue eleven weeks. The WINTER TERM will commence the first Monday in November, and continue twenty-two weeks. This Institution is designed: 1. For those who have not had the advantages of an early education. 2. For those who are preparing to teach. 3. For those who desire a complete course of English Studies. Tuition per quarter of Eleven Weeks: For Common Branches, \$3.00; for Higher Branches and Mathematics, \$4.00. Persons may procure their tuition at one-fourth less than the full price by taking a share (\$10) or shares in the Institution. The Principal will be happy to meet his friends at the School Building, on the opening of the Institution (Monday, August 8th), at 10 A. M., when he will explain more fully the plan of the School, and give opportunity to those desirous of aiding it to become subscribers.

Buffalo Grove, August 1, 1853.

J. W. FRISBEE, *Principal*.

The school was conducted with remarkable ability for two years, but the brilliant principal did not live to realize the full fruition of his hopes. He was elected County Superintendent of Schools, and while conducting a Teachers' Institute at Oregon, in October, 1855, contracted the seeds of disease, from over work, which terminated his useful life, November 26, 1855, at the age of 28 years. Hon. J. D. Campbell, in his Centennial sketch of Buffalo Township, says :

The deepest sorrow was manifested over the loss of this brilliant teacher and accomplished gentleman. The writer cannot forbear to record here his grateful memory of the kindness of this noble hearted man to him in his youthful days, when we roamed the flowery dells and climbed the beetling cliffs of "old Delaware County" together.

It is proper to add that his old pupils and friends, in 1858, subscribed a fund sufficient to erect an appropriate monument to his memory, which was erected over his grave in the old cemetery at Buffalo; and his name is now mentioned gratefully and affectionately by his pupils of twenty-four years ago, who still remember his faithful and earnest devotion to the cause of education and religion.

After Prof. Frisbee's death, the school was continued until the following Spring by Dr. J. H. More and Romeyn Whiteside. In the Summer of 1856, the public school taught by Mrs. Phrocinie Frisbee and Hattie E. Frisbee (now Mrs. J. H. More) was, for convenience, held in the Normal School building. In the Winter of 1856-57, Mr. N. B. Heth taught school in the building, followed by Mr. Orello Cone, in the Winter of 1857-58, and by Mr. John W. Clinton in the Summer following.

The building was taken down about 1862, and a portion of its walls used in the construction of sidewalks.

Buffalo Grove was called "Nanusha" by the Indians, the word signifying "Buffalo," from the fact that the grove called by that name was formerly a favorite resort for these animals, and immense quantities of buffalo bones were found in this locality after the arrival of the white settlers. Hence the name, "Buffalo Grove."

About 1849 or 1850, Zenas Aplington, who owned a portion of the land on which the original town of Polo was afterward built, moved the frame house built in 1836 by William Merritt in the old town of St. Marion (afterward called Buffalo) to his farm and located on the prairie about a mile, a little north of east of Buffalo. On the north side of the house he planted some locust trees. When the town was afterward surveyed, these trees were found to be in a street, which was named Locust street from that fact, and his house was about in the center of Lot 1, Block 21, near Franklin street. There was also a log cabin near the southern limits of the original town, occupied by Jared Webster, and these were the only buildings standing on the prairie at that time.

In the Winter of 1851, the Illinois Central Railroad Company was incorporated, and in the Spring and early Summer following, several routes were surveyed through Ogle County from Dixon to Freeport. These surveys were completed before August, and then before location was definitely made, right of way must be secured, as will be seen from the following copy of a letter to Chester K. Williams, Esq.:

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, DIXON, ILL., August 1, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of enclosing you one of the relinquishments which the Central Railroad Company will require every man to sign who gives the right of way through his land.

Much will depend, so far as the location of the road is concerned, upon the cost of the right of way, and would recommend that you agitate the subject among those in your vicinity who own land on the surveyed route from here to Freeport, and inform them of the necessity of giving

the right of way. Your early attention to this matter may be the means of having the road located in the neighborhood of your place. I am, sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS ALDRICH.

The location of the road south of this point unmistakably indicates the original design to have been to pass through Buffalo, but owing to difficulty in securing the right of way, and objections on the part of some of the prominent citizens of that town owning real estate, the original design was changed and the road was located about a mile east of the original survey through Aplington's farm, where the present city of Polo was founded.

Early in the Spring of 1852, the road having been located, contracts were awarded and vigorous work commenced all along the line. Mr. Aplington had the contract for eight miles, extending northward from a point about a mile south of the present limits of the city. Soon after securing the contract, Mr. Aplington moved another frame building from Buffalo, placed it on the northeast corner of Block 21, corner of Franklin and Locust streets, and used it for an office and store, and here was the first store in Polo. He also built a blacksmith shop, which was, after the town was laid out, on the north side of Locust street, near the southwest corner of Lot 7, Block 22.

In March, 1853, or earlier, a town plat, called by the proprietors the "Town of Polo," in honor of Marco Polo, the celebrated Venetian traveler, had been laid out and surveyed by Charles W. Joiner, County Surveyor of Ogle County, assisted by Cyrus Torrey and John Nyman, chainmen. This town plat was "partly on the northeast quarter of Section No. 16, and partly on southeast quarter of Section No. 9, in Township 23, North Range 8 East of Fourth Principal Meridian." It was bounded on the north, on the west side of the railroad, by North street, and on the east side of the railroad by Dixon street; on the east by Prairie street; south, it extended to what is now Webster street, and the western boundary was marked on the plat as the "Buffalo and Freeport road," now Division street.

On the 21st day of March, 1853, Mr. Joiner certified on the back of the original plat that he had "laid out and surveyed the within town plat, called the Town of Polo;" and he further certified "that said town was laid out at the instance and request of Benjamin B. Provost, John Dement and Zenas Aplington, the proprietors of the same." Mr. Provost was the Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, and Dement was a well-known citizen of Dixon: Aplington, the farmer, whose farm had thus become the site of a future city.

The original plat embraces about one-sixth of the present territory of the city of Polo. Various additions have since been made, among which were Chatfield's First and Second, Aplington's First and Second, Luckey's, Hull's, Burns & Goodline's, Rufus Perkins', Barber's, Fisher's, Waterbury's First and Second, Herrick's, Cutts' and others.

The first public sale of lots after the town was laid out was in May, 1853, but the plat was not acknowledged by the proprietors until February, 1854, and was recorded March 15, 1854, when those who had purchased lots began to want deeds.

The railroad was practically completed in December, 1853. Memoranda in the possession of C. K. Williams, Esq., enable him to state that the contractors had completed their work before December 1, 1853. The bridge across Rock River, at Dixon, however, was delayed, and was not completed for the passage of trains until about a year later, the first train crossing about January 1, 1855: but trains were previously run on the new road from Freeport south

to Forreston and Polo, and the road was ironed further north. Mr. Bassett states that he shipped lumber, and other materials for building, from Chicago, via the Galena & Chicago Union, from Freeport, thence to Forreston, on the Illinois Central, in the early Spring of 1854. The road was completed, ready for traffic, before the completion of the bridge at Dixon.

In the total absence of reliable records from which to obtain accurate information, it is impossible to determine from the memories of those who were here at that time, how much the town was improved during the Summer of 1853, while the railroad was approaching completion. It does not seem probable that the purchasers of lots in May, 1853, would permit them to remain unimproved for any considerable time. Western towns were not built in that way. Mr. Martin F. Bassett, who came to Polo in August, 1853, states that Harrison Collier commenced building a house on the west side of Franklin street, just north of the stone building occupied in 1878 by J. D. Campbell, Esq., in the Fall of 1853, and pushed it to completion as rapidly as possible. How many others were engaged in similar work cannot now be determined, but it is certain that some improvements were made during the Summer and Fall of 1853. The first brick building erected in Polo was built by Zenas Aplington, at the northeast corner of Mason and Franklin streets, which is still standing. There is a difference of opinion, or of remembrance, rather, in relation to the date of the erection of this building, but from the best information at hand it appears probable that the excavations were made and the foundation walls laid in the Summer of 1853; that the walls of the brick superstructure were erected later in the same year; and that the building was so far completed that late in the Fall Mr. Aplington moved his goods from the old store into the basement, and added a new stock soon after. Mr. Bassett states that Mr. Daniel Higley bought a small stock of goods and occupied the old store vacated by Mr. Aplington, shortly after the latter moved into his new building. Mr. Aplington finished his building during the Winter following, and in the Spring of 1854, opened his store on the first floor.

Among the first wants to be supplied in a town just springing into existence, as Polo was at that time, was hotel accommodations. The first to be built was a story and a half house, with a wing, on Lot 12, Block 14, on the east side of Franklin street, north of the alley in the rear of Aplington's building. It was built by Aranda Kellogg, in the Fall and Winter of 1853-4, who afterward sold it to Ahira Sanford. About the same time, John Jay built a public house on the southeast corner of Block 23, corner of Franklin and Dixon streets. The precise date of the erection of these taverns cannot now be determined, but they were both said to be open to the public in the Spring of 1854.

In the Spring of 1854, the larger part of the town was yet owned by Messrs. Provost, Dement and Aplington, but from that date the work of building the new town was vigorously prosecuted. The music of the saw and the hammer was heard on every hand. During that season, a large number of buildings were erected, and the population had increased so rapidly that, in the Winter of 1854-5, a school was opened, by Lucy A. Bassett, in a small building erected by Mr. Williams, known as the "Williams Building," on the north side of Mason street, near Division. The following Summer, she taught school in a building near the corner of Division and Locust streets.

In 1855, Harrison Sanford built a two-story brick building on the southeast corner of Block 21, corner of Mason and Franklin streets. This building was designed for a hotel, and, when completed, was opened as the "Sanford

House." Subsequently, another story was added to this house, and a new wing was built: but it was considered unsafe, and was razed to give place to a better structure about 1870. Soon after the Sanford House was built, in the Fall and Winter of 1855-6, Mr. Pearson Shoemaker built a hotel on the southwest corner of Block 9, on the corner of the railroad way and Depot street. This, in 1878, is called the Orient House, and the original builder is the proprietor.

The corner stone of the Presbyterian Church was laid in 1855, and the edifice was completed and dedicated to the Living God in 1857.

A Lodge of A., F. & A. M. was organized in 1855, followed in March, 1856, by a Lodge of Odd Fellows.

In 1856, the first printing office was established in Polo. From it was issued, for a few months, a Democratic paper called the *Polo Sentinel*, F. O. Austin, publisher. [See "Press," on page 447].

The act incorporating the town of Polo was approved February 16, 1857, and this act was amended February 18, 1859. Soon after its incorporation, the charter was accepted, and the town was legally organized by the election of a Board of Trustees. [See "Political Organization."]

The first Station Agent at Polo was S. Y. Peree, until the road was completed. The first physicians were Drs. Wm. W. Burns and Robert Fisher. The first attorney was T. O. Baird, who remained but a short time; the first to locate permanently was the Hon. John D. Campbell, in 1855, followed by J. W. Carpenter soon after.

In 1858, Messrs. Goodwillie, Cairns & Jimmerson erected a steam planing-mill, sash, door and blind factory, at a cost of \$4,000, which has been in operation but a portion of the time since.

In the Fall of the same year, Mr. F. O. Wilder commenced the manufacture of melodeons, but abandoned the enterprise about a year afterward. Mr. Cornelius Woodruff erected a stone building on the east side of Franklin street, a short distance south of Mason, at a cost of \$5,000. Polo Lodge, I. O. O. F., added the third story to this building, finished and furnished it for an Odd Fellows' Hall, which at that time was considered one of the finest in the State. During the year 1858, fifty-five buildings were erected, valued at \$35,000.

In 1868, Mr. William Illingworth erected a flouring-mill in Polo, at a cost of some eighteen thousand dollars, which was subsequently purchased by Messrs. Black Brothers, and has proven to be a profitable enterprise and a great convenience to the citizens of the township and surrounding country.

In the Fall and Winter of 1870-1, "Exchange Block" was erected, on the northwest corner of Mason and Franklin streets, on the site of the old Sanford House, by Messrs. Wayne & Schell, at a cost of \$23,000. It is a fine brick building, three stories, 44x88 feet. The Exchange National Bank occupies the southeast corner of the building, on the first floor. The Post Office and Mr. Chaffee's confectionery store occupy the first floor fronting Franklin street, and the store fronting Mason street is occupied by H. W. Fagley as a dry good store. The Exchange Hotel occupies the two upper stories and the north room on the ground floor. This hotel was opened by Col. J. H. Prescott, in May 1872; and in 1878, under his management, it is one of the best managed, coziest, most home-like hotels in the State.

In 1877, the City Building was erected on the east side of Franklin street a short distance south of Mason. It is a handsome brick building, one story high, and contains the city offices and police station.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

From 1844 to 1858-9, the growth of the town was vigorous and rapid. In 1857, the new town contained an estimated population of 1,000 and at the close of 1858 its business interests were summed up as follows :

Two printing offices and newspapers, three hotels, nine grain dealers, seven dry goods stores, two drug and book stores, two hardware stores, two millinery stores, one melodeon factory, one wind grist-mill, one steam planing-mill, three blacksmith shops, two bakeries, fifteen carpenters, four shoe shops, three lawyers, two coal yards, one wagon factory, one wood turner, three tailors, one cooper shop, three harness shops, one tin shop, one paint and oil store, two painters, two dentists, four practicing physicians, one furniture room and cabinet shop, and four lumber yards.

In the next year, 1859, Geo. Huntley & Co. began the manufacture of R. K. Frisbee's patent broadcast sower and drill combined.

In 1878, the principal business interests of the city are represented as follows :

General Merchandise.—C. F. Barber, September, 1859; Bingamen & Cunningham, 1860; S. H. Shoop, 1864; M. Meyers & Son, 1869; O. Z. Hicks, 1867; D. L. Miller, 1867.

Dry Goods.—H. W. Fagley, 1876; D. G. Hayes, —; E. Welch, 1876.

Groceries.—A. Ellicott, 1866; Finfrock & Baker, 1870; Joseph Geeting, 1872; S. Beard & Brother, 1874; L. A. Newcomer, 1877; Grangers' Commission Store, 1876.

Druggists and Apothecaries.—J. L. Spear, 1865; T. Aldrich, 1866.

Books and Stationery.—The Druggists.

Paints, Oils and Notions.—Smith & Thomas, 1870.

Boots and Shoes.—J. J. Thompson, 1872.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.—Wilson Allen, 1856; M. Grimm, 1874.

Tailors.—A. J. Grant, 1873; S. B. Lowe.

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware.—Gibbs & Woolsey, 1868; A. H. Treat, 1870; West & Grimm, 1872; J. R. Phelps, 1856.

Confectionery, Fruits, etc.—G. Chaffee, 1863; Jacob M. Powell, 1877. (It is to be remarked that there is no "saloon" for the sale of beer or stronger liquors in the city of Polo, and has not been for more than thirteen years. The establishments above mentioned are elegantly fitted up, with ice cream parlors attached, and furnish fashionable resorts for the young people of the city.) Mrs. G. Chaffee, 1878; J. Bamborough, 1869.

Millinery.—Mrs. S. G. Winn, 1861; Mrs. J. Vickers, 1875; Miss Jennie Mitchell, 1875; Mrs. Atkins, 1861; Mrs. Middleton, 1877.

Hats, Caps and Clothing.—Jacob Nodeck, 1877.

Butter and Eggs.—O. F. Geeting, 1869; St. John & Smith, 1875.

Tobacco and Cigars.—A. Jenks, 1877.

Lumber, Etc.—George W. Perkins, 1870; Yeakle & Snyder, 1872.

Coal and Wood.—Patrons of Husbandry, Joint Stock Association, 1876; F. O. Newman, 1875 (succeeded his father, P. W. Newman, who commenced in 1860); Yeakle & Snyder, 1877.

Stationery and News Depot.—Hiram A. Ferris, 1874.

Farm Machinery.—I. D. Appleford, 1873; Grangers' Commission Store, 1876.

Hotels.—Exchange Hotel, J. H. Prescott, Proprietor, 1872; Orient House, P. Shoemaker, 1866; Haines House, William Haines, 1857.

Meat Markets.—A. W. Schell, 1873; J. W. Hammer, 1876; Hays & Peltz, 1877.

Furniture and Carpets.—W. Strickler, 1869.

Physicians and Surgeons.—W. W. Burns, 1853; Clarence M. Whiting, 1875; John P. Landon, 1875; J. B. Snyder, 1875; Geo. L. Chapman, 1867; Mrs. M. A. Scidmore. (The last named Homœopaths.)

Dentists.—W. W. Krape, 1873; B. B. Maydwell, 1875.

Attorneys.—John D. Campbell, 1855; James C. Luckey, 1857; Morton D. Swift, 1861; Orris Mosher, 1877.

Insurance.—Schryver & Clark, Life and Fire Insurance and Loans, corner Division and Mason streets; James Lawson, 1866; John Mickler, 1871.

Printer.—J. W. Clinton, Editor and Proprietor of *Ogle County Press*, 1865.

Jewelers.—J. W. Cushman, 1870; M. C. Kummerer, 1870.

Harness Makers.—C. Waterbury, 1874; H. Becker, 1867; J. L. Dean, 1871.

Photographers.—E. W. Krause, 1877; S. S. Johnston, 1862.

Wagon Factories.—John P. Miller, 1857; John W. Brown, 1875.

Blacksmiths.—Saltzman & Lower, 1851; J. F. Stroheker, 1878; Wm. T. P. Gageby, William Barkman, W. S. Cooper.

Carpenters.—Daniel Hibarger, Salathiel Hibarger, R. Hibarger, James Cairns, Geo. Nyman, Luther Morse, J. H. Bogardus, Daniel E. Baker, Stephen Adams, Romanzo Fisher, J. Price Miller, N. & J. Weldon.

Shoemakers.—Henry Wolf, 1856; J. W. Shafer, 1859; Charles Middlekauff, 1873.

Wagon Shops.—Isaac Renner, 1866; William G. Carley, 1877.

Livery Stables.—Walker & Smith, 1868; Leander Griffin, 1867.

Marble Works.—M. J. Hazeltine, 1868.

Restaurants.—Daniel S. Wisner, 1876.

Barbers.—William Trotter, 1875; W. Starr, 1874.

Billiards.—Ed. Beemer, 1875.

Coopers.—J. H. Harrison, 1877; J. G. A. Clopper, 1868.

Postmaster.—John W. Clinton, 1878.

The commercial importance of Polo will appear from the following statistics: Amount of dry goods sold by her merchants during 1877, \$135,000; groceries, \$131,000; hardware, \$50,000; farming implements, \$73,000.

There were shipped by cars from the railroad depot, during the past year, 290 head of horses, 2,261 head of cattle, 1,082 head of sheep, 19,909 head of hogs, 327,000 pounds of butter and 370 car loads of grain of all kinds.

During two weeks ending April 10, 1878, two car loads of eggs were shipped from Polo. Large quantities of cheese are shipped from this point. The business of Polo would be largely increased by a more liberal policy on the part of the railroad managers.

Banks.—The Exchange National Bank of Polo was organized under the national banking act, in 1871, with a capital stock of \$60,000. R. Wagner, President; H. W. McClure, Vice President; W. T. Schell, Cashier. In April, 1872, its capital stock was increased to \$80,000. Present officers, Reuben Wagner, President; Romanzo G. Shumway, Vice President; William T. Schell, Cashier.

The banking house of Barber & Trumbauer was organized March 2, 1874, located in "Aplington Block," on the northeast corner of Mason and Franklin streets.

Polo Manufacturing Company was organized under the general law of the State, in 1874, with a capital stock of \$25,000. It was organized for the purpose of manufacturing the "King-Funk Polo Harvester" invented by Lauranus F. King, and improved by H. M. Funk, both citizens of Polo. Its large and commodious manufactory and warehouse are located just south of the corporate limits of the city, on the west side of the railroad, south of Oregon street. In 1876, this company manufactured five hundred of these popular machines.

The present officers of the company are Reuben Wagner, President; H. M. Funk, Vice President; L. F. King, Secretary and Treasurer; Directors, R. Wagner, H. M. Funk, L. F. King, Herman Barthell, Elias Baker.

Polo Harvester Company, organized in 1874 with a capital stock of \$25,000, for the purpose of manufacturing the "Porter Harvester," invented by Mr. Henry Porter, a citizen of Polo. In 1876, this company manufactured 250 of these excellent implements; in 1877, 125. Its shops and warehouse are located on Dixon street, just north of the depot.

Its present officers are T. Aldrich, President; J. P. Scott, Vice President; T. T. Schell, Treasurer; Rufus Perkins, Secretary; Directors, T. Aldrich, R. Perkins, T. T. Schell, G. M. Hunt and J. P. Scott.

Buffalo Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—This company is a township organization under "An Act to Incorporate and Govern Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in Townships," approved April 3, 1872, authorized by C. E. Lippincott, Auditor of State, ex officio Insurance Commissioner, March 3, 1874; organized March 14, 1874, in the Grange room, Polo. Present: N. P. Scott, James Frazier, James Reed, Wm. Illingsworth, F. G. Jones, C. G. Holbrook, E. S. Waterbury, J. L. Moore, A. F. Moore, Wm. M. Mason, Jordan Lawrence, A. J. Sanborn, Elias Osterhoudt, C. W. Sammis, D. B. Ayers, Geo. Waterbury, Charles Perkins, James H. Judson, Solomon Beard, Adam Esterly, Nelson Sweet, C. R. Barber, G. M. Bently.

First Board of Directors: Francis G. Jones, President; A. J. Sanborn, Secretary; E. S. Waterbury, Treasurer; A. F. Moore, Jordan Lawrence, C. G. Holbrook, Elias Osterhoudt, C. W. Sammis, W. M. Mason. Directors, 1878: F. G. Jones, President; E. S. Waterbury, Secretary and Treasurer; J. L. Moore, Nicholas McGrath, Elias Osterhoudt, George Brand, C. G. Holbrook, Jordan Lawrence, James L. Reed.

Patrons of Husbandry Joint Stock Association, of Polo, was organized under the general law of the State, January 23, 1876. Section 2 of its by-laws declares that the time this corporation shall exist shall be ninety-nine years from the 26th day of January, 1876. It was organized with a capital stock of \$1,000, divided into shares of \$10 each, subscribed by eighty-three stockholders. Officers elected Directors, Wm. Apple, Jonathan Meyers, Sr., George Yates, D. F. Miller, F. G. Jones, James F. Frisbee, William T. Porter, President; D. F. Miller, Secretary, J. F. Frisbee; Treasurer, F. G. Jones; Business Manager, E. S. Waterbury. These officers have been continued without change to the present time (April, 1878).

The object of this corporation was declared to be to supply the members of the "Patrons of Husbandry" or others who may desire, with agricultural implements and machinery, and such other farm supplies as are generally required by farmers, at the lowest cash price; to buy and sell such farm products as may be deemed advisable, etc.

The profits are divided semi-annually after paying the running expenses, as follows: Ten per cent. per annum to the stockholders on the capital stock, and

the balance pro rata according to the amount purchased by each individual stockholder, at the store of the association.

In January, 1877, the capital stock of the corporation was increased to \$3,000.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

An act of the General Assembly of Illinois, entitled "An act to incorporate the town of Polo, in the county of Ogle and State of Illinois," was approved February 16, 1857. At a meeting of the citizens, held in the basement of the store occupied by Zenas Aplington & Co., April 16, 1857, J. B. Moore, George Swingley and R. H. Van Santford were chosen Judges, and Nathan J. Betts and John R. Phelps, Clerks, of the election, to whom the oath of office was administered by Virgil A. Bogue, Justice of the Peace. The charter was accepted; 127 ballots were cast—84 for the charter and 43 against the charter. On the same day, Zenas Aplington, John B. Moore, Cornelius Woodruff, J. M. Reed, James Brand, S. E. Treat and H. N. Murray were elected Trustees of the Corporation. April 18, the Board organized by the choice of Zenas Aplington, President, and J. B. Moore, Clerk. Jonas M. Reed was elected Treasurer; Philo W. Newman, Street Commissioner; John J. Wood, Constable. Mr. Newman resigned the office of Street Commissioner, and on the 25th, John R. Phelps was appointed.

The first ordinance passed was one fixing license fees for shows and entertainments, as follows: Circus, \$15.00; traveling vocalists, each performance, \$5.00; "jugglers," thimble players, rope dancers, sleight-of-hand performers, each performance, \$5.00; panoramas and paintings, \$1.00. A poll tax of two days' labor was levied "upon each and every man over 21 years of age not exempted by law." A penalty of \$1.25 was imposed for refusal, but the tax might be commuted on payment of \$1.00 per day. April 25, the Board appropriated \$10.00 for the purpose of stationery and candles. By an ordinance passed June 27, it was made unlawful for any person to appear within the corporate limits of the town in a state of drunkenness; penalty, a fine of not less than two or more than ten dollars. July 25, J. B. Moore and J. M. Reed were appointed to "wait on the Street Commissioner and invite him to resign," and on the 8th of August that official tendered his resignation, which was accepted. August 15, it was ordered that "the porch of H. Sanford, on Mason street, be lowered one foot." September 25, the office of "Fire Warden" was created, and G. D. Read and Daniel Buck were appointed. December 17, Campbell & Carpenter were appointed Corporation Attorneys. George D. Read was the first Police Justice.

Trustees, 1858—L. N. Barber, President; J. B. Moore, Clerk; Cornelius Woodruff, Treasurer; James Brand, Harrison N. Murray, J. W. Carpenter and Robert Fisher. Attorney, J. D. Campbell; Constable and Street Commissioner, J. R. Phelps.

The act of incorporation was amended February 18, 1859, and thereafter the people elected a President, Treasurer and six Trustees.

1859—President, Rufus K. Frisbee; Treasurer, H. Sanford; Trustees, Adam Highbarger, John D. Campbell, J. H. Funk, James Brand, George Weaver, S. C. Peck. S. C. Peck, Clerk; J. D. Campbell, Attorney.

The following is a copy of the oath administered to the President and Trustees, by George D. Read, Justice of the Peace:

I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Illinois and the charter of the town of Polo; and that I will, according to the best of my judgment and ability, diligently, faithfully and impartially perform all the duties enjoined upon

me or us, as Trustees of the Town of Polo, County of Ogle, State of Illinois. We, and each one of us, do solemnly swear that I have not fought a duel nor been sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel, the probable issues of which might have been the death of either party, nor been a second to either party nor in any manner assisted in such duel, nor been, knowingly, the bearer of such challenge or acceptance since the adoption of the Constitution, and that we will not be so engaged or concerned, directly or indirectly, in or about any such duel during our continuance in office. So help us God.

This was under the old Constitution, under which a duelist could hold no office in the State. A similar oath was taken by all civil officers in the State until the adoption of the new Constitution.

In April of this year the Clerk made the following entry upon the records :

An informal ballot was had upon the question of license or no license, which resulted in a tie, when the President cast his vote against license.

August 12, 1859, an ordinance creating a Fire Department was passed. This ordinance provided that "every person in said corporation who shall have or keep a store, shop, office, or other place of business, shall furnish a common bucket, keep the same at all times filled with water in such store, shop, office or other place of business, for the purpose of extinguishing fires." October 15th, a Police Department was established, consisting of four policeman and a night watchman. Edwin G. Ferris, Marshall D. Higley, Jonathan C. Spielman and George J. Kinney were appointed policemen, and Nicholas Wellden, night watchman. November 28th, George Weaver and Walter Carpenter were "elected to have licenses to sell spirituous liquors." December 23d, an ordinance was passed locating a "lock-up" in the center of Colden street, west of Franklin street.

1860.—President, J. M. Reed ; Trustees, James G. Brown, Leander Gordon, John S. Nelson, Albert Botsford, J. C. Saltzman and Philo W. Newman ; Clerk, Leander Gordon ; Attorney, J. W. Carpenter.

June 8, 1860, the license for selling "spirituous, vinuous and malt liquors" was fixed at \$250 per annum, payable quarterly in advance ; for selling beer and ale, \$40. Persons taking out licenses were required to give bonds that they would keep "orderly houses and not allow gambling under any circumstances in their houses."

1861.—President, Rufus K. Frisbee ; Treasurer, J. M. Reed ; Trustees, J. C. Burbank (Clerk), J. K. Frost, George Lawson, William Pine, Henry Newcomer, C. Woodruff ; Attorneys, Campbell & Carpenter.

1862.—President, James G. Brown ; Treasurer, John H. Funk ; Trustees, Leander Gordon (Clerk), Harrison Sanford, James O'Kane, Philo W. Newman, George Weaver, Alexander McCully ; Attorney, J. C. Luckey.

1863.—President, James G. Brown ; Treasurer, H. N. Murray ; Trustees, Samuel H. Shoop (Clerk), John H. Funk, George Weaver, C. D. Wadsworth, P. W. Newman, William T. Cooper ; Attorney, J. C. Luckey.

1864.—President, Reuben Wagner ; Treasurer, W. S. Goodhue ; Trustees, Walter T. Pierce (Clerk), William W. Barnes, William Pine, William Barkman, John P. Miller, James C. Burbank ; Attorney, Morton D. Swift. This Board refused to grant licenses for sale of liquors, and none have been granted since.

1865.—(March 11, the President and Board of Trustees being of opinion that a legal election could not be held on the 13th, in accordance with the notices posted, ordered the election deferred "until the Judges of Election make the proper register of voters," consequently the election was not held until January 5th. President, William W. Burns ; Treasurer, Robert S. Hitt ; Trustees, Carlos Herrick (Clerk), William Pine, John R. Phelps, Joseph Watson, Thomas B. Benedict, Stephen M. Slade ; Attorney, M. D. Swift.

1866—President, William W. Burns; Treasurer, Robert S. Hitt; Trustees, Carlos Herriek (Clerk), J. C. Saltzman, S. M. Slade, J. R. Phelps, George Weaver, Andrew M. Hitt: Attorneys, Campbell & Swift.

1867—President, John D. Campbell; Treasurer, C. F. Barber; Trustees, Franklin W. Dawson (Clerk), Solomon Beard, Joseph Watson, Reuben Wagner, Virgil A. Bogue, Lyman Preston; Attorney, J. D. Campbell.

1868—President, John D. Campbell; Treasurer, C. F. Barber; Trustees, Solomon Beard (Clerk), Henry D. Parmalee, Lyman Preston, Reuben Wagner, E. B. Gallagher, George Lawson; Attorney, John D. Campbell.

CITY OF POLO.

The "Act to incorporate the City of Polo, Ogle County," was approved February 19, 1869. At this time, the population was about eighteen hundred. On the 27th of February, a meeting was held at the Sanford House, and the charter was accepted—190 votes were cast "for city charter," and 137 "against city charter."

The provisions of the charter of the city of Polo are essentially the same as those of all other city charters, except one section, which distinguishes it from all others in the State.

Section 43 provides that "No person or corporation shall sell, barter, exchange, dispose of or give away within the boundaries of said city any whisky, rum, gin, brandy, wine, ale, beer, porter, lager beer, nor any strong, fermented, spirituous, vinous, malt or mixed liquors, nor any Drake's Plantation Bitters, Hostetter's Bitters, Jockey Club Bitters, Red Jacket Bitters, brandy peaches, or any so-called patent medicines composed in part of intoxicating liquors, for any purpose, without a license so to do from the Common Council. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be fined therefor not less than ten dollars nor more than seventy-five dollars for each offense."

This law, adopted by the people and generally enforced by the authorities, has given this fair young city a wider and brighter fame than any other act. It is indeed the brightest jewel in her coronet of glory.

By the terms of the charter, the President, Trustees and Police Magistrate of the town of Polo were constituted Mayor, Aldermen and Police Magistrate of the city. Consequently, upon the acceptance of the charter, John D. Campbell became Mayor; Messrs. Beard, Parmalee, Preston, Wagner, Gallagher and Lawson, Aldermen; Hamilton Norton, Police Magistrate; S. Beard, City Clerk.

March 8, 1869, the following officers were elected, viz.: Mayor, George M. Hunt; Aldermen, C. S. Eichholtz, Henry Newcomer, J. H. Elward, T. B. Cutts, I. H. Trumbauer and V. B. Webster; Police Magistrate, George D. Read; City Clerk, Wm. T. Schell; City Attorney, J. D. Campbell; City Marshal, I. S. Struble; Street Commissioner, W. B. Nutter.

By the new charter, the Police Magistrate had extraordinary jurisdiction in civil suits to the extent of \$250.

1869—Mayor, George M. Hunt; Aldermen, I. H. Trumbauer, J. H. Elward, T. B. Cutts, C. S. Eichholtz, U. Newcomer, and ———; Clerk, W. T. Schell.

1870—Mayor, George M. Hunt; Aldermen, Isaac H. Trumbauer, John Bingaman, William Barkman, John J. Ellicott, C. H. Eichholtz, Wm. Ellingworth; Clerk, W. T. Schell.

1871—Mayor, Wayland S. Goodhue; Aldermen, Solomon Beard, Wm. T. Smith, Geo. C. Gibbs, John B. More, John R. Phelps, John P. Miller; Clerk, Daniel L. Miller.



Wm W Burns M.D.

POLO



1872—Mayor, W. W. Burns; Aldermen, P. W. Newman, M. F. Bassett, E. G. Smith, Benj. Hammer, W. T. Smith, C. S. Black; Clerk, D. L. Miller.

1873—Mayor, W. W. Burns; Aldermen, E. G. Smith, C. K. Williams, I. H. Trumbauer, C. S. Black, J. C. Luckey, W. H. Barkman; Clerk, Henry Aplington.

1874—Mayor, Geo. C. Gibbs; Aldermen, Henry C. Peek, Calvin Waterbury, C. S. Black, Wm. T. Smith, John R. Phelps, Benj. Hammer; Clerk, James W. Allaben.

1875—Mayor, Wm. W. Burns; Aldermen, I. D. Appleford, John Atley, Joel R. Carll, I. C. Smith, Wm. Strickler, John P. Miller; Clerk, James W. Allaben.

1876—Mayor, Walter W. Peirce; Aldermen, Charles F. Barber, I. D. Appleford, James Lawson, Oliver Z. Hicks, John P. Miller, Henry M. Funk; Clerk, James W. Allaben.

1877—Mayor, Oliver Z. Hicks; Aldermen, I. D. Appleford, George Wilde, John W. Cushman, James Peltz, H. M. Funk, I. C. Smith; Clerk, Samuel W. Clark; Treasurer, M. F. Bassett; Attorney, J. D. Campbell; Marshal, Levi Avery; Street Commissioner, Warren Kline; Police Magistrate, D. M. Leal.

June 25, 1877, the people of the city voted to abandon the old charter, and re-organize under the general law, by a vote of 148 for to 15 against such re-organization. The City Council declared "that the city of Polo is re-organized as a city, under the General Laws of Illinois, relating to cities, etc.," and the officers elected in March "hold over" until next election, in April, 1878. Estimated population of Polo, in 1878, 2,500.

Township of Buffalo was organized in 1850, and at that time embraced the territory of the present township of Eagle Point, which was erected into a new township in 1871. The first Supervisor of Buffalo Township was Zenas Aplington.

The present township officers are: *Supervisor*, Charles W. Sammis; *Assistant Supervisor*, Wm. L. Fearer; *Town Clerk*, J. C. Palmer; *Assessor*, Martin F. Bassett; *Collector*, Stephen B. Lowe; *Road Commissioners*, J. C. Aplington, Samuel W. Powell and Jeremiah Rand; *Justices of the Peace*, J. H. Anderson, John Mickler and M. R. Trumbauer; *Constables*, W. G. Atkins, J. Rand and R. S. Cornelius.

Population of the township in 1878, 5,000.

POST OFFICE.

The post office of "Buffalo Grove, Jo Daviess County, Illinois," was established in the Winter of 1833-4, and Elkanah B. Bush appointed Postmaster. The office was on the mail route from Peoria, via Dixon, to Galena. John D. Winters was the mail contractor, and carried the mail each way once a week. He had established a regular stage line on this route, and at that time run coaches and "four." Oliver W. Kellogg was Deputy Postmaster under Bush, and the office was kept at his tavern, near the north end of the town, at the southern edge of Buffalo Grove. After a few months, in 1834, Bush resigned. Kellogg was appointed Postmaster, and held the office until 1839, when Col. John D. Stevenson was appointed. Daniel Higley was appointed April 1, 1840; George D. Read, January, 1842. Read resigned and Joseph Kellogg was appointed, September 1, 1846; C. R. Barber, 1847; Isaiah Wilcoxon, 1849; Chester K. Williams, 1850; George D. Read, 1853 (was also appointed

Mail Agent at the same time, and had supervision of all the post offices and routes in the Northern District of Illinois). In 1855, the people of the new town of Polo, on the Illinois Central Railroad, wanted the post office at Buffalo Grove removed to Polo, or a new office established. The people of "Old Town" wanted to retain the office there. The authorities wisely decided that one office must serve for both towns, and a lively contest ensued; but in November, 1855, the name was changed to Polo, and Postmaster Read removed the office in the night, for the purpose of avoiding trouble and litigation, to a building on the south side of Mason street, about half way between Franklin street and the railroad, now occupied by Joseph Geeting, where it was opened the next morning, as if nothing had happened. The people of Old Town, submitting to the inevitable, soon became reconciled to the change. The office was afterward removed to Dr. More's drug store, on the northeast corner of Franklin and Locust streets; and in 1858, to the north side of Mason street, about midway between Franklin and Division streets. Hamilton Norton was appointed Postmaster in 1861, and removed the office to Division street, three doors north of Mason. He was succeeded by John W. Clinton, the present efficient Postmaster, in April, 1875. The office is now located in Exchange Block, northwest corner of Mason and Franklin streets.

EDUCATIONAL.

On the preceding pages appears a sketch of the first schools in the township, taught when the present site of Polo was an open prairie. The town was surveyed and laid out in the Spring of 1853, and in the Winter of 1854-5, Miss Lucy A. Bassett opened a private school in a building built by Mr. Williams on the north side of Mason street, near Division. Miss Bassett also taught in the following Summer. In the Fall and Winter of 1855-6, John Savage kept school in Williams' Hall.

April 1, 1856, School District No. 2, of Buffalo Township, including the entire town of Polo, was organized, and Rev. J. H. More, L. S. Allen and John Jay were elected Directors. This Board at once made arrangements with the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, and secured the basement of their church building for a school room, and occupied it until the new school house was erected, in 1867-8. In the Summer of 1856, Helen Bogue was employed as teacher, followed in the Winter of 1856-7 by Alfred M. Webster; Winter of 1857-8, Matthew Van Buskirk; Summer of 1858, O. Cone (private); Winter of 1858-9, R. Whiteside; 1859-60, J. W. Clinton; 1860-61, — Page.

In the Spring of 1857, District No. 2 was divided, and all that part of the town south of Mason street was organized as School District No. 9 of Buffalo Township, with Allen C. Mason, Theron Palmeto and Seymour E. Treat, Directors. In this district a small one-story brick building was erected in the Fall of 1857, at a cost of \$1,200, and the first school was taught by Miss Sarah H. Stevenson (now Mrs. Dr. Hackett-Stevenson, of Chicago).

These two districts remained until 1867, when they were consolidated by an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to incorporate Polo School District," approved February 14, 1867. The act provided that Dr. William W. Burns, Col. Morton D. Swift and Andrew M. Hitt, Esq., should constitute the first Board of Education, to hold one, two and three years respectively, terms to be determined by lot. The Board met on the 19th of February and determined, by lot, the term of office of each, as follows: Dr. Burns, three years; Col. Swift, two years, and Mr. Hitt, one year. Dr. W. W. Burns, Chairman; A. M. Hitt was elected Clerk, and J. C. Luckey, Treasurer.

February 28, 1867, offers for the erection of a new school building were received and placed on file from John H. Mowry, Daniel E. Baker, Salathiel Hibarger and Moses E. Sammis. At this meeting, Mr. Alexander Smith, of Chicago, presented a plan, with elevations, which were approved and adopted by the Board. Mr. Smith was appointed "Superintendent of Buildings" and authorized to contract for stone, lumber, etc. The building was located, by vote of the people of the district, on Lots 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Block 8, Barber's Addition, on the northwest corner of Locust and Congress streets, and work was commenced at once and prosecuted with such energy that the building was completed during the Autumn of the same year. This handsome building is of blue limestone, rock-work style, and cost about \$20,000. Until the completion of the new school house, the school was continued in the basement of the Presbyterian Church. Prof. Luman B. Searle was the first Principal; Assistants, Misses Carrie Ford, Dora Ford, Annie More, Annie Coleman and Julia E. Bogue. In the Winter of 1867-8, the school occupied the new building.

In June, 1868, Reuben Wagner, Esq., was elected a member of the Board of Education, *vice* Hitt, term expired; and in 1869, Hon. John D. Campbell succeeded Col. Swift, and since that time Dr. Burns and Messrs. Wagner and Campbell have served continuously, and constitute the present Board.

March 12, 1869, Prof. Searle resigned, and the Spring term of that year commenced with Prof. Joshua Thorpe, Principal, and Misses Carrie Ford, Annie Kendall, Mary Mason, M. E. Daines and Lucy Webster, Assistants.

April, 1870, Prof. Joseph H. Freeman succeeded Mr. Thorpe, with Misses Martha Scoville, Mary Jessup, Mary Mason, M. E. Daines and Annie More, Assistants. In May, 1874, Prof. Freeman resigned, and Prof. H. H. Smith became Principal, who remained until September, 1876, when Mr. Freeman again assumed control of the school. April, 1878, the Board of Instruction was as follows: Principal, Prof. Joseph H. Freeman; Assistants, Misses Emma R. Pearson, Flora Carll, Mary L. Mason, Frankie M. Luckey, Inez Sammis, Annie Parmalee and Julia E. Read. There are six school rooms, four recitation rooms, and 526 scholars are enrolled.

RELIGIOUS.

"You raised these hallowed walls, the desert smiled,
And Paradise was opened in the wild."—*Pope*.

As the transformation of any country from a condition of barbarism to a state of civilization is the work of long time, so that branch of civilization, Religion, must be of slow development.

For many years after the cabins of the immigrants began to dot the beautiful prairies, religious worship was known only at the home firesides of those who, in distress and privation, had not forgotten their devotion to Him who had provided their dwelling place. The earliest public worship in Buffalo Township of which trace remains in history was conducted in the Fall of 1834, in the log house which Brookie and Bush were then building. The floor was not laid, and the audience, consisting of about twenty persons, sat on puncheons. The preacher on that occasion was a settler of Lynn Grove, now in Whiteside County, named John Tomlinson, who had been a local Baptist preacher.

The *M. E. Church* was organized in 1836. Its first pastor was Rev. James McKean. His salary was about \$100. Number of members, five. This society built a commodious church edifice in Polo in 1859. The present pastor is Rev. J. O. Cramb, with a salary of \$1,200; number of members in this church now is 245. A good parsonage is also owned by the society. J.

C. Luckey is Superintendent of the Sabbath school, which holds its sessions in the basement room of the church.

The Independent Presbyterian Church in Buffalo Township was the outgrowth of the old Congregational Church, and was organized May 5, 1848, with eleven church members, by Rev. Calvin Gray, D. R. Miller and R. M. Pearson, and occupied the Buffalo Grove Union Church. Rev. Mr. Gray first supplied the church and, after an interval, was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Todd, who received a salary of about \$400. October 3, 1858, Rev. Wm. E. Holyoke took charge of the station, followed by Revs. A. Hyde, Robert Proctor, James Vincent, and the present pastor, Rev. J. L. Granger, whose salary is \$1,200. The society was removed to the village of Polo in the Spring of 1855, and the corner stone of its present commodious brick church building was laid July 4 of that year. The Trustees elected after the removal of the society to Polo, at a meeting held in the school house June 5, 1855, were: Zenas Aplington, L. N. Barber, Samuel Waterbury, V. B. Webster and Wm. Haynes. The church cost \$10,000, and was dedicated to the worship of the "Triune God" on August 7, 1857. The present membership is 150. The Sabbath school has been in operation since the society was established in Polo.

The Episcopal Church was organized July 9, 1858, and commenced the erection of its building on November 14 of the year following. It was completed at a cost of \$3,100, December 23, 1862, and all indebtedness paid within one year from that time. At the time of organization the church had sixteen communicants. To this number there have been added by profession and letter seventy-four, and lost by removal and death, sixty-eight, leaving a present (March, 1878) membership of twenty-two. The following is a list of rectors who have held a settled charge here: Chas. J. Todd, Dec. 5, 1858, to May 2, 1859, died May 2, 1859; S. T. Carpenter, Sept. 24, 1859, to April 27, 1863; Byron McGam, July 26, 1863, to July 17, 1864; Geo. H. Jenks, Sept. 11, 1864, to April 9, 1865; S. Y. Johnson, Sept. 22, 1867, to Feb. 8, 1869; T. M. Eddy, Oct. 1, 1869, to Oct. 1, 1870; A. W. Glass, Nov. 26, 1870, to April 1, 1872; G. W. Dean, April 28, 1873, to June 10, 1874, and N. W. Heermans, who is the present rector.

The church is a substantial building, and is in a prosperous condition, never having failed to obtain the amount of their rector's salary.

Church of United Brethren in Christ—Its Origin.—About the middle of the eighteenth century, the Lord remembered the Germans in America, and raised up men to preach to them in their own native language. Among others was William Otterbein, who was the founder of the church. The first society was organized in Baltimore, and the first conference was held in the same city in 1789, with seven members present. Their polity is partly Congregationalism and partly Presbyterianism. Secret societies, slavery and the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits are expressly prohibited. The doctrines of the church are acknowledged purely orthodox. They had, in 1877, 4,078 organized churches; a membership of 150,000; ministers, 2,059; church buildings, 2,003; conferences, 42; Bishops' districts, 5; foreign missions, 3—two in Germany and one in West Africa. The latter has seven missionaries and two teachers, and the former one each. Educational institutions of the church: Colleges, 4; universities, 3; seminaries, 3; academies, 2; theological seminary, 1. Periodicals—the *Religious Telescope*, their church organ, and *Heavenly Messenger*, their German paper. Sabbath School literature—*Missionary Visitor*, *Children's Friend* and *Our Little One*. Their book concern and printing house is located at Dayton, Ohio. They operate from the Atlantic to the

Pacific Ocean, and in Canada. They have in Ogle County, Ill., five charges, with a membership of about 600, the most important of which is at Polo. This was organized in 1863, by Rev. L. B. Peck, pastor, who was succeeded by Rev. E. A. Vansant, I. K. Statton, S. Healey, G. A. Coalman, J. W. Robertson and the present pastor, Rev. J. H. Grimm. The society numbers 171, and has a good church building, which was erected in 1863 at a cost of \$3,000; a Sabbath School with five officers, eight teachers and one hundred pupils; David N. Johnson, Superintendent.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized August 7, 1870, in the Methodist Church building, where meetings were held, principally, until in 1872 the Society erected in Polo a church edifice of blue limestone at a cost of \$17,000. In architectural beauty and finish this edifice is not surpassed by any other in Ogle County. There were thirty-six members at the time of organization, and the first pastor was Rev. P. G. Bell, with a salary of \$750. The church was dedicated by Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D., of Philadelphia. Mr. Bell remained until April, 1875, and he was superseded by the present pastor, Rev. J. S. Detweiler, January, 1876. In September, 1876, the Society purchased the present parsonage and lot for \$1,400. The church is liberally supported and largely attended, having now a membership of 175.

The Sabbath school was organized in July, 1873, by W. T. Schell, Superintendent, who still continues. The school numbers 330.

The Baptist Church was organized, at Buffalo, in 1860, with a membership of 15. Its first pastor was Rev. Edward O'Brien, with a salary of \$400. In 1870-71, this society re-organized and erected a church edifice at a cost of \$7,000. Number of members at present, 82. At the time the church was erected, Rev. John N. Young was pastor. It was dedicated by Rev. N. F. Ravlin, who remained as pastor for some time, and was followed by Rev. J. Cairns, then P. O. Shirley, who was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. A. A. Russell. Mr. Russell came in October, 1876. During several vacancies, the pulpit was occasionally filled by stated supplies, the last time by Rev. J. H. Pratt, of Sterling.

Sabbath school has been held from the organization of the church, the present Superintendent being Merritt Rogers.

The Catholic society erected a church edifice in Polo at a cost of \$1,500, in 1858. It has a membership of about 75. This church has never had a local priest nor any stated time for service.

Buffalo Grove Bible Society was organized in the village of Buffalo, September 16, 1849. Its first officers were: David Waterbury, President; William Wamsley, Vice President; Timothy Perkins, Treasurer; V. B. Webster, Secretary. 1850—Amaziah Henderson, President; J. W. Frisbee, Secretary. 1854—George Frisbee, President. 1856—Samuel Waterbury, President; J. H. More, Secretary. 1857—Zenas Aplington, President. 1860—J. R. Phelps, President. 1863—R. M. Pearson, President; J. R. Phelps, Secretary. 1873—J. R. Phelps, President; W. T. Schell, Secretary. 1878—J. R. Phelps, President; W. T. Schell, Secretary; Charles F. Barber, Treasurer.

MASONIC.

Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 187, A. F. & A. M., was organized at Polo, under dispensation, November 13, 1855. The first meeting was held on this date, on the second floor of the store occupied by Daniel Buck, on the north side of Mason street, third building east of Franklin. The first officers and members were as follows:

James C. Luckey, W. M.; Allen C. Mason, S. W.; Robert Lawson, J. W.; James H. More, S. D.; Charles F. Webster, J. D.; Wayne B. Chatfield,

Secretary; Zenas Aplington, Treasurer; Marshall D. Higley, S. S.; Samuel C. Peek, J. S.; James Lawson, Tyler; and Robert Fisher. Subsequent meetings were held in the Normal School building, at Buffalo, then occupied by Professor J. W. Frisbee's school, until February 27, 1856, when, in connection with the gentlemen who soon afterward organized Polo Lodge, No. 197, I. O. of O. F., the Lodge fitted up a small hall on the north side of Mason street, four doors east of Division. The Lodge was regularly instituted under charter from the Grand Lodge, November 2d, 1856. April 1, 1857, the Lodge removed to Mosher's Hall on the east side of Division street, second door north of Mason street. About January 1, 1858, the Lodge again removed to the new Odd Fellows' Hall, on Franklin street, where it remained until about September, 1868, when it occupied its own new hall on the east side of Franklin, midway between Mason and Locust street.

Following is the roll of W. M.'s from date of organization: James C. Luckey, 1855, '56; C. F. Webster, 1857; J. C. Luckey, 1858; J. H. More, 1859; J. C. Luckey, 1860-'66; John Ruggles, Jr., 1867; J. C. Luckey, 1868-'72; Samuel W. Clark, 1873; Joseph H. Freeman, 1874; Sherman S. Rogers, 1875; Thomas Treat, 1876-'77; William G. Atkins, 1878.

Officers 1878.—William G. Atkins, W. M.; Isaac D. Appleford, S. W.; John A. Sanborn, J. W.; Sherman S. Rogers, Secretary; Salathiel Hibarger, Treas.; George K. Reynolds, S. D.; George Brand, J. D.; John W. Brown, S. S.; B. B. Maydwell, J. S.; Thomas Treat, Tyler.

Tyrian Chapter No. 6, R. A. M.—Organized U. D., April 23, 1861. Instituted under charter, September 28, 1861. Charter members, who were also first officers: James C. Luckey, H. P.; Francis A. McNeill, K.; William K. Palmer, S.; Samuel Y. Perce, C. H.; James G. Brown, R. A. C.; Leander Gordon, P. S.; Joseph F. Ingalls, 3d V.; Thomas Robisonson, 2d V.; Edward P. Sexton, 1st V.; Rev. Benjamin Close, Chaplain. All meetings were held in the hall occupied by Mystic Tie Lodge.

High Priests from organization: James C. Luckey, 1861-'71; Samuel W. Clark, 1872; J. C. Luckey, 1873; S. S. Rogers, 1874, '75, '76; W. S. Goodhue, 1877.

Officers of 1878.—J. C. Luckey, H. P.; J. L. Moore, K.; Isaac D. Appleford, S.; S. Hibarger, Treas.

I. O. OF O. F.

Polo Lodge, No. 194, was instituted under dispensation March 13, 1856, by P. G. E. W. Hulburt, of Star Lodge, No. 77, assisted by P. G.'s John Antis and L. P. Lott, in a small hall fitted up for lodge purposes on the north side of Mason street, near Division. The original members were: Robert Fisher, Benjamin W. Walkey, Ira Demander, John H. Jay, Hiram Gregory and Emanuel Hepler; and the following officers were elected and installed: Dr. Robert Fisher, N. G.; Ira Demander, V. G.; B. W. Walkey, Secretary; John H. Jay, Treasurer. In 1858, the Lodge added the third story to Woodruff's stone building, brick front, on the east side of Franklin street, a short distance south of Mason, and furnished a beautiful hall at a cost of \$1,700. This fraternity, worthily symbolized by the triple links of "Friendship, Love and Truth," has increased from its modest beginning to a present membership of 94, and has in its treasury an accumulated fund of \$2,200 for the relief of its members, widows and orphans. April 10, 1878, its officers were: M. R. Trumbauer, N. G.; William Strickler, V. G.; Oliver Z. Hicks, Recording Secretary; J. G. Clopper, Permanent Secretary; Henry Wolf, Treasurer.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Polo Grange, No. 290, P. of H., was instituted March 13, 1873. Its first Master was Dr. J. H. Judson. Present membership, 29. Officers, April, 1878, are as follows: E. S. Waterbury, Master; S. R. Purse, Overseer; G. Sheely, Lecturer; Gilbert Bentley, Steward; Eli Eldridge, Assistant Steward; J. P. Wilber, Chaplain; J. H. Judson, Treasurer; Charles Illingworth, Secretary; Belford Slater, Gate Keeper; Mrs. B. Slater, Ceres; Mrs. J. P. Wilber, Pomona; Mrs. E. S. Waterbury, Flora; Mrs. J. H. Judson, Lady Assistant Steward.

Unity Grange, No. —, P. of H., was organized in 1874, with Mr. A. B. Apple, Master.

ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES.

Polo Library Association.—On Saturday Evening, April 15, 1871, a meeting of the citizens of Polo was held at the City Hall to adopt measures for organizing a Library Association under the general law of incorporation. At that meeting 169 shares of stock, at \$5.00 each, were subscribed, and on the 12th day of May, 1871, the Polo Library Association was regularly organized by choice of Chanceford R. Barber, J. Leavitt Moore, Wayland S. Goodhue, Rev. J. H. More, Hon. John D. Campbell, Prof. Joseph H. Freeman and Col. Morton D. Swift, Directors. This Board organized by the choice of Rev. J. H. More, Chairman, and Morton D. Swift, Secretary. B. H. Barber was elected Treasurer, and Miss Barber, Librarian.

Its stock subscriptions were procured mainly through the earnest and untiring efforts of Hon. G. M. Hunt and Daniel Buck, Esq. It commenced at once on a vigorous and brilliant career, and had, up to April, 1858, accumulated about 1,300 volumes of choice and valuable books, and is one of the most eminently useful institutions in the city.

May 24, 1871, the Association purchased the building and ground on the north-west corner of Mason and Congress streets. Eleven public-spirited and generous-hearted citizens contributed \$100 each for the purpose of paying for the library building, viz.: J. Leavitt Moore, Chanceford R. Barber, Dr. Wm. W. Burns, Miss Relief R. Barber, Bingaman & Cunningham, Carlos Herrick, Edward G. Smith, C. F. Barber & Co., Reuben Wagner, John Weller, and Thomas T. Schell. The building and grounds were purchased for \$1,000, and \$100 was expended in fitting it up. The building was subsequently enlarged and refitted and is now worth about \$1,500.

Although the property of this association belongs to the owners of its stock, yet by liberal by-laws its benefits are extended to the citizens of Buffalo Township, free of charge.

During the Winter of 1877-78, the association inaugurated a course of eight lectures, and, with season tickets sold at \$2.00 each, realized \$100 for the benefit of the Library. The Public School Library is kept in the same building, and much interest is manifested by the young people of Polo in the success of this beneficent institution. In April, 1878, the officers were: Trustees—W. W. Pierce, President; Wm. T. Schell, Secretary; J. H. Freeman, J. L. Moore, R. D. Woolsey, D. L. Miller, Henry D. Barber; Treasurer, B. H. Barber; Librarian, Miss F. Barber.

Polo Cemetery Association was organized April 21, 1857. The first officers were: Rev. William Todd, President; Zenas Aplington, Hamilton Norton, Scymour E. Treat, Directors; Alfred M. Webster, Secretary. Area of cemetery, eight acres, comprised in 110 blocks, or 440 lots. Officers of

1858: Chester K. Williams, President; C. R. Barber, Norman Hawks, C. W. Sammis, Directors; J. C. Luckey, Secretary. The grounds are situated on the beautifully sloping prairie just outside the northern limits of the city, are well enclosed, and beautified by shrubbery, elegant monuments and enclosures of smaller divisions.

Polo Literary Society was organized, in the High School room, September 30, 1870, by the election of Prof. Joseph H. Freeman, President: Rev. J. Young and I. S. Struble, Vice Presidents: Secretary, Miss Anna More (now Mrs. O. B. Dodge, of Dixon); Treasurer, Mrs. Thomas Treat. The first regular meeting was held October 7, in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church. On this occasion, the programme was an essay on Chemistry, by W. S. Millican: debate on the question, "Resolved, that the war waged by Prussia against the French nation is unjust, and should be stopped by the intervention of other powers," Orris Mosher, affirmative: R. C. Bassett, negative: select reading by Miss Julia E. Read; declamation by Mimer Swearengen. The Association continued weekly meetings every Autumn and Winter until the Spring of 1875, but still maintains its organization. President (1878), J. W. Clinton, Esq.

Buffalo Decoration Association, organized April 28, 1874, "to honor, by proper observance, the memory of the soldiers and sailors who gave their services and lives in defense of our country." First officers: President, Capt. Joseph H. Freeman; Vice Presidents, Rev. J. Cairns, Dr. J. Maltby; Secretary, Capt. R. D. Woolsey; Treasurer, Sergt. F. B. Pierce; Marshal, Capt. H. C. Peek; Assistant Marshals, Col. M. D. Swift, J. W. Lunt, A. M. Webster, J. J. Thompson and Leander Griffin; Chaplain, Rev. P. G. Bell.

Presidents—J. H. Freeman, 1874; C. W. Sammis, 1875-6; R. D. Woolsey, 1877. Officers, 1878: R. D. Woolsey, President; J. J. Thompson, C. L. Holbrook, Vice Presidents; J. W. Clinton, Secretary; E. S. Cushman, Treasurer; J. H. Freeman, Marshal; Rev. J. L. Granger, Chaplain; C. W. Sammis, S. B. Lowe, E. S. Waterbury, J. D. Campbell, Orris Mosher, Executive Committee.

Polo Relief Association was organized on Tuesday, January 15, 1878, at City Hall, having for its object an united effort to give aid and relief to the poor and destitute, to furnish labor to the unemployed, and to alleviate, as far as possible, the sufferings of the unfortunate. The following board of officers were elected: President, Hon. George M. Hunt; Vice Presidents, D. B. Moffatt, S. Beard, M. F. Bassett, Pearson Shoemaker, John Miekler, J. R. Phelps, John Atley, Geo. W. Harshman and Samuel Yeakle; Secretary, D. L. Miller; Treasurer, R. G. Shumway; Executive Committee, John D. Campbell, Joseph H. Freeman, H. D. Barber, James C. Luckey and R. D. Woolsey. The Executive Committee met on Thursday afternoon, January 17, and appointed the following Relief Committee: Relief R. Barber, Chairman; Mrs. R. G. Shumway and D. L. Miller, North Polo; Mrs. G. M. Hunt and C. F. Cushman, East Polo; Mrs. J. R. Phelps and H. D. Heally, South Polo and Old Town. The donation of twenty-five cents or more constitutes the admission fee to this benevolent association.

Old Settlers' Association of Buffalo Grove and vicinity.—February 18, 1873, at a meeting of the old settlers, C. K. Williams was called to the chair and J. W. Clinton appointed Secretary. C. G. Holbrook, C. W. Sammis and C. K. Williams were appointed a Committee to draft a Constitution. February 25, 1873, they met at the office of the *Press*, adopted a Constitution and elected Col. John D. Stevenson, President; William Illingworth, Daniel Hoffhine,

Charles F. Cushman, John Perine, George R. Webster, James Talbott and N. N. Shafer, Vice Presidents; C. G. Holbrook, Secretary; C. K. Williams, Treasurer.

March 6, 1877, the association was re-organized, a new Constitution adopted, admitting to membership all who were residents of Ogle County prior to 1840 as honorary members and making them Vice Presidents of the organization.

Names of honorary members and Vice Presidents and date of settlement: John D. Stevenson, August, 1834; Christopher G. Holbrook, May, 1837; Chester K. Williams, October, 1837; Henry Peek, Fall, 1838; Nicholas F. Sammis, March, 1838; Charles F. Cushman, May, 1836; Charles W. Sammis, March, 1838; William T. Fearey, Fall, 1837; Robert Smith, November, 1837; Moses E. Sammis, March, 1838; Frances G. Jones, June, 1839; Abram Q. Sanborn, June, 1839; C. W. Bellows, November, 1836; Elias Reed, July, 1838; Elias Baker, May, 1838; William M. Mason, July, 1837; Justice Rogers, July, 1837; John Perine, June, 1836; Daniel O'Kane, February, 1836; Nicholas N. Shaver, October, 1836; William Donaldson, May, 1839. The record of the association contains the following names of members who came previous to 1850: Timothy Perkins, October, 1840; Charles Perkins, October, 1840; James A. Bassett, November, 1843; William Brand, May, 1840; Robert Brand, May, 1840; Thomas B. Cutts, September, 1846; Calvin Waterbury, September, 1848; John W. Cushman (born), August, 1844; John Bingaman, May, 1841; J. W. Newman, July, 1842; J. C. Saltzman, May, 1845; Harry L. Lower, April, 1845; George D. Read, March, 1840; Charles L. Holbrook (born), September 28, 1841; Wilson Allen, August, 1849.

Came after 1849: Charles F. Barber, October, 1854; H. N. Clopper, May, 1855; Joseph L. Spear, October, 1859; Milton M. Trumbauer, 1859; V. H. Cunningham, June, 1858; Edwin S. Waterbury, September, 1857; John W. Clinton, October, 1857; James W. Allaben, October, 1855.

Officers elected March 6, 1877: C. K. Williams, President; C. G. Holbrook, Secretary; C. F. Cushman, Treasurer. Historical Committee: C. G. Holbrook, George D. Read, John Perine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Underground Railroad.—One of the moral influences which in later days exerted a powerful political influence and swayed the destinies of this great nation, was the agitation of the slavery question, and, as in other parts of the country, a few of the early settlers in the vicinity of Buffalo Grove took a strong anti-slavery position. Most prominent among them were Dea. Timothy Perkins, Virgil A. Bogue, Esq. (afterward Judge of the County Court), Dea. John Waterbury, Solomon Shaver, and a few others. The slaves of the South, in attempting to escape from bondage, were not beyond the reach of their masters until they trod the soil of Canada. In their efforts to reach a land where they could own themselves, where the cross of St. George and not the Stars and stripes was the "flag of the free," they were assisted by the earnest workers like those above mentioned, and there came to be established certain lines of travel over which the fugitives would be sent from one friend to another, until they were beyond the reach of overseers and bloodhounds, beneath the flag of Great Britain. From 1842 to 1860, Buffalo and Polo were stations on, and the noble spirits above named were actively connected with, the Illinois branch of the *Great Underground Railroad*, extending from all parts of the Slave States to the Canadian frontier.

At first they were obliged to act with great caution, traveling in the night and concealing their passengers in the bottom of their wagons, under straw or

buffalo robes. The depot at Buffalo Grove vibrated between Bogue's and Perkins'. They received passengers from Sugar Grove, Lee County, and delivered them to Rev. George Gammell and others, at Byron. At first, Mt. Morris was carefully avoided, because the early settlers there were from Maryland. But the earnest appeals of Lovejoy, of Codding and other anti-slavery agitators—"fanatics"—soon brought about a different state of feeling, until in 1856-7, they used to "run their trains" in by daylight, making little or no effort to disguise their business. They were approaching the culmination of one of the grandest events in history—a history they had been helping to make—the abolition of human slavery on American soil, when the self-sacrificing devotion to the bondmen would be no longer needed. But they knew it not, nor felt that the hour was near, until the first gun at Fort Sumter startled the nation and sounded the death knell of slavery.

Bogue, Shaver and Waterbury have gone to their reward, but Dea. Timothy Perkins still lingers on the banks of the river, and at the ripe age of 83, he retains an unwonted degree of that mental and physical vigor which made him as modest and unassuming as he was and is a moral power in the community in which he lived.

These men were "characters," every one. Much might be written of the jollity, warm, social characteristics of Judge Bogue, and more of his inborn, unconquerable propensity to tease and torment the young folks, who both feared and loved him, and who ever hovered around him, fascinated by his brilliant conversational powers. His life experiences were varied in the extreme. Failing in business in the East, in 1836 he sought a new home and a fresh start at Buffalo Grove, where he excited considerable influence as a lawyer, Justice of the Peace, school teacher, Bible agent and exhorter. Generous, social, unstable, sarcastic, devout, talented, he was both loved and respected, and hated and feared, believed in and trusted, suspected and watched. He died at his residence in Polo after an illness of one week, November 25, 1869, aged 66 years. The immense concourse which attended the funeral attested the high esteem in which he was held. He was borne to his grave by twelve of the old settlers.

GREAT FIRE.

On Monday night, February 13, 1865, the great conflagration of Polo occurred. The fire broke out in a saloon kept by Geo. K. Reynolds, on the north side of Mason street. Fourteen business houses and one dwelling house were destroyed, comprising one-quarter of the business part of Polo. The editor of the *Polo Press*, on closing an account of the fire, said: "Now let us pocket our loss and gain wisdom from the bought experience. Let no more such wooden rows be built, but see to it that stone or brick buildings take the place of this defunct range of shanties." This fire had the effect to abolish saloons in Polo, and since that time none have been allowed in the city.

THE FOUNDER OF POLO.

Zenas Aplington, the founder of Polo, came to Buffalo Grove about 1839, from Broome County, New York, and settled at the old town of Buffalo. At first he worked part of the time at farming and a part at his chief trade, carpenter, but subsequently engaged in blacksmithing in connection with Edward Helm, and manufactured plows for several years. About 1849 or 1850 he purchased a portion of the school section, settled on it and engaged in farming, as stated in the early history of Polo. When the Illinois Central Railroad was surveyed, he was shrewd enough to take advantage of the action of some of

the leading citizens of Buffalo, secured the location of the road through his farm, and laid the foundation for a new town that might have been very properly called "Aplington," instead of Polo. Mr. Aplington was emphatically a self-made man. He was a man of much more than ordinary ability, but started in life with very little education, and has left a record that can never be effaced. He was a genial, great hearted, public spirited man, active and energetic, but, like other men of like character, was disposed to entrust the details of his business too much to other hands. Mr. Aplington was a member of the Baptist Church, and was very highly esteemed and respected in the community in which he exercised a powerful influence. When the civil war commenced, he was a member of the Senate of Illinois, and actively aided in raising troops for the suppression of the rebellion. After aiding in raising and sending several companies for the vicinity of Polo, he enlisted himself in the Seventh Regiment Illinois Cavalry, was elected Major, and fell, says Col. Anderson, "shot through the head, while charging the enemy at the head of his battalion in one of the skirmishes that marked the advance on Corinth."

Maj. Aplington married Miss Caroline Nichols, daughter of William Nichols. His widow now resides in Chicago. One of his sons is an attorney at Storm Lake; another son has chosen the medical profession. His daughter, Harriet (since dead) became the wife of Col. M. D. Swift.

The Old Buffalo Taverns.—In the years 1831 and '32, John Ankeny and Isaac Chambers built and kept houses of entertainment on the old trails at Buffalo Grove. In 1832, Oliver W. Kellogg purchased the house of Chambers, and in 1833 moved the building south, on the lands afterward laid out as the village of St. Marion, and kept the Stage House until 1837, when he sold to Frederick Cushman. Afterward, the house was kept by a man named Barr, and then by Simmons. O. W. Kellogg built a house in 1838, and opened the "Kellogg House," and in a short time leased it to Moses C. Hatfield. In the meantime the said Hatfield erected a new house, which he and Joseph Kellogg kept until 1850, when Harrison Sanford build a house and kept the principal hotel until the business left the town of Buffalo and went to the city of Polo, in the years 1855 and 1856.

The First Baptist Church of Buffalo Grove.—(The following sketch of a church once prominent in Buffalo was furnished by George D. Read, Esq., after the church history was in type):

The church known as the "First Baptist Church of Buffalo Grove" was organized in the year 1840 by the Rev. Wm. Howell, and the Rev. Barton B. Carpenter was the first pastor. This church was connected with the Baptist Church of Dixon, and Mr. Carpenter preached at each place every alternate Sabbath for five years, when the two churches separated, and the Rev. Mr. Carpenter, father of Barton B. Carpenter, presided for one year over the Buffalo church. Then Rev. A. S. Leavitt for one year. The Rev. John Van Vleck for three or four years. Under the ministry of the first Carpenter, this church became the largest and most popular church of the place. This church and the Methodist Church held alternate services in the old school house for several years, and was disorganized about the time Polo was founded. The Rev. Barton B. Carpenter was perhaps one of the most beloved and respected pastors that ever preached at the old town of Buffalo, and has long since passed to spirit life.

FORRESTON.

George W. Hewitt came to this county in October, 1848, from Pennsylvania, and entered a bounty claim. In 1854, he bought the site of Forreston of John Dement. The town was an outgrowth of the Illinois Central Railroad. The original town, now forming the western part of the village, was laid out in the Fall of 1854, on Mr. Hewitt's land. The Railroad Company made two additions, one in 1855, the other March 8, 1861. Mr. Hewitt made three additions, the first, November 14, 1861. West Forreston was laid out April 1st, 1868, by John Meyer.

The railroad had arrived in the Winter of 1854, and the first buildings erected were the depot and a house for boarding railroad employes, now occupied as a private residence by W. H. Robbins. In the Summer of 1855, Theodore Hewitt built a small boarding house on the site of the present Sherman House.

In the Winter of 1854, John J. Hewitt built a small warehouse near the depot, and shipped the first grain from Forreston.

In the Spring of 1855, Mr. Daniels built and opened a store, near the depot on the west side of the track, where he also kept the first post office. In the same Spring, Samuel Mitchell, who had come from Maryland to Lincoln Township, together with Jonathan Meyers, in 1837, and Matthew Blair, who came to Mount Morris from Pennsylvania in 1845, moved to the new village of Forreston with their families and built their residences. In this year, also, Mr. Hewitt brought his family from Pennsylvania, although he had previously built his residence.

In the Fall of 1855, Henry Hiller established the first store, of any importance, in the small building still standing just north of the Sherman House. This he sold to Mr. Woodruff, who in turn disposed of his business to David Reinhardt, in 1858. Mr. Reinhardt built the store now occupied by Hewitt & Rosenstiel in the same year, and continued his general store in that building.

In 1855, Mitchell & Blair established a store in a small building on the corner lot occupied by the present hardware store of Smith & Campbell, north of the site of that building. Thomas Botdorf began blacksmithing in the same year.

In the Fall of 1856, a meeting was held at Brookville for the purpose of organizing the Township, at which the Baileyville people contended that the Township should be named "Mendora." When the Central Railroad was built, this station had been named "Forreston," and the people of this village succeeded in securing that name for the Township. The first officers elected were, Matthew Blair, Supervisor, and M. B. Geer, Assessor. There were twenty-eight names enrolled on Mr. Geer's first tax book. The first school house was built in the same year.

In 1855, a warehouse was erected near the railroad, by Aaron Middlekauff and Martin Heller. Another was built by I. B. Allen in 1857. In this year, also, Fred Meyer began shoemaking, and soon after M. DeWall and John Lang followed in that business. The latter is still a boot and shoemaker of Forreston.

In 1858, Blair & Mitchell dissolved partnership, and Abram Sagers opened a hardware store in the room they had occupied.

About this time, John J. Hewitt and his brother-in-law, B. F. Emerick, opened a general stock of goods in the building which had been occupied as a tavern; and Robert Long opened a saloon near and opposite the depot, which was afterward burned down.

In 1859, C. M. Haller purchased the business of Hewitt & Emerick and continued it until 1861, when he bought the stock of Frank Barker, now of Rochelle, who established the first drug business here. Since 1873, Mr. Haller, has engaged in the drug business exclusively.

Among the early settlers spoken of, Messrs. Blair, Mitchell, Philo J. Hewitt and others are still residents of Forreston. John J. Hewitt does business in Forreston, but resides in Freeport.

Thomas Botdorf came to Forreston in 1855 and started a blacksmith shop. In 1857, he began wagon making, which constituted the first manufacturing in this place.

In 1860, J. H. Bean commenced the manufacture of corn planters.

Mr. Botdorf sold his wagon shop to Salter & Hunter, in December, 1868, and the present firm of Salter & Blair was constituted in September, 1873. They are now engaged quite extensively in carriage making; have commodious workshops, including blacksmith, woodwork, finishing, painting shops and sales-room. They employ nine workmen and manufacture about fifty carriages a year.

For many years, Staley & Co. have operated a steam sawing and planing-mill in connection with their lumber business.

In 1870, Sammis & Johnson built a frame flouring-mill in the southeastern part of the town, which is now operated by Campbell & Savage.

A municipal prison was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$450, at the intersection of Walnut and Main streets.

HOTELS.

The tavern built by Theodore Hewitt was soon transferred to Alonzo Campbell, after whom M. B. Geer took charge, but soon moved to his present situation.

In 1857-8, this building was moved away and the present Sherman House was erected by John J. Hewitt. It is now managed by N. J. Clark.

In 1857, William Sluggett erected the "Forreston House," which was enlarged in 1872 by N. J. Clark. It is now conducted by Eli Schaffner.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house was a frame building, located in the center of the original town plat, erected in 1856. It was first taught by Miss Maria Blair, followed by Thomas J. Hewitt and A. Q. Allen. This building is still standing nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Philo J. Hitt. School was continued here until in 1867, when the present elegant three-story brick school house was erected on Front street, in the southern part of the town. The building, grounds and furniture cost about \$16,000. The records show the following instructors since 1860: J. L. Spear, 1860-62; Assistant, Julia Saterlee, 1860-62; J. W. Clinton, 1862-63; Assistant, E. A. Lunt, 1862-63 (from this time until 1869 they have not been recorded); G. M. M. Glenn, 1869; M. L. Seymour, 1870-72; George Blount, 1872-75. The present teachers are J. Lawson Wright, Principal; Eliza J. Wilson, Assistant; Abram Myers, First Intermediate; Nellie Perrin, Second Intermediate; Lizzie D. Hiller, First Primary; Addie E. Shyrock, Second Primary. For teachers' salaries, \$2,610 is appropriated for the present year. The present Board of School Directors is Eli Schaffner, Levi J. Bowers and John Dovenbarger. The present school membership is 315.

FORRESTON LODGE, NO. 413, A., F. & A. M.,

was organized October 5, 1864, with the following charter members: Thomas J. Hewitt, Henry N. Clopper, N. E. Rogers, John W. Clinton, John W. Frazey,

Benjamin Savage, Miles N. Pritchard, Matthew Blair, Jeremiah Dean, M. H. Philbrick and Isaac Kimble. The following were the first officers: Thomas J. Hewitt, W. M.; Matthew Blair, S. W.; Benjamin Savage, J. W.

For lack of sufficient local support, it was consolidated with Samuel H. Davis Lodge, No. 96, A., F. & A. M., of Mount Morris. The first Lodge was organized in 1860 by a Mr. St. John. This was discontinued after several years, and in 1877, the present Lodge was organized and is now in a prosperous condition.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Forreston was made a station of the "Crane's Grove Mission" in September, 1853. Rev. H. Richie being appointed preacher in charge. Samuel Mitchell's family, who came in May, 1855, were the first representatives of this church to settle in the village. The first sermon was preached in July or August of that year, by Rev. Wm. Underwood, in the railroad depot. Meetings were held there until the Fall of 1856, when they were removed to the school house. Rev. C. B. Snedaker was appointed to this mission in 1855, but did not remain throughout the year, being succeeded by Rev. Christian First. In 1856, Rev. G. I. Bliss was appointed to "Crane's Grove" Circuit, and in this year the first class was formed at Forreston, consisting of Samuel Mitchell, Hannah Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Starr. Meetings were held in the school house for several years, and afterward in the United Brethren Church, until 1864.

The first Quarterly Conference was held at Forreston, March 21, 1857. Z. S. Kellogg preached frequently at Forreston during this year. Rev. Robert Brotherton was Pastor in 1857, and in this year Alonzo Campbell and wife, J. C. Gilbraith and wife, and others united with the church.

Then followed as Pastors, Revs. Hugh Ely, 1858; I. E. Hibbard, 1859-60 (Forreston and Brookville Circuit); Jonathan Clendenning, Assistant, 1860; M. F. Havermale, 1861-2 (Forreston Circuit); A. Cross, 1863; D. C. Howard, appointed, but made one visit only, and was succeeded by J. M. Clendenning, 1864; M. F. Havermale, 1865; Timothy L. Olmsted, 1866; Alonzo Newton, 1867-8; after which Forreston was made a station, with H. U. Reynolds Pastor, 1869-70; A. D. Field, 1871-2 (during these two years, a debt of \$1,157, running from 1866 to 1873, was paid); G. L. Wiley, 1873; Isaac E. Springer, 1874-5; Bushby, 1876, who died after having the charge only a few weeks, and was followed by the present Pastor, Rev. H. J. Houston.

The church building was begun in 1863, and completed in May, 1864. It is a frame building, on the corner of B and Second streets, and was dedicated by Rev. Dr. Edly. The present parsonage was erected in 1873.

Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This church was organized, and a constitution adopted, on the 21st day of October, 1859. Rev. Ephraim Miller, Chairman. Rev. J. K. Bloom, Secretary of convention and pastor. Mission work had previously been done by Rev. J. G. Donnemeyer, the pioneer minister in the northwestern part of the county. Members adopting the constitution: Thomas Botdorf, Matta Botdorf, Henry Dovenbarger, Ann Maria Dovenbarger, Charles M. Haller, Elizabeth Haller, Mrs. Sarah A. Garver, Mrs. Susan M. Hewitt, Mrs. Elizabeth Middlekauff, Mrs. Sophia Frost, Mrs. Ann Eichholtz, Mrs. John K. Bloom, and Benjamin F. Emrich. Charles M. Haller was elected Elder for three years, to which office he has been re-elected to the present date. Thomas Botdorf and Benjamin F. Emrich were elected Deacons. Provision having been made by the constitution to increase the number of officers as the needs of the congregation required to a limited extent, the present officers are: C. M. Haller, Nelson

Hover and Jonathan Meyers, Elders: Henry Dovenbarger, Philip Smith and John Dovenbarger, Deacons. There have been added to the congregation since its organization 197 communing members, making the whole number 210, of whom sixty-four yet remain in good and regular standing within the bounds of the congregation. Five of the original members are in active service of the Master. The pastoral relation has been changed four times: Rev. John K. Bloom from 1859 to 1864; Rev. Reuben Weizer from 1764 to 1866; Rev. Nathaniel W. Lilly from 1867 to 1870; and Rev. W. H. Schoch from 1870 to the present time, having recently entered into the eighth year of service. The church building was built of brick, on the corner of "D" and Second Streets, in 1863 and '64; and in 1864, upon Rev. Bloom's leaving the charge, the society purchased his residence as a parsonage.

The Sabbath school was originally organized as a Union school on the 16th day of May, 1858. The first session was held in the district school house. Officers: E. J. Kingsbury, Superintendent; C. M. Haller, Assistant. At the first meeting there were enrolled eighty-seven members, of whom five remain in the school as officers, teachers and scholars, to wit: C. M. Haller, Superintendent; Seaton Halsey, Secretary and Librarian; Wm. S. A. Garver and Mrs. F. E. Halsey, Teachers, and Mrs. M. Clymer (then Mary Hiller) as a member of the Bible class.

There have been connected with the school, as shown by the records, 1,125 members, of whom 125 are now in connection therewith, making an average Sabbath attendance of 90.

The library numbers 434 volumes. The present officers are: C. M. Haller, Superintendent; A. B. Savage, Assistant Superintendent; Seaton Halsey, Secretary and Treasurer; G. B. Covell, Librarian; Frank Dovenbarger, Assistant.

The first withdrawal of membership was made by the organization of another Union school by the United Brethren and Methodist Episcopal, in the United Brethren Church. The next was by the Evangelical Association withdrawing and forming the Union Sunday School of the Evangelical Association. About this time, the school became virtually an Evangelical Lutheran Sunday School, if not in form, in fact, so that on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1871, a new constitution was adopted, and the name of Evangelical Lutheran Sabbath School of Forreton printed in its catalogues. Thus it has passed through two decades under the same superintendency, with the exception of one year, when Dr. J. B. E. Albright was Superintendent.

Zion's Reform Church, of the Reformed Church of the United States, was organized about 1857, by Rev. George Weber, he having been preceded in mission work by Rev. John A. Leis. Then followed as Pastors: Reys. Henry Bassler, George Weber again in 1859, Charles W. Seaman, Francis A. Edmonds, Charles Kuepper, Cyrus Cort, a supply, and C. G. A. Hullhorst, for one year, after whom came Rev. Daniel Lantz, who has continued five years to the present time.

The brick church building, 38x54 feet in size, was erected in 1870 at a cost of \$7,000, and is located on the corner of B and Third streets.

Sabbath School was organized in January, 1874.

The present parsonage was built in 1867, at a cost of \$2,500.

The United Brethren in Christ.—A local branch of this church was organized at the school house in Forreton, September 8, 1858, by Rev. A. B. Frazier. In the same year the church building on Fourth street was commenced. The class then consisted of Michael and Margaret Bovey, David and Catherine

Reinhart, Jacob Reinhart, Levi and Sarah Stouffer, Mary Ann Stouffer, E. O. Baxter, Josiah Mullen, Elijah and Catherine Detweiler. Then followed as preachers the following: Revs. S. S. Osterhoudt, 1858-9; T. B. Burrows, 1860; Moses Crum, 1861; Aquilla Davis, 1862; J. K. M. Looker, 1863-4-5; C. Wendel, 1866-7; J. J. Johnson, 1868-9; J. H. Young, 1870; Samuel F. Medler, 1871; T. F. Hallowell, 1872-3; W. H. Chandler, 1874; D. H. Healy, 1875, now Presiding Elder; J. W. Burd, 1876; E. D. Palmer, 1877; John Darr, 1878, who still continues in charge. The present membership is fifty-seven. A Sabbath school will soon be organized.

Bishop's Church of the Evangelical Association.—This society was organized in 1860, and services were held in the school house until 1869, when the present church was erected at a cost of \$7,000. It is a frame building with commodious auditorium and a basement for Sabbath school uses, situated on the southwest corner of Front and "E" streets.

In 1860, Rev. Mr. Freeden became Pastor, and after two years was succeeded by Rev. H. Bucks, for one year. The following Pastors then succeeded to the charge in their respective order: Rev. J. Dangle, two years; Rev. A. Nebe, one year; Rev. A. Staley, two years; Rev. Mr. Stamm, one year; Rev. J. W. Moore, two years; Rev. S. Schwartz, one year; Rev. J. G. Kleinheit, two years; Rev. L. B. Tobias, two years; Rev. C. H. Cramley, two years, who has just completed his term, and will be followed by another appointment. The membership at present is about seventy-five.

The Sabbath school was organized in 1869, with Rev. A. Staley as first Superintendent. The present officer in that capacity is L. J. Bowers.

Bishop J. Long was a resident of Forreston, at the time of the erection of the church building, and from him the church took its name as "Bishop's Church." He died in June, 1869, the beloved leader of the entire brotherhood.

The Reformed Church was organized some years before the coming of the first regular Pastor, by Rev. J. Muller, of Silver Creek, Stephenson County, and was then known as the "Reformed Protestant Dutch Church," but was changed to the present name in 1867. Rev. J. H. Karston settled as Pastor in 1865.

As the first records are in the Holland language, it is difficult to ascertain the particulars of this pastorate. Services were also conducted in the Holland language by the first Pastor, since when they have been held in the German tongue.

In 1866, the church was erected and dedicated the same year by Rev. J. Muller. The first officers were J. R. Heeren, B. Dancks, Jacob Smith and M. Reintsema.

In 1867, Rev. J. B. DeBeer was called to the charge and remained for two years. In 1871, Rev. F. J. Reichert served the congregation for a term of six months. The present Pastor, Rev. F. E. Schlieder, has filled this pulpit since 1872.

The Sabbath school in connection with the church was organized in 1869, but as many of the church members are residents of the country, it does not maintain a very large attendance.

The Church of God have services in Geer's Hall, every Sunday and Thursday evening, under the charge of Rev. J. A. Smith.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The principal business interests of Forreston are embraced in the following list, giving the date of establishment where it could be obtained:

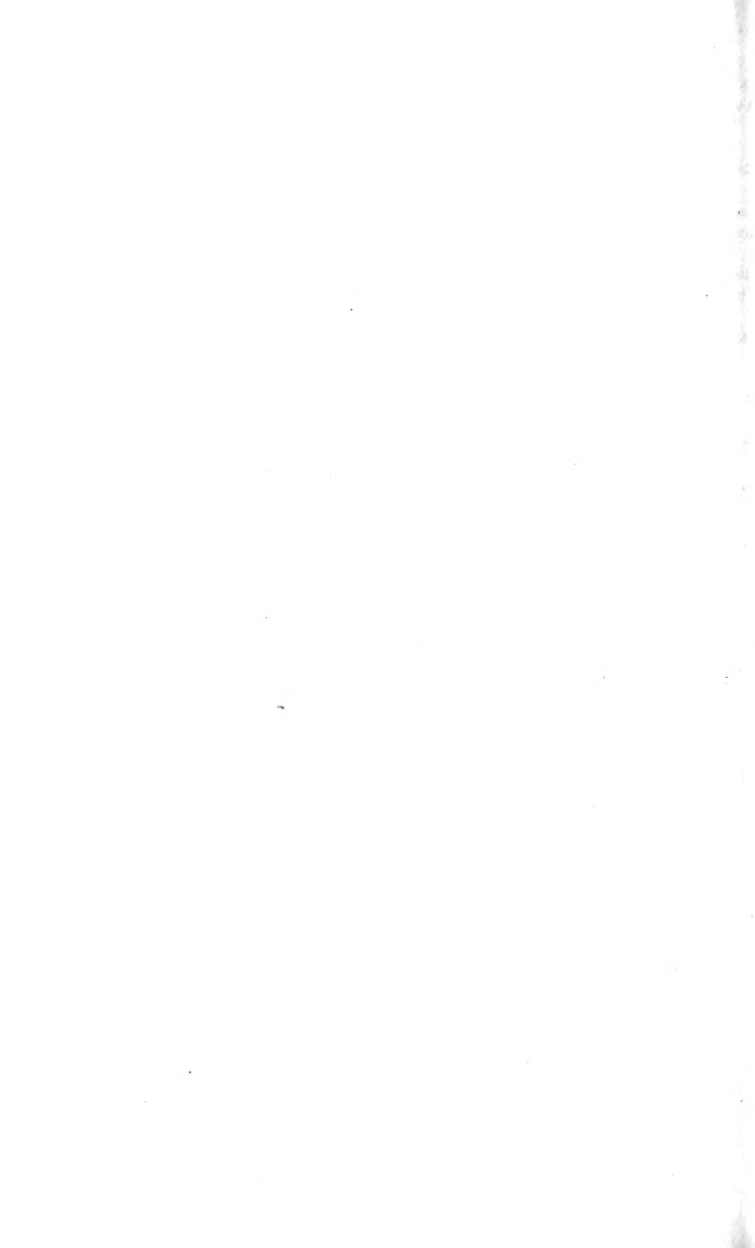
General Merchants.—J. E. Bonn & Co., March, 1873; burned out Jan. 16-17, 1878, at a loss of \$5,000, insurance \$2,500; Lantz & Zollinger, April,



C. E. Hoerny

EDITOR AND PROP.

FORRESTON HERALD



1876 (also produce shippers); Hewitt & Rosenstiel, June 5, 1877; P. & A. Aykens, Oct. 17, 1875; D. Dirkson, Oct. 23, 1877; Sims Brothers, 1875; J. T. Campbell, 1866.

Druggists.—C. M. Haller, 1860; Dr. R. C. Schultz, August, 1868; J. D. Covell (also bookstore), 1877.

Hardware.—Smith & Campbell, August, 1877 (Mr. Smith has been engaged in the hardware business here for eight years; Mr. Campbell formerly dealt in Drugs and Dry Goods ten years); A. Middlekauff & Bro., 1866.

Restaurants.—R. Reubendall & Co., December, 1877; Conrad Sterling (also saloon, billiard hall and bakery), 1866; M. S. Dellinger, May, 1876; Thomas Ausherman, 1870; M. B. Geer (also grocery), 1862.

Groceries.—B. Savage & Son, 1868; C. E. Heinen; D. A. Glasgow, January, 1878.

Saloons.—Barney Fritz (also billiard hall); John Muhring, November, 1876.

Boot and Shoe Shops.—John Lang, 1857; B. Eilers, September, 1872; R. Koper, 1875; M. Leisson.

Harness Shops.—F. A. Heilman, October, 1870, successor of Levi J. Bowers, 1860; Henry Cramer.

Furniture.—Lewis De Graff, Aug. 19, 1872.

Livery Stables.—Thomas S. Fletcher, October, 1877; Henry Fletcher.

Lumber and Coal Dealers.—M. Hunsicker; Staley & Co.

Butchers.—M. Oppenheimer (also stock dealer), June 10, 1859; H. Follrich, May 7, 1874; Joseph Beck, 1868.

Barber.—George De Graf, 1877.

Cooper.—H. Jansen.

Tailors.—W. H. H. Miller, 1867; R. Cirksema, 1875.

Jeweler.—H. A. Broaddus, January, 1877.

Millinery.—Mrs. Oltmans, 1876; Mrs. E. C. Miller, 1876; Miss Jennie Osgood, April, 1878.

Confectionery and Tobacco.—S. Knodle, October, 1869.

Hotels.—Sherman House, by N. J. Clark; Forreston House, by Eli Schafiner, July, 1877.

Physicians.—Dr. Thomas Winston, 1868; Dr. J. D. Covell, Dr. G. S. Balsbaugh, J. B. E. Albright, D. F. Hallett, 1878.

Lawyers.—E. Baker, 1877.

Dentists.—Johnson & Shannon, 1877.

Photograph Artists.—Cyrus E. White, 1877.

Carpenters and Builders.—J. W. Potter, S. W. Potter, H. B. Miller, Joshua Swett, N. Eakle and Wallace Gitchell.

Blacksmiths.—M. D. Stover, John Brookman, Harmon Anderson and M. Vosberg.

THE CHICAGO AND IOWA RAILROAD.

In June, 1870, Forreston Township voted an appropriation of \$75,000 in aid of this road, to be paid if the railroad was completed through the township by January 1, 1872. The road was finished to Forreston village by that time, but the bonds were not issued, as the road was not built through the township. After a legal contention of three years, the matter was compromised by issuing bonds to the amount of \$35,000, with the provision that if the road was completed through the township within five years \$15,000 more should be issued. That time has elapsed, and Forreston is still the terminus of the road. The same depot is used for both that and the Illinois Central Railroad. The "round

house," or engine house was erected by both companies in 1872, each company having six stalls. It is in charge of A. R. McElhiney, of the I. C. R. R., and Henry Williams, of the C. & I. R. R. Miles N. Prichard has been the station agent for the past twenty years; J. M. Myers, baggage master; Henry Hough and F. D. Swett, telegraph operators.

FIRES.

Forreton has been visited by several fires of various magnitudes, the last and most important of which was on the night of January 16-17, 1878. It burned the following buildings: John J. Hewitt's two-story frame, occupied by the store of Bonn & Co.; H. Follich's two-story frame, butcher shop; J. Z. Hunsicker's two-story frame building, occupied as a barber shop by G. De Graf; E. O. Reedy's two-story frame shoe shop, and the residence of Moses Oppenheimer, owned by Wm. Minstermann.

VILLAGE ORGANIZATION.

At a meeting held at the school house, in the town of Forreton, on Saturday, September 21, 1867, to determine the question of village incorporation, G. M. Glenn was elected President, and Thomas J. Hewitt, Clerk. 172 ballots were cast; 128 for incorporation, 44 against incorporation.

The first meeting for the election of village officers was held at the Pennsylvania House, October 15, 1867, when Simon Geeting, Levi J. Bowers, Absalom Eakle, Nehemiah E. Rogers and Miles N. Prichard were elected Trustees. October 21st, following, the Board organized by choice of Simon Geeting, President, and Thomas J. Hewitt, Clerk *pro tem*. At this meeting, Mr. Eakle resigned and Thomas J. Burt was appointed in his place. November 2d, Martin V. Saltzman was elected Clerk; Philo J. Hewitt, Treasurer; Thomas J. Hewitt, Corporation Attorney; Edward H. Foy, Constable and Collector, and Simon Gross, Street Commissioner. November 18th, "An ordinance prescribing and defining the boundaries of the town of Forreton, County of Ogle and State of Illinois," was passed by yeas and nays. Yeas, Rogers, Burt and Bowers-3; nays, none.

October 15, 1868.—Aaron Middlekauff, Isaac H. Long, Henry S. Fuuk, Godfrey Pyfer and Charles Shuman were elected Trustees. This Board organized on the 26th of the same month. Isaac H. Long, President; G. H. Richardson, Clerk; E. H. Middlekauff, Treasurer; A. Eakle, Street Commissioner; J. M. Meyers, Constable. W. H. Knodle was elected Clerk, November 6th, *vice* Richardson resigned.

December 15, 1868.—A special meeting was called "for the purpose of getting a special charter for the town of Forreton. Mr. Funk was appointed to see J. M. Bailey, and have a form of charter drawn."

February 17, 1868.—"The form of charter sent from Springfield" was adopted. May 11, 1868, the new charter was accepted by the people by vote of 67 to 55.

October 19, 1869.—Trustees—M. N. Prichard, President; John Meyer, John Korn, Samuel McCreery, John W. Cahill; Martin V. Saltzman, Clerk.

October 18, 1870.—Trustees—Andrew A. Robertson, President; Aaron Billig, David Fager, Jacob C. Salter, M. B. Geer; Clerk—M. V. Saltzman.

October 17, 1871.—Trustees—Miles N. Prichard, President; John W. Cahill, John Korn, Jonathan Knepper, Isaac Voglegesang; Clerk—Lewis De Graaff.

October 16, 1872.—Trustees—M. N. Prichard, President; John W. Cahill, John Korns, John S. Campbell, Isaac Voglegesaug; Clerk—L. De Graaff.

October 22, 1873.—Trustees—Edward H. Riley, Joseph M. Myers, Philo J. Hewitt, Aaron Bowers, Levi Clark; Clerk, M. V. Salzman.

October 21, 1874.—Trustees—Samuel Mitchell, President; Isaac B. Allen, J. M. Myers, M. V. Sheldon, Aaron Billig; Clerk—M. V. Salzman.

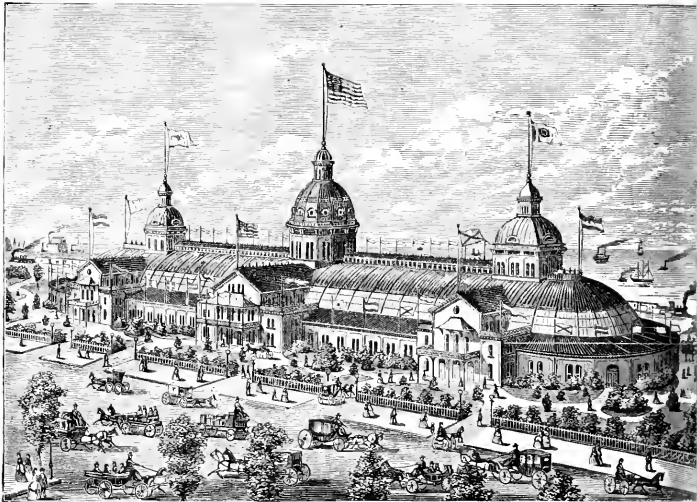
October 19, 1875.—Trustees—Isaac B. Allen, President; Aaron Billig, Samuel Mitchell, Samuel Knodle, J. G. Middlekauff; Clerk—M. V. Salzman.

October 17, 1875.—Trustees—John W. Cahill, President; John Korns, Elias Rowland, John Miller, Levi Clark; Clerk—Edwin Baker.

October 19, 1877.—Trustees—Anthony Omelia, President; John Dovenbarger, Elias Rowland, John Korns, Fred. Plate; Clerk and Attorney—Edwin Baker; Treasurer—Lewis De Graaff; Marshal—John Miller; Police Magistrate—Philip Smith.

Township Officers, 1878.—Supervisor—Cornelius Bowman; Town Clerk—Simon Geeting; Assessor—Levi Clark; Collector—E. W. Derby; Commissioners of Highway—I. B. Allen, Fred. Korf and N. D. C. Medbury; Justices of the Peace—W. W. Swett and Warren Lighheart; Constables—Eli Rowland and C. W. Prince.





BYRON.

This village, situated on a horse-shoe bend of the Rock River in the northern part of the county, is one of the earliest settled localities, is favored by features of unusual value to its development, and will, without doubt, become one of the best towns on the river. For many years it labored under great disadvantages, having no railroad or capital to improve its water power, and in 1877, being visited by a conflagration which leveled to the ground the new growth which it had attained under the stimulus of the railroad.

About the first of July, 1835, Jared W. Sanford came up Rock River from Dixon, on horseback, *en route* for Rockford—then called "Midway." Noting the excellent water privilege a mile west of the present site of Byron, on Leaf River, he laid claim to it by planting there a claim-stake, and proceeded on up the river. His brother, Joseph, and Perry Norton were then working on Kent's mill at Midway, and when told of the beautiful country south, they were induced to go down and examine it.

Mr. Norton still resides one and a half miles north of Byron, and is the oldest living resident. An account of his trip to the "far West," as it was then called, may be of some interest, showing, as it does, the vast changes time has made. From ocean to ocean is now but a pleasant ride of seven days, in palace coaches. Mr. Norton was from April 26 to May 26, 1835, in traveling from New York to Galena. The route was: to Buffalo by canal, to Detroit by steamboat, across Michigan to Chicago by stage—all passage seats to Chicago were taken fifteen days in advance, such was the multitude seeking Western homes—from Chicago to Ottawa by stage. Ottawa had one tavern, one store, a few dwellings on the south side of the Illinois River, one on the north, and one between the Fox and Illinois Rivers. He went to Paw Paw Grove by private conveyance, and thence to Dixon on foot. Dixon consisted of a tavern, kept by a man named Black, in the old fort of the Black Hawk War, and five or six dwellings. He then went by stage to Galena, where he hired out to a Mr. Brush, agent for Germanicus Kent, of Midway. He arrived there on the eighth day of June. Rockford then consisted of two families and eight or ten young men; Mr. Kent on the west, and Mr. Haight on the east side of the river. Mr. Kent had begun improvements there in the Fall of 1834; had commenced building a dam across the creek, near the Holland (now the Tinker) place. During the season of Mr. Norton's arrival immigration became more general; among the settlers were Montague Dunbar, Fox Wood and family, Boswell and family, Thatcher Blake, still a resident of Rockford, and Joseph Sanford, who came in the Fall or Winter of 1834.

As before stated, Joseph Sanford, Jared W. Sanford and Perry Norton went down the river to the site of Byron, about July 10, 1835, and while there they claimed land to the amount of nearly two sections, on the southwest side of the river. They returned to Midway the same day. Joseph Sanford decided to continue work for Mr. Kent for a year, so J. W. Sanford and Mr. Norton returned to their claim with a horse and yoke of oxen, and established their claim by laying the foundation for two cabins. This, rude as it must have been, inquired four days' labor. Indians and mosquitoes were plenty, though the latter were by far the more troublesome. On the fifth day the two settlers returned to Midway, where Mr. Norton met, unexpectedly, his father and brother J. W. Norton. The former afterwards became a resident of Byron Township, where he still resides. Mr. Norton needed oxen to cultivate his land, and to purchase them he borrowed \$100, each, of his father and Joseph Sanford. The latter was a partner in the claim. The next thing was to buy the oxen. Neighbors Kent and Haight had none to sell—other neighbors, where were they? At

Dixon's Ferry, Cherry Grove—forty miles away—Buffalo Grove, Washington Grove, and on Old-Man Creek (now Kyte River). But no cattle were found for sale at any of these places, and Mr. Norton finally found three yoke of oxen at Indian Creek, fifteen miles north of Ottawa. For these he paid \$45, \$52.50 and \$55. He also bought a plow and barrel of flour. In order to get these home he must have a cart, and, to make one, a friend sawed two circles from an oak log for wheels. The return road was a strange one and he received frequent directions from passing Indians. Much trouble was experienced by the settlers in keeping the cattle at home. When they were let out to pasture they would frequently stray away forty or fifty miles.

Jared Sanford named their new habitation Fairview, after his Connecticut home.

About the middle of October, M. M. York, who bought an interest in the claim, P. T. Kimball, — Rogers, and Mr. Norton returned to Fairview from Midway, to make rails for fencing their claim. They brought flour, bacon and coffee and made saleratus biscuits with the river water. Here they lived in a rail shanty and the wagon box for twenty-three days.

The Pottawattomie Indians frequented the river, which they called the "Sini-sepo," or Rock River, whence the name "Sinnissippi." The settlers obtained a log trough which the Indians had hollowed out to hold maple sap, or "sugar water," and used it as a canoe for crossing the river. Being cut square at one end, it was known as the bob-tailed canoe. Wagons were ferried across the river for travelers in this rude canoe. The present woods of that vicinity have grown up since that time, and it was necessary to obtain logs from the other (north) side of the river.

They returned to Midway to pass the Winter, and when Mr. Norton returned in the next March, he found M. M. York, P. T. Kimball, Sebra Phillips and J. Sanford in a little log cabin of about ten by fourteen feet in size. This was the first house in the township, and was just across the river, opposite the village.

Here Mr. Norton took up his abode, sleeping on a wagon board at night, with boots for a pillow and overcoat for a blanket. This exposure resulted in an attack of the ague. In this Spring other settlers came in. L. O. Bryan, Silas St. John Mix, Asa Spaulding and others came in April. These filled the cabin unto overflowing, so that Messrs. Kimball, Bryan and Norton moved up and across the river, about one and a half miles. Here they built a log shanty near and northeast of Mr. Norton's present residence. To make this log house two tiers of rails were built up, leaving a space between them of one and a half feet. This was filled in with prairie grass, making a warm house. The roof was made of "shakes,"* while the door was made by hanging up a blanket. Cooking was done out of doors, and a cow was purchased to furnish milk. The pioneers then began to think themselves living in fine style.

David Juvenall with his family, from Sangamon, Ill.; Andrew Shepard, an uncle of Mr. Norton, with his family, from Ohio, and William Illingworth, arrived in May, 1836. J. L. Spaulding and — Kizer came soon after, and Simon S. Spaulding came in October. In the Spring of 1835, John Whitaker settled at Black Walnut Grove, where he resided with his family until his death. His son, William J., now resides there, having married the only daughter of Silas St. J. Mix. Another son, Solomon, is living near by, both in good circumstances. There are two daughters, Mary, who married John Millis, and Julia, the wife of Stephen B. Shuart. Peter Smith and James Scott also made claims at this grove in the Fall of 1835, two or three miles southeast of Byron. Scott sold out to Dauphin Brown and S. Patrick in 1837.

Mr. Silas St. John Mix first came April 10, 1836, but returned to Jacksonville for his family, having emigrated there from Bradford County, Pa. Mr.

* Shingles, about four feet long, split out of logs.

Spaulding arrived at Fairview in August, 1836, and brought three cows, a team, provisions, etc. belonging to Mix and Spaulding.

The claim of Mr. Norton and Jared Sanford on the north side of the river was divided and the site of Byron included in Mr. Sanford's portion. This he disposed of to Miner M. York and Joseph Sanford. Mr. Mix built his (the first) house within the village site during that Fall. It is now used as the residence of his son William.

October 29, Lucius Reed arrived with his family. John Morrison, — Slaviv, Lewis Carr and Samuel Patrick came in 1836. Seth Noble, a wealthy farmer of Marion Township, came in the Spring of that year.

Much trouble was experienced on account of claim-jumpers. The first prominent conflict of this kind was in 1837, between Wm. D. Johnson, a settler, and the notorious Aikens, Carrs and Morrison.

The first election was held in August, 1836, at Fairview, to elect precinct and county officers. This was then a portion of Jo Daviess County, and Col. Wight, of Galena, passed through on an electioneering tour. He made stump speeches wherever he could obtain a hearing, and furnished the proper papers and directions for holding elections. He was a candidate for the State Legislature. Mr. Moses Hallett, candidate for the office of sheriff, also visited Fairview, and both obtained the thirteen votes polled there, as the voters knew of no opposing candidates. A local justice and constable were elected. Mr. Norton was chosen to carry the poll books to Galena, a distance of over eighty miles.

Erastus Norton and family came to Byron November 1, 1836. Doctor A. E. Hurd—the first physician—and Hiram Horton came during that Winter. "Deacon" Brewster, with a family of seven daughters and two sons (James and Mortimer), came in 1837. A large number of settlers came that year. We can not attempt to name them all, but a few have been remembered, among whom were Isaac Norton and family, consisting of his wife and five daughters (his four sons were already in the West). Col. Dauphin Brown and family, consisting of three sons and five daughters, who was a resident of Marion Township; — Curtis, now gone; Deacon Morley, now of Iowa; John Sabens (who built the first barn in the township), now gone; Charles Tanner, Joshua White and James M. Clayton, of Marion Township; F. A. Smith; Allen Woodburn, still living on his place, three and one half miles north of the village; Hiram Maynard, deceased, and many others.

Jared W. Sanford lived at Byron until within five years, when he moved to and died in Kansas. Joseph Sanford is still living. Perry Norton lives a mile and a half north of Byron. M. M. York now lives at Fort Scott, Kansas. Parton T. Kimball now lives at Rockford. Sebra Phillips died in this state. L. O. Bryan died in Marion Township. Asa G. Spaulding lives in Rockford. Andrew Shepherd died in this state. David Juvenall died in Marion Township. Silas St. John Mix, the oldest resident of the village, resides in Byron, aged seventy-nine years, and still retains all his business and physical faculties, unimpaired. His portrait appears in this work. I. S. Knowlton and T. P. Parker, still residents near Byron, came in the Spring of 1838.

For a long time, Dixon, twenty-five miles distant, was the nearest post-office. The settlers took turns in going for the mail, once a week. When Frink & Walker established a stage route along the river, between Dixon and Rockford, the local post-office was established, and as the settlement was then called Bloomington, that name was chosen for the post-office. The Postmaster General, however, suggested that the name be changed, as there was already a "Bloomington" and "Bloomingtondale" in the state. It was then decided to call it Byron, a name it has since held. Asa G. Spaulding was the first postmaster, who was followed by Mr. Mix. Then Albert Wilbur was made

postmaster, and Mr. Mix appointed his deputy, followed by John H. White as nominal postmaster. Mr. Mix succeeded him and still continues, efficiently, in that office.

The first saw mill was erected by Messrs. Sanford Brothers & Brown, in 1837. The first grist mill by William Wilkinson, of Buffalo, N. Y., who commenced building it in the Fall of 1837 and completed it during the next year. In 1837, it was sometimes necessary to go as far as Dayton, on Fox River, near Ottawa, to Elkhorn Grove or Newburg, on the Kishwaukee River, to have milling done. In 1835 and '36, supplies were obtained from Galena or Chicago. The first salt hauled from the latter place cost fifteen dollars per barrel. The first stirring plows used here were manufactured at Buffalo, N. Y., by Wilkinson & Sons. These were very good in a clay soil, but almost useless on the prairies of Ogle County. In plowing with such implements, knolls were left wherever a turn was made, making, finally at the edges of the field, quite an embankment. Deere, of Grand de Tour, made the first plows suitable for this country.

The Village.—As stated, its site was first claimed by Jared W. Sanford and Perry Norton; allotted to Mr. Sanford in division, and transferred to Joseph Sanford and M. M. York. These two admitted Asa G. Spaulding, S. St. J. Mix and James L. Spaulding as partners, and at the time of the land sale Ebenezer Brown, as agent, bid in the land, and deeded it, equally divided, to the members of the company. Mr. Mix sold the first goods, in his house, in the Summer of 1837. The house of Mr. Mix has been called the first one in the village, which is true, although a Mr. Irvin had a shanty of logs, in which he sold some goods which he had brought from Canada. The next house was one which Mr. Kimball built for Lucius Reed. In this house the latter kept the first tavern. The next buildings were a house and blacksmith shop which Mr. Bradbury built in the eastern part of the town. The first regular store was built in the Spring of 1838, by Isaac Norton and his son, Hamilton. The first regular hotel was built by Samuel and Dudley Wood. It is a two-story brick building, and now used as the Pacific House, by Mrs. Brindley. The first ferry was established by J. W. Sanford and Miner York. It is now operated by James Cattanaeh.

Three years ago Byron Township voted to appropriate \$15,000 for building a bridge across the river. At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors, an appropriation of \$12,500 was made for the same purpose, but at the next regular meeting of the board, the movement was re-considered and voted down. In the meantime, the township commissioners had made a contract with Mr. Fishler, of Elmira, N. Y., for \$27,500. He sub-let the stone work to Mr. Boone, who put up the abutments, but suspended work when the appropriation was denied them. It was to be a suspension bridge of six hundred feet, having one pier. The present indications are that Mr. Fishler will complete his contract, and call on the township to fulfill their part of it. Hopes are still entertained of receiving assistance from the county treasury.

The Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company first intended running a narrow-gauge railroad from Chicago to Elgin, but finally decided to run a broad-gauge road from Chicago to Byron. Subscriptions were circulated four years since, by A. O. Campbell, F. A. Wheelock, E. H. Evans and others. Among the principal subscribers were Hiram Gitchell, \$1,200; A. O. Campbell, Dr. Joseph Blount, E. H. Evans, I. S. Knowlton and W. S. Ercanbrack, \$1,000 each; John Kosier, Junius Rogers and many others subscribed very liberally. This place took \$24,500 stock. The public spirit of the citizens of Byron in this matter is very unusual and highly commendable. The road was completed to the river at noon, March 19, 1875. An extra amount of \$5,000 was found necessary to secure the bridge across the river. This Byron's people advanced to the American Bridge Company, and the cars commenced running to Byron in the Fall of 1875. The bridge company and citizens were to have the proceeds from Byron station until the debt was paid. This the bridge company

secured, but nothing has yet been received by those who advanced the needed \$5,000. The bridge is nearly 800 feet long, with three piers, and is a combination of wood and iron.

The company held a meeting for organization in February, 1876. Mr. Campbell was for two years a director of the road. The report shows the road to have been in a prosperous condition, although it is now in the hands of a receiver, J. M. Whitman. The local agent is Mr. A. B. Thompson.

The Fire.—The terrible conflagration which visited Byron on the night of November 13, 1877, swept out of existence nearly all of the business portion of the village. On the morning of Wednesday, the full sweep of the destructive element was made visible. Under the impetus given to the town by the completion of the railroad, many new store buildings had been erected on Second Street; all that were left on that street between Walnut and Union Streets, were Watson's grocery, Rogers' bank, George Kosier's hotel, and George Eddy's dwelling. Where others had been, were piles of blackened walls and gaping cellars.

Men and women were viewing in sorrow the places where years of toil and the gathered *souvenirs* of a life-time were heaped in ashes and smouldering timbers, never to be replaced. Women looked with tear-stained faces, and men nerved themselves again with courage to commence life's struggle anew, with nothing but hope to cheer and a God above to help.

The fire originated in the rear of Thompson & Kennedy's drug store. About 11 o'clock, P. M., some kerosene and turpentine which were stored in that part of the building were set on fire, and all efforts to stay its progress proved unavailing. Mr. Thompson rushed into his store, grasped his books, but, blinded and choked by the smoke, barely reached the door. G. W. Hawks and family, who occupied the second story for a dwelling, escaped without hat or bonnet; every thing in this building was a total loss. Next west, H. G. Stout's building, with his shoe shop, and J. R. Sensor's clothing store below, and Mr. Stout's residence above, were burned. Mr. Stout was badly burned in attempting to recover some of his household goods. Next west was Wm. Mix's dry goods and grocery store and the post-office. Mr. Mix saved a portion of his stock, but the mail bags and office were burned. The last building burned on the west side was Mr. Eddy's. Mrs. Wilbur and family occupied the upper story; not more than half their goods were saved.

The flames spread from the place they originated, across an eighteen-foot alley, east, to B. Kelsey's furniture store and dwelling above, leaving the occupants but little time to remove any goods. The flames then enwrapped the two buildings of Mr. Buck, one occupied by Barker & Stone, dry goods and grocery, below, Mr. Buck's residence above; and the other by Mrs. Buck's millinery shop. Here the progress of the devouring fiend was arrested, but in the meantime it had sprung across the street three times, to Mr. Carter's building, and was three times extinguished, but the flames were finally victorious, and naught could save the long line of buildings which lined this, the north, side of the street. Mr. Carter was a heavy loser, and but little was saved of Mrs. Carter's millinery stock. Underwood's law office vanished at the touch of the destroyer. His law library, thanks to G. Stires and others, was saved. Next went Patrick's building on the east, containing Mueller's boot and shoe store and residence; a part of his stock was saved. J. D. Blomquist received a hasty notice to clear the track, and his large stock of clothing was much damaged. Still the fierce flame rolled eastward, consuming Weigle's harness shop and Sanford's flour and feed store. The upper stories of these buildings were occupied by I. B. Bickford's *News* office, M. S. Brown, barber shop, Dr. Hoadley, dental office. Here the fire was stayed in its course east. From Carter's building west, the flames caught on the side of the brick fronted block, burning westward until it died from want of more material. The *Times* office first suc-

cumbed to its effects. Foss' barber shop, Artz' drug store, Spaulding's hall, R. B. Throop's dry goods and grocery store, Fish & Sanders grocery, all shared the same fate.

Ere the fire had spent its fury, the rain came down on the shelterless goods, damaging what the fire failed to consume and thieves did not carry away.

The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been within twenty feet of the spot where it was first discovered, for a month. The unknown faces that flitted here and there, hovering over goods which were scattered promiscuously about, and the large quantity of goods missing, add additional evidence that it was a work of malice or plunder. George Kosier's hotel, on fire several times, was saved by the cool and determined work of himself and friends, and afforded shelter for the homeless heads that night.

The following list of losses, compiled by the editor of the *Byron Times*, G. Wellington Hawks, can be relied upon as accurate: Thompson & Kennedy, drugs, etc., \$3,200; insurance, \$1,000. R. B. Throop, dry goods, \$850; insurance, \$3,000; received \$807. Barker & Stone, dry goods, etc., \$1,000; no insurance. W. J. Sanford, \$250; insurance, \$300; received \$210. G. F. Hoadley, \$50; no insurance. Fish & Sanders, stock and building, \$2,000; household goods, \$100; no insurance. M. S. Brown, barber, \$180. R. F. Watson, \$150; insured, \$200; received \$69. H. J. Wing, building, \$800; no insurance. M. Buck, millinery and household goods, \$3,500; no insurance. Wm. Weigle, building and stock, \$1,500; insured for and received \$600. W. F. Artz, drugs, \$650; building, \$906; received \$435 insurance. Mrs. Wilbur, household goods, \$200. J. R. Sensor, clothing, etc., \$1,600. Wm. H. Mix, building, \$1,050; stock, \$1,600; no insurance. George Eddy, building, \$500; no insurance. James Tyler, building, \$400; received \$200 insurance. P. Carter, building, household goods, millinery, etc., \$2,309.65; no insurance. J. Mueller, boots, shoes, etc., \$600; no insurance. G. F. Foss, barber, \$125. J. F. Spaulding, buildings, \$6,000; no insurance. J. D. Blomquist, stock and tools, \$400. G. W. Hawks, household goods and printing office, \$1,600; insured for \$300; received \$263. Band instruments, \$200. W. J. Hawthorn, \$100. J. P. Wayland, \$50. H. G. Stout, building, tools and household goods, \$1,698; no insurance. Geo. Kosier's shop and stock, \$100. B. Kelsey's building, household goods, stock, etc., \$4,697.77; insurance, \$1,600; George Patrick's two buildings, \$3,400; insurance, \$1,800. There was no insurance on property named unless so stated.

The footing up shows a total loss of \$40,130.42; insurance, \$6,160; adjusted losses, 5,702. From which it will be seen that the uncovered loss is the enormous sum of \$34,428.42. Much assistance was tendered the unfortunate ones through a relief committee, composed of W. J. Bollinger, I. S. Knowlton, Geo. Walters, G. W. Hawks, Joseph Stone, J. S. Kosier, Wm. Weigle, Jno. T. Ray and E. A. Irvine. Many lost their all, and must again undergo the privations of starting their fortunes. Others were enabled to continue business—some through the aid of kind friends, and many buildings are already replacing those destroyed. Mr. Rogers built a small temporary bank building, and Barker & Stone occupy his building. Mr. Sensor, Mr. Throop and Mr. Mix re-opened in little buildings on Main Street. Fish & Sanders re-opened just east of Bollinger & Close's store. The first to build, after Mr. Rogers, was Wm. Weigle, who put up a small temporary harness shop until he could build a better one, which will be of stone, 22½ by 50 feet, 20 feet high, on the old site.

Mr. James Sanford put up a flour and feed store near the corner of Second and Walnut, 16 by 30. Sherer's building on Walnut Street is 20 by 40, two stories high. P. Carter claimed a right to a representation in the process of re-building, and put up a building the same size and height as Sherer's, which is about done. Merchant & Bowles' livery barn, 36 by 80, 14 feet high, is a model barn, having stable room for eighteen horses, with a large sign, covering

nearly the whole upper front, done by the sign painter, E. W. Thompson. J. F. Spalding wheeled into line, in putting up a building, 60 by 66, inside measure. The first story is divided into three stores; two are 23 by 60, and the other 20 by 60 and 12 feet high. The upper story is divided to give three offices in front and a hall 40 by 66 and 17 feet high, which is reached by a broad stairway six feet wide. The roof will be of tin, and the walls will be covered with brick, thus making it nearly fire-proof. Mr. Spalding superintends the work himself. A. Morris, last Fall commenced what some called a big post-hole, on Walnut Street, 40 by 84, laying up the walls nine feet high, and things seemed to be in *statu quo*; but Clint. Morris, his son, let the job of putting up a two-story building, 40 by 84. The whole upper floor will be a hall 40 by 84, 16 feet high. The lower story will be divided into two stores, 20 by 84, and 12 feet high. The roof will be of iron, and the sides covered with brick. The basement cellars are under the whole building, and nine feet high. J. S. Kosier does the work. J. Mueller built himself a neat shoe shop on Second Street, 18 by 26, and H. G. Stout a little shop on Union Street.

These buildings, with the two-story frame building to be built by B. Kelsey, the double two-story stone building, 45 by 60 feet, 20 feet high, on the Stout lot, Second Street, which will be commenced soon, and a frame building by G. W. Hawks, 16 by 24, 12 feet high, with iron roof, on the corner of Walnut and Second Streets, will make Byron appear like her old self, and doubtless encourage many others to follow in this live town.

The present business interests are represented by D. H. Campbell, Wm. H. Mix, Barker & Stone, and R. B. Throop, general merchants; Bollinger & Close and Rood Brothers, hardware; Thompson & Kenney, drugs and groceries; Wm. F. Artz, druggist and physician; J. R. Sensor, clothing, boots and shoes; J. D. Bloomquest, clothier and tailor; R. F. Watson and A. D. Chain, grocers; L. C. Spoor, tinner; J. W. Sanford, flour and feed; — Wiard, jeweler; E. Falker, artist; J. I. Housewert, Merchant & Bowles, and Martin Brothers, liverymen; N. J. Hewett and Henry Schneider, meat markets; John Mueller and H. G. Stout, boots and shoes; J. F. Foss, barber; Joseph Blount, Wm. Murray and J. P. Wayland, physicians; Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Hart, wagon makers; Mr. Sears, blacksmith; G. W. Hawks, editor *Times*; Junius Rogers, banker, established October, 1873; A. B. Knowlton, cashier and general partner; D. U. Gravelin, Albion House; Geo. Goodale, hotel; Mrs. Brindley, Pacific House; J. F. Spaulding, Noble & Cole, and G. P. Roslind, stone quarries; F. A. Wheelock and George Kosier, justices of the peace and conveyancers; M. H. Underwood and P. Carter, lawyers; and others.

Religious.—The first minister of the gospel, Rev. Mr. Abbott, passed through this vicinity in 1835, at which time a meeting was appointed at Mr. Norton's house. The next minister was Rev. Alexander Irvin, a local Methodist minister. Father McKean was the first to establish societies. He officiated in forming the one at Byron, in the Winter of 1837. It had sixteen members, and held services in a log house which Perry Norton built, just north of Isaac Norton's house, in the Summer of 1836. This was used for preaching for two or three years, by the Methodist denomination.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, a small, yet substantial, stone structure, was built in 1855, and dedicated in the Fall of 1856. Rev. Barton H. Cartwright, the pastor at that time, hauled all the stone, working zealously through rain or shine. Mr. Cartwright has been at Byron four different times, twice at a very early day and once since the erection of the church. Rev. Jewett preceded Rev. Cartwright, at which time services were held in the school-house. We were unable to obtain a complete list of the pastors, but among them were: Revs. Wiley, Hutchins, Cross, Walker, Penfield, Dunbar, Lynn, Trowbridge, W. R. Hoadley, George S. Young, Benj. Close, Barton H. Cartwright and the present pastor, Rev. J. W. P. Jordon. There are at present about fifty members.

Four years ago they built the two-story frame parsonage near the church. W. J. Bollinger is superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

The Congregational Church was formed in May, 1837, with eleven members, Rev. Morrell, of Rockford, officiating. Meetings were held at the house of Lucius Reed. Among its first members were David Holt, Lucius Reed and wife, L. O. Bryan, Luke Parsons, P. T. Kimball, Col. D. Brown, Mrs. Eleanor Mix. Rev. E. Brown, from North Hadley, Mass., took charge of the church in 1838, continuing nearly four years; followed by George Gemmell, eight years; and he by R. M. Pearsons, about eight years; he by E. Root, one year; succeeded by J. P. Stoddard in 1861, serving about ten years; temporary supplies for three years. August 1, 1874, L. C. Beckman commenced labor, and supplied three years. October 1, 1877, Rev. W. E. Holyoke commenced labor with the church. In 1846, the brick edifice now occupied by the church, 40 by 50, was erected, being the best one in the county at that time. Dedicated in August, 1847, Rev. Jonathan Blanchard, President of Knox College, officiating. Present membership, about eighty.

Rev. J. C. Beekman, formerly of the Congregational Church, holds religious services every Sunday and evening at the Reformed Club Room. Sabbath-school is also held at 12 M., every Sabbath.

The Baptist denomination have for several years had an organization at Byron, but are not now in circumstances to support a regular pastor. Until recently Rev. L. G. Carr preached in the M. E. Church in the afternoon of every other Sabbath.

Schools.—The first school-house was erected in the Winter of 1836-'7, by St. J. Mix, and school taught the Summer following, by Lydia A. Weldon, a sister of Mrs. Asa G. Spaulding, and afterwards the wife of Simon Spaulding. The house was located on the lot where now stands the Masonic Hall. It was afterwards torn away and a plaster house erected. This still remains as a portion of the hall referred to, and still contains a branch of the public school, being taught by Miss Agnes Kendall. About twenty-seven years ago, a stock company built the present two-story brick school building, as the Byron Academy. In the same year it was erected, the first fair in Ogle County was held near there, the academy building being used as the exhibition hall. The date and incidents were destroyed in the recent fire, as, indeed, were a great many matters of interest, rendering the gathering of historical facts more difficult. The public schools now held in this building are presided over by W. A. Reynolds; Assistants, Misses Ella Fisher and Cora F. Wertz.

A. F. & A. M.—Byron Lodge, No. 274, was organized in the Fall of 1856, with seven charter members: Charles Wertz, W. M.; Chas. F. Lewis, S. W.; A. O. Campbell, Treasurer; George Wertz, C. Conner, E. Lockwood and Mr. Goodell. J. P. Martin was made a member at the first regular meeting, and became Secretary. The society owns its hall, a frame building 28 by 46, of two stories. The present membership is about thirty-five. Meetings are held each Thursday on or before the full moon. The present officers are: J. C. Davis, W. M.; E. W. Thompson, S. W.; W. A. Grove, J. W.; J. R. Sensor, Treasurer; G. Kosier, Secretary.

Temperance.—An Independent Order of Good Templars existed in Byron for many years, but was finally absorbed by the red ribbon movement.

The Byron Reformed Men's Club was organized in January, 1877, by J. H. Hoofstetler, of Sterling. They have a membership of twenty-eight, who are supposed to know, at least, "how it tastes,"—to use the words of an active member. Meetings are held every Saturday evening, over Hewitt's meat market, where they have a well-furnished room. The present officers are: President, Dr. W. C. Murray; Vice Presidents, R. Hart, James Cattanach and A. W. Hetrick; Secretary, T. L. Johnson; Treasurer, W. J. Hawthorne.

The Byron Reform Club was organized about the same time, by the same gentleman. It includes all who desire to unite, and has a membership of about 350. President, G. W. Hawks; Secretary, Mrs. Hapgood.

It speaks well for Byron that its only saloon keeper is now serving a term in the county jail for violation of the liquor law.

The Old Settlers Association of Byron and vicinity was organized in August, 1876, at a meeting held in Spaulding's Hall. A basket picnic was held on the last day of that month, in Ercanbrach's Grove, at which there were about sixty members present. The officers elected were: President, Perry Norton; Treasurer, A. O. Campbell; Secretary, Dr. W. F. Artz. The membership fee was fixed at fifty cents, the president and secretary having power to levy an assessment of fifteen cents *per capita* for the purpose of defraying expenses. There is no stated limit in the constitution or by-laws as to the time of residence in the county required to become a member. The proceedings and list of members were burned. Another picnic was held at Spaulding's Hall, on August 30, 1877, at which time speeches from old settlers, music and a grand basket dinner were the order of the day. It is contemplated to hold the third annual meeting and picnic at about the same time in this year. The same officers still preside.

The Soldiers' Monument.—In the Spring of 1866, a movement was agitated in Byron for the purpose of erecting a monument in that village in honor, and to the memory, of the brave patriots who fell during the war of the Rebellion. Accordingly, an executive committee was appointed, after the necessary funds had been raised by subscription, with power to complete the work. This committee was composed of F. A. Smith, Silas Kidder, Wright C. Hall, Aquilla Spencer, A. T. Johnson, J. P. Smith, Dr. J. Blount, John S. Kosier and M. L. Seymour. They contracted for the monument with Heard and Lindsley, of Rochelle, for \$950. The foundation, fence, etc., increased that amount to a total expenditure of nearly \$1,400. The monument was completed and dedicated Oct. 18, 1866. It is located in the centre of the crossing of Chestnut and Second Streets, and the entire village and vicinity were present at the dedication. The address was made by Adj. Gen. Allen C. Fuller.

The monument is of Rutland, Vermont, marble, twelve feet in height, surmounted by an eagle, rising for flight, made of the same material. It is situated on a stone base, which rests on a grassy mound, four feet in height; the whole being surrounded by a neat octagonal iron fence. On the plinth, which is $2\frac{2}{3}$ feet square, and 2 feet 2 inches high, are inscribed in sunken letters, on the northeast side, the following: "IN MEMORY OF THE PATRIOTIC BOYS OF BYRON, WHO FELL IN SUBDUING THE GREAT REBELLION—1861—1865." On the southeast side appears the following: "Edwin M. Elliott, J. C. Norton, Wm. Cattanaach, M. D. Swan, F. Monroe Ayers, members of Co. B., 92d I. V. I." On the northwest side are the names: "Levi Crawford, Co. G., 44th I. V. I.; Stephen Kingsley, Co. D., 11th I. V. I.; Heman Coleson, Co. G., 44th I. V. I.; Zachariah Lake, Co. C., 65th I. V. I.; Perry Wilder, Co. E., 74th I. V. I." On the southwest side is the coat of arms, in carved figures of three inches depth.

Above the plinth is the die, $1\frac{3}{4}$ feet square, and $2\frac{2}{3}$ feet high; its four faces bearing the following inscriptions, in raised letters: On the southwest side—"Capt. Hollis S. Hall, Co. E., 34th I. V. I., died Nov. 6, 1865; Marcus Bennett, Co. E., 34th I. V. I.; J. G. Doughty, Co. E., 34th I. V. I.; Charles Brainard, Co. E., 34th I. V. I.; H. R. Kosier, Co. A., 48th I. V. I.; D. C. Wray, Co. I., 15th I. V. I." On the northwest side—"Lient. C. N. Woods, died July 31, 1863; Newel Kimball, Levi Wheeler, Wm. A. Robinson, R. B. Lawrence, Geo. W. Fisher, members of Co. F., 74th I. V. I." On the southeast side appear the following names: "Wm. F. Campbell, killed Oct. 3, 1864; E. R. Rice, Benj. Hetrick, John Hetrick, Dimmit McSherry, John Downs, G. J. A. O'Connor, members of Co. B., 92d I. V. I." On the northeast side are the names: "Joseph W. Sanford, Co. B., 140th I. V. I.; Daniel Vanston, Co. C., 12th I. V. C.; R. V. Jones, Co. C.,

7th I. V. C.; Francis Herron, Co. B., 58th I. V. I.; E. Dennis, Co. F., 45th I. V. I.; Lieut. H. C. Cooling, Co. B., 92d I. V. I."

The die is surmounted by the octagonal spire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet square, and 5 feet 10 inches high.

The monument is a proud ornament to the village, and indicates the noble sentiments, love and devotion to those whose names are thereon inscribed.

War Bounty Claims.—On February 2, 1865, at a town meeting held in Byron, immediately after the President's last call for men, Byron's quota being seventeen men, it was ordered that the township pay a bounty of \$300 to each volunteer. There were enlisted under that call, Jeremiah Jordan, Wilson Hunt, Henry A. Smith, Robert A. Sanderson, A. B. Knowlton, and Samuel E. Parsons. A. T. Johnson, Supervisor, and J. S. Kosier, Collector, raised by subscription, as it was needed immediately, the amount of \$4,215 as a town fund, and \$3,000 as a county fund. With that amount the following eleven men were put into the service: G. B. Scudder, J. Freesman, D. Spencer, J. Bradley, J. Boop, A. W. Grover, C. F. Piper, F. M. Canfield, L. Olson, O. Shoemaker, and R. A. McName.

Money was paid for that purpose by the following persons: J. Love, R. H. and M. P. Bull, Robt. Bowic, \$300 each; A. A. Johnson, J. Rood, Mr. Preston, Wm. Wright, \$200 each; J. Ives, A. Woodburn, D. W. Linn, F. A. Smith, R. E. Bradshaw, J. Doughty, Wm. Lockwood, J. P. Smith for Mr. Hunt, and J. Roberts, \$100 each; A. T. Johnson, \$400, for which these parties received county bonds bearing ten per cent interest. These moneys were paid March 10, 1865. The expenses amounted to \$166.29, which was paid by voluntary subscription. On the 18th of March, 1865, a special election was held at which the township voted against paying the bounty, and after that time all moneys collected were given as a voluntary subscription. August 23, at a special meeting of the township auditors, the amount of \$4,215 was allowed. That amount included the \$1,800 due the six soldiers who first enlisted, and was extended upon the tax books and returned to the Collector for collection.

At a special town meeting, held October 12, which was gotten up by those opposed to paying the bounty, the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 83 to 1:

That proceedings in Court of Equity be commenced and prosecuted on the part of the inhabitants of the Town of Byron, in order to arrest and annul the collection of any tax levied on the property of said town for the payment of any military town bounties, and that a committee be appointed by the Board, consisting of three persons, to superintend the conducting said suit, and that they take such legal advice and employ such counsel as they may consider will be proper in conducting the same, provided, however, that said suit shall not be commenced unless such committee shall, after proper legal advisement, consider that such suit will be likely to prevail to accomplish the object of the same.

As this committee, A. O. Campbell, F. A. Smith, and William Lockwood were appointed.

In December, 1865, this committee sued out an injunction to stop collection of the tax. The case was tried in Ogle County, and decision rendered against defendants; was taken up to the Supreme Court on writ of error, and remanded for a new trial before Judge Heaton, who dissolved the injunction and the tax was paid.

The Press of Byron will be noted in a special chapter devoted to that important subject. The *Byron Times*, edited and published by G. Wellington Hawks, is a feature of the village, which is well appreciated by the citizens, as its large and increasing list of readers indicates.

Byron has never been incorporated. The township officers are: *Supervisor*, L. B. Burch; *Town Clerk*, M. H. Underwood; *Assessor*, W. C. Hall; *Collector*, Moses Coolbaugh; *Commissioners of Highways*, J. F. Spaulding, Adam Hamaker and Henry Austin; *Justices of the Peace*, George Kosier and F. A. Wheelock; *Constables*, J. G. Bowles and Wm. C. Bunn. *Postmaster*, though not a township officer, is Silas St. John Mix.

CHANA.

Including a Sketch of Pine Rock Township.

The earliest settler in this township is said to be David Maxwell. He passed through this prairie in 1832, on his return from the battle of Stillman's Run, where he had gone with a Bloomington company, called McLain's Militia. He then was pleased with the fertile prairies of Ogle County. In 1835, with his brother-in-law, Samuel Aikens, of Franklin County, Ohio, he moved to Washington Grove. After locating their land, Mr. Aikens returned to Ohio, where he remained for two years, and then came back with his wife and others of the family, among whom were Dick, Charley and Tom, their parents, and a Ross family, connected by marriage. Of these, the three young men mentioned gained rather hard names, and will be referred to more especially in another place. The parents, youngest son (Samuel), and David Maxwell were respected as good citizens.

Mrs. Samuel Aikens is now living at Ashton, and her daughter, now Mrs. John Todd, is still living in Chana. The Aikens brothers kept the first blacksmith shop and built a saw mill on a small stream, at Washington Grove.

In 1835, Aaron Paine made a claim at Paine's Point, and settled there with his family. Benjamin Boyce settled near him soon after, but, after making some improvements, sold out to George Taylor from New York. Mr. Taylor lived on the same farm till the time of his death. His son, Mason, now occupies the farm.

Mr. Paine sold out to the father of Augustus Austin, who now lives there. Mr. Paine afterwards moved to Ox Bow Prairie, in Putnam County and from there to Oregon Territory, leaving his family behind. In Oregon he became a member of the state legislature. Mr. Paine learned his letters after he was forty years of age, of John Whitaker, an early settler at Black Walnut Grove.

The first post-office was kept near Paine's Point, by Mrs. Thomas Stinson. Here, also, the first church, Lutheran, was built, about 1852. This church was of stone, and was replaced in 1874 by the present frame building. Rev. Mr. Hill, of Oregon, now preaches there occasionally. The post-office, and also a store, are now kept by John Kizer. In 1856, a commodious frame church was erected there by the Wesleyan Methodist denomination. About 1843, a school-house was built here, which was afterwards moved to another district, and the present frame school-house built.

Homan Morgan settled in White Oak Grove, south of Chana, in 1836. He had been a Baptist minister in Ohio. His oldest son, Lyman, built a grist mill on the Kyte River, and afterwards moved to Wisconsin, where he became known as the inventor of the Morgan water-wheel. His parents moved to Wisconsin and lived with him. Another son, Homan, still resides on section 25.

Soon after the Morgans, Captain Isaac Trask and family settled one mile west of White Oak Grove, on the Kyte River. Captain Trask left a sea-faring life to find a home in the wilds of Illinois, and for many years was seldom seen without a gun or fishing tackle for a companion. He has become one of Pine Rock's solid citizens. Israel, one of his sons, is now supervisor from that township. Nearly ten years since, Mr. Schoonhoven established a cheese factory on the east line of section 13, which is still in operation.

At an early day, Dr. John Roe settled at Lighthouse Point, in the southeastern corner of Nashua Township.

Among others, the following settled in Lafayette and Pine Rock before 1841: John Weeks and wife, Charles Rice, James Clark, Wm. Bridges, John Gilbraith, John H. Stephenson, Mercer P. Carr, Harrison Ogden, Milton Burrigh, Lewis Williams, H. Hills and Riley Paddock. Mathew Bailey settled near Dr. Roe and has two sons, James and John, now residing in the township.

There are many other early settlers at Paine's Point worthy of mention, did space permit, among them Luman Taylor, Avery Taylor, Spirick Wellington, David Hazleton, Anthony Wood, (his brother Enoch, now of Chicago, lived in Nashua Township,) Thomas, Harrison and Langdon Stinson, their mother and sisters, Horace Grant and family, John Ely and family. Mrs. Thomas Stinson, a lady who was highly esteemed by all, died in May, 1877.

A number of families of the Tiltons settled more recently in the southeastern part of the township. They occupy almost the entire territory of that vicinity.

In 1846, Oliver W. Canfield settled at Washington Grove. His son, Geo. E., is now Justice of the Peace at Chana. John H. Stephenson at one time had a grist mill and distillery on the creek running through Washington Grove. R. T. Haines was a partner in the distillery business. Wm. J. Keyes kept school in 1841, at a cabin on the west side of Washington Grove. Mrs. Cryder afterwards taught near there.

In 1871, the Chicago and Iowa railroad was built through the township. Phineas Chaney bought the west half of the southwest quarter of section 15, half of it from John C. Ober, and the remainder from Benjamin Canfield, for \$4,000. Mr. Chaney made a stock company of this property dividing into twenty shares. The railroad passed through these eighty acres; they were laid off for village purposes, and called "Chana," after its founder, whose name was originally spelled in that way.

A station was established here, and on July 4, 1871, the first building, the grain warehouse of Phineas Chaney, was completed. This warehouse was run by Benjamin, a son of Phineas Chaney, who was also station agent. A car was first used as depot. It is now used as a tool house.

The first storehouse, and second building, in Chana was a wagon shop, 18 by 35 feet in size, moved by Mr. Chaney from Paine's Point and fitted up for store purposes. It was first occupied with a general stock by Joel Matson.

The next buildings were the dwellings of Allen Eichaner, on Main Street, and of Charles Long, in 1872. Thomas Emerson built the first blacksmith shop, just east of the village line, in the Fall of 1871. This he afterwards moved into town. It is still continued by Mr. Emerson.

The next season, John Cumins built the largest storeroom now in Chana, on the north end and west of Main Street. Mr. Matson sold out to A. E. Kemper, who sold to Watson and Ball. They moved the stock away. The second store was built by A. J. Butterfield and occupied by Lyman Phelps, with a stock belonging to Perry Brothers, of Rochelle. George Proctor had a saloon in the basement.

Sprecker & Clevadence followed Lyman Phelps. Daniel Sprecker now runs this store in the corner building.

L. W. Clark established a drug store, June 10, 1875, buying out Joseph Dickover, who had opened the first drug store, eighteen months before.

John Rine, Daniel Sprecker and John Todd now keep general stocks of goods. J. P. Lilly recently established a hardware store. William McIntire and James Pool now have billiard halls. Blacksmiths, George Trombly and Thomas Emerson. James Miller, Attorney at Law. Dr. Newton, an old resident, lives three miles west of Chana, at the site of an old town called Watertown. Dr. U. C. Roe has practiced in Chana for four years.

A substantial hotel building, called the Valley House, was erected in 1875 by John Todd, who built several other houses, and did much to increase the prosperity of Chana. The hotel is now occupied by Samuel Tilton.

Watertown, above referred to, had, at one time, a saw mill and carding mill, on the Kyte River. The anticipations of making it a manufacturing point were never realized. Major Chamberlain and John Carpenter were among the prominent citizens there.



Jeremiah Davis
DAVIS JUNCTION

The only school-house in the vicinity of Chana is one which was built north of the middle of section 22, in 1869. In this, Miss Nellie Putman first taught. She was hired by Asabel Burricht. It is a small frame building, and is now taught by Samuel Howe. It is very detrimental to the growth and best interests of Chana, that no school has ever been established in the village.

When the school-house was built, a station of the Methodist circuit was there established. Meetings had previously been held at the Canfield school-house. The following pastors have officiated since that time: Revs. A. P. Hatch, Schoonmaker, Z. Paddock, T. R. Satterfield, and the present minister, Rev. Wm. Cross. The present church building was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$1,800, under the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Paddock. It was dedicated by the Rev. Luke Hitchcock, of Chicago. The present membership is about seventy-five. A Sabbath-school was established in connection with the church, with Alexander Knapp as superintendent. The present superintendent is Rev. E. H. Canfield.

The elevator, a frame building, was erected in 1874, by Andrews Brothers, who were early residents at Paine's Point. It is now owned by David H. Weltz, Sr.

Chana has borne no enviable name in some social respects, but this Winter marks a new epoch in its history. Besides a great religious revival, by which about twenty-five members were added to the church, the temperance wave has reached the village, and restored many to sobriety and respectability. A large number of the youth, temperate men, and a majority of the hard drinkers have joined in the movement. There is now a membership of 125. Meetings are held Saturday evenings, with the following officers: President, Capt. F. W. Pike; Vice Presidents, R. K. Hawley, S. L. Aikens and Charles Clapp; Secretary, J. P. Lilly; Treasurer, Samuel Mitchell, Financial Secretary, John Eakle, and other minor officers.

On Tuesday, March 12, 1878, while the writer was visiting Chana, a horrible accident occurred which wrapped the little village in a cloud of sorrow not soon to be effaced from memory. Lizzie, the beautiful, bright-eyed little daughter of George Trombly, was burned to death by catching her clothes on fire while in the house alone. She was four years of age, and beloved by the entire neighborhood.

On the night of November 29, 1876, John H. Rine was assaulted by William Maxwell, robbed and left for dead. Maxwell had seen Mr. Rine count out about \$165, and take with him when leaving his store at night. Near the church Mr. Rine was knocked down with a car coupling-pin, robbed and dragged to the rear of the church, where he was left senseless. He recovered only after a long period of prostration. Maxwell was tried, convicted and sentenced to thirty years in the penitentiary, where he is now in durance vile.

The present township officers are: *Supervisor*, Israel Trask; *Town Clerk*, John C. Ober; *Assessor*, John Bailey; *Collector*, E. R. Cooley; *Constables*, Henry Emmons and William P. Deets; *Commissioners of Highway*, Samuel Mitchell, Sheldon Burright and Scott Gale; *Justices of the Peace*, George E. Canfield and Frederick W. Pike.

CRESTON.

The first permanent settler within the limits of Dement Township was John Brodie, who, with his family, settled on section 12 in 1836. In this family there were several sons and daughters. Mr. Brodie was a brother-in-law of one of the notorious Driscoll clan. These characters had evidently left Ohio to avoid the odium of a somewhat tarnished record. They enjoyed the grim pleasure of twitting each other of their Ohio home—the penitentiary. To the Driscoll

family, whose connection with this vicinity was at one time much too intimate to be pleasant, a separate chapter will be devoted. They lived across the line, in DeKalb County.

At the time of the early settlements, it was customary for settlers to make claims near groves of timber, for protection from the cold, biting blasts of Winter on the prairies. The grove at which Brodie settled still retains the name of Brodie's Grove. He afterwards moved away, being threatened with death for his misdeeds if he remained.

Two years after Mr. Brodie, William Youngs, with his family, settled on Kilbuck Creek, a mile and a half northwest of Brodie. He afterwards moved to Iowa.

Samuel Brock, with his family settled east of, and adjoining, Mr. Young's claim, about two years later. Mr. Brock has since died, and his family now reside in Creston.

The next settler at the grove was Baltz Niehoff, who occupied land for Snively, Sharer & Company, a company who had purchased Brodie's land when he departed. The men of this company, Elias Sniveley, Henry Sharer, Nathaniel Swingley and Samuel Hitt, had come from Maryland to Mt. Morris, and all became actual settlers of Dement Township afterwards.

Mr. Niehoff moved to Carroll County. Mr. Snively returned to Maryland, Mr. Sharer and Mr. Hitt returned to Mt. Morris, where the former still lives. In 1850, Nathaniel Swingley went to California, but, after three years and a half residence in the land of gold, he returned to Creston, where he still resides, a prominent, influential and democratic citizen.

In 1850, Thomas Smith came from Canada and occupied the farm of Mr. Swingley during his absence. Mr. Smith was made postmaster a few years after, and he, as well as nearly all those living along the public road between Chicago and Oregon, kept open house for the accommodation of passing travelers.

In 1852, Norman Payne and Barzilla Knapp, brothers-in-law, located at Brodie's Grove, section 12, then in Flagg Township. After selecting their lands, they returned to their homes in Connecticut, where they remained two years, and then brought their families to Dement Township. Both are now residents of Creston. Robert Benson, who was absent when Messrs. Payne and Knapp first came, although he had been there and selected his land, returned and was living there when they came back.

These constitute most of the early settlers of Dement Township. From that time the prairies began to fill up more rapidly, and, though it would be our pleasure, it is impossible to name the many settlers following. Many amusing stories are told of those pioneer times, and many a tale of hardship and privation is remembered.

The building of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, described in another portion of this work, caused a settlement at a point on its route, which has since developed into the thriving Village of Creston.

The village is located principally upon the northwest quarter of section 23. The north half of this section was entered by Col. John Dement, of Dixon, after whom the township received its name. Gordon Hewett entered section 24 for Thomas Smith. "Uncle Tom," as he is called, built his house—the first one within the town corporation—a short time before the railroad was built.

Here the first preaching was done, by an Episcopalian minister named Todd. Mr. Smith then kept a public house and post-office, and, when the railroad came through, he was made station agent, the station being called "Dement." A car was soon left there for a depot.

The next building erected was a storeroom, by Anson Barnum, near and northwest of the site of the present McCrea elevator. The following year he built a house near the south end of Main Street. Mr. Barnum afterwards became county judge, and died in Oregon.

In 1856, James Richards also built a house near and opposite Barnum's, on the west side of Main Street. Soon after, houses were built by Levi Howard, Asa Rice, B. R. Pierce, Deacon Gillett, Joseph Foreman, Isaac Bickford and others.

The second store was opened by H. H. Clark, in 1857, in a building which he erected on Main Street, where now stands the store of Wm. H. Rowe. In the same year, the first hotel was built, at the north end of Main Street. It is not now used for hotel purposes, but is owned by M. D. Hathaway. The only hotel now in Creston is managed by Wm. Koeffler, near the depot.

Alexander Parmalee bought out Mr. Clark, who built a new building, now occupied by Dr. Robbins' drug store. Frank Hanson started the first blacksmith shop, north of the corner where the drug store now stands.

Schools.—The first school-house in Creston was a frame building 26 by 32 feet in size, which was built by B. R. Pierce, in 1857. In this house W. W. Washburne first taught. School was held in that building until 1869, when the present beautiful and substantial school-house was erected at a cost of \$10,000. P. R. Walker was the first Principal of the school. The present teachers are: Miss Jane Hathaway, Principal; the two Misses Allen, Assistants. The present School Board consists of Messrs. Upton Swingley, L. W. Young, and Asa Dimon.

School was first taught in the township by George Swingley, in Nathaniel Swingley's house. The first school room in the township was built by Gilbert Campbell and Hiram Barnum, in 1855. Miss Cummins first taught the school, and in the two Winters following the school was instructed by Barzilla Knapp.

Religious.—The Congregational Church was organized September 21, 1856, by Rev. Flavel Bascom, agent of the Illinois Missionary Association, with fourteen members. Rev. Richard C. Bristol became the first pastor, December 1, 1857, on a salary of \$250. S. B. Gillett was the first Deacon. The church edifice was built in the Spring of 1866, principally through the energetic labors of its Pastor at that time, Rev. Henry Buss. The society now numbers seventy members, and its Pastor is Rev. Hadley M. Crosbie. The Deacons are F. H. Gillett and E. H. Miller. The Sabbath-school, organized in connection with the church, has a membership of about seventy-five.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Creston was organized at Brodie's Grove April 19, 1857, by Rev. John Nait, who was then in charge of Lane Mission. There were nine members. Martin Webb was first Class-leader, and N. H. Morse, District Steward. Class met at Mr. Webb's and preaching was held in dwellings—generally at Mr. Webb's. The Presiding Elder was Rev. Luke Hitchcock, now agent of the Western M. E. Book Concern. The first preacher in charge of this circuit, then connected with Malta, was Rev. J. Frost, deceased, late husband of Mrs. Julia Frost, now living in Creston. It was then in St. Charles District Rock River Conference, now Dixon District Rock River Conference. The church was built in the Fall of 1866. Rev. D. Appleford was preacher in charge, and there were 51 members. Present Pastor, Rev. J. H. Thomas. Number of members, 62.

Reference is made to the *Creston Times* in the chapter devoted to the Press.

Dement Lodge No. 515, A. F. & A. M.—Was established in Creston October 1, 1867, with the following charter members: V. M. Southgate, H. M. Webb, J. White, C. H. Robbins, E. L. Welis, H. Dunning, J. L. Padgett, Elias Mead, A. Miller, A. Dimon, J. W. Fay, J. V. Dimon, F. Leach, W. A. Washburne, C. W. Fay, Geo. Payne, J. E. Lawson, N. P. Fay, S. Woodard, A. B. McCrew, J. Campbell, C. F. Chapman, T. Y. Frost, I. F. Mettler, C. E. Adams, D. Dimon. The first officers were: A. Dimon, W. M.; C. E. Adams, S. W.; J. Oakley, J. W., who were also charter members. The present officers are: D. Dimon, W. M.; U. Swingley, S. W.; E. Hooper, J. W.; C. I. Bewley, Secretary; J. Gomon, Treasurer; F. A. Campbell, S. D.; J. Smith, J. D.; C. B. Horton, Tyler. The present membership is fifty-six.

Creston Lodge, No. 572, I. O. O. F.—Was organized April 21, 1875, with six charter members as follows: B. Knapp, N. G.; T. Y. Frost, V. G.; C. H. Frost, Secretary; James Hardeman, David Fowler, and J. B. Cobb. There are now about thirty-five members. Its present officers are: W. H. Pratt, N. G.; John Harbison, V. G.; Joseph Cole, Secretary; E. E. Overholtzer, Treasurer. The society has a nicely furnished hall and fine regalia.

The Creston Cornet Band.—Was organized in April, 1874. In the Fall of the same year the band purchased a new set of fourteen instruments at an expense of about \$300. It is the prize band of Ogle County, having received the first premium of \$75 at the County Fair in 1877. Instructor, Prof. D. S. McCosh; leader, M. R. Wolcott.

Creston Guards, Co. G, Third Regiment, I. N. G.—Was organized Feb. 12, 1876; re-organized under new law Aug. 27, 1877. Present officers: Capt. John G. Gammon, 1st Lieut. Wm. F. Reed, 2d Lieut. Geo. W. Blackmer, 1st Sergt. Wm. Collamore, 2d Sergt. C. W. Gibson, 3d Sergt. John Holland, 4th Sergt. W. B. Bennett, 5th Sergt. J. A. Allen. Number, 52 members.

The present township officers are: *Supervisor*, Joseph White; *Town Clerk*, Wm. H. Pratt; *Assessor*, A. Lewis; *Collector*, Daniel Overacker; *Commissioners of Highways*, B. R. Pierce, W. S. Lyon, and Thomas Brown; *Justices of the Peace*, George W. Allen and Joseph White; *Constables*, D. Overacker and C. B. Horton; *Treasurer*, Albert Lewis.

The present village officers are: *Trustees*, Albert Lewis, President; Upton Swingley, George W. Allen, C. I. Bewley, C. C. Benjamin; *Village Clerk*, Wm. H. Pratt; *Justice of the Peace*, B. Knapp.

The following list embraces the principal business interests of Creston at present writing, April, 1878: G. W. Allen, carpenter and builder, and manufacturer of Allen's Patent Barb Fence Wire; C. E. Adams, post master and news depot; Fred L. Anderson, harness shop; G. A. Aurner, physician; L. Barling, clothing; G. W. Blackmer, coal and hay dealer; Bohlander Brothers, general merchants; Mrs. Davis, dressmaker; Asa Dimon, agricultural implements; Daniel Dimon, wagon shop; Drake & Cobb, general merchants; Martin Dunn, drug store; D. E. Edington, general merchant; Charles Emrich, blacksmith; H. Fogleman, Fogleman House; Fogleman & Dimon, livery stable; D. Fowler, tailor; Wm. Koerfer, Creston House; J. McCortney, boot and shoemaker; J. A. McCrea & Co., grain elevator, stock, and lumber dealers; Jacob Mitchell, meat market; J. H. Nelson, blacksmith; E. E. Overholtzer, restaurant; Jane Rickey, millinery and dressmaking; H. C. Robbins, drug store, jewelry, books and stationery; — Sheer, harness shop; H. T. Thompson, general merchant; Joseph White, grain elevator, coal dealer and Justice of the Peace; Wm. Waterman, loan and collection agent; C. E. Whitten, physician and surgeon; B. Knapp, Justice of the Peace, loan and collection agent.

DAVIS JUNCTION.

This village is situated in Scott Township, midway between Rockford and Rochelle, at the crossing of the Chicago, Rockford and Northern, and the Chicago and Pacific railroads. It was laid out in May, 1875, by Jeremiah Davis; is situated in the heart of a rich agricultural section, and is a place of much promise. It has a population of about two hundred. The York River Butter Factory was built and commenced operations May 14, 1877. It has a capacity for working 16,000 pounds of milk per day, and is as complete an establishment as can be found. T. H. Baker, President; G. W. Fraser, Secretary; Israel Boyes, Manager. James Martin runs a steam feed mill with an engine of forty horse power, capable of turning three runs of stones. There are also other business interests, as follows: Burdick & Wilson, carriage and wagon makers;

J. K. Dentler, general merchant; P. Brace, hardware; Joseph Kendall, drugs, groceries and books; Frank Eaton, grocer; J. P. Eddy, meat market; Miss Agnes H. Canning, milliner, dressmaker and postmistress; Frank Morse, livery stable; Henry Woodworth, blacksmith; Junction House, built by Peter Tilton, run by Wm. Hills; Central Hotel by Frank Eaton. An elevator is situated on the Chicago, Rockford & Northern railroad, having a capacity for handling 5,000 bushels of grain per day. There are two express offices, the American and United States. Four mails arrive each day. The public school building is a fine, large brick structure of two stories. The two railroads crossing at right angles make this place very desirable for manufacturing purposes, on account of the facilities offered for distribution of products. In this township is Big Mound, an eminence visible for a distance of fifteen miles in every direction.

GRAND DE TOUR.

This village was one of the earliest in the county. It is situated in a sweeping curve of Rock River, opposite a green and fertile island, and in the midst of romantic, picturesque scenery. Having an excellent water power, it was sought by many for manufacturing purposes, and at one time bade fair to become a thriving city. Extensive manufactories were begun, and Grand de Tour was well known, but the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company decided to pass through Dixon, nine miles south, placing the former village at a disadvantage from which it never recovered. In 1834 Leonard Andrus started from Dixon's Ferry up Rock River in a canoe. The present Lee County was then a portion of Jo Daviess, and Dixon was not laid off as a village until the following year. The inhabitants then were few in numbers, and it is probable that Mr. Andrus was the first white man to explore that beautiful portion of the Rock River Valley. The river is dotted with green islands, while the banks present an endless variety of towering cliffs and mystic caverns. About nine miles above the ferry Mr. Andrus landed and made claim to the beautiful vale which now forms the site of Grand de Tour. The next season he and W. A. House, with their families, took up their residence there and built a log cabin. Their kitchen was located out doors, and culinary operations were often watched by lounging Indians. They were soon joined by Amos Bosworth, Russell Green, Wm. G. Dana, Marcus and Dennis Warren and others. The first white women were Mrs. Sarah I. House and Sophronia Weatherby, who came July 4, 1835. Mrs. E. G. Sawyer, Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Huston, came in the next year. Mrs. Esther G. S. Sawyer is still a resident of Grand de Tour, and is its earliest living settler. In November, 1835, the first child was born in Grand de Tour, a daughter, Gertrude, of W. A. and Sarah I. House. Mr. House established the ferry and was made postmaster.

Much general advancement was made in 1836. The village was laid out and a Hydraulic Company was organized for the improvement of the water power and erection of mills. The company, which consisted of Amos Bosworth, Leonard Andrus, Russell Green, W. A. House, W. G. Dana and Marcus and Dennis Warren, built a saw mill the same year, three miles from the village, on Pine Creek, where the bridge now stands. The Fourth of July, 1836, was celebrated by digging the town well. When Mr. Sawyer came in 1836 there was a tavern kept by Irad Hill and a store by House and Green. The only other house in the village was the residence of W. A. House, which consisted of one small room, and was used as a kitchen, dining and sleeping room. For a dressing room, a patch of tall grass near the river bank was cut down, and there they made their toilets, using the water of Rock River for a mirror. In 1837 the Hydraulic Company commenced to build the dam, race and saw-mill. The grist-mill was begun at this time, but was not completed until 1838-9, and was

soon after purchased by Solon Cumins, who, indeed, purchased the greater portion of the village, and became postmaster and a prominent man. The first frame house, known as the "Red House," was erected by Mr. House in the Spring of 1837. In the following summer five other houses were built—one a large hotel, by the Hydraulic Company, and kept by Robert McKenney, and afterwards by Henry L. Merrill. It was taken down in 1864 and a store-house erected on the same site. The second frame house was a dwelling built by E. H. Shaw, and is now used as a barn. The third was built by Calvin Turner, now owned by Mrs. S. H. Wilson; the fourth by Mr. Martin, afterwards bought by A. T. Stoneburner, and the fifth building was a store-house built by the Hydraulic Company, and now owned by James Rogers.

Charles Throop came to Grand de Tour in 1838. In 1843 he opened a general store with Mr. Dana, and has continued alone in business since 1848 to the present time.

The settlement, for a time, progressed very rapidly. The brick tavern, known as the Clinton House, was built and kept by Clifton C. Colburn in 1839. Mr. Cumins' purchases of goods in this year amounted to \$40,000. Settlers came from Elkhorn, North, Washington, Brodies, and many other groves to do their trading. John Deere, now the noted plow manufacturer at Moline, Ills., opened a blacksmith shop in Grand de Tour, with a set of tools purchased on credit in 1837. In 1839 he made his first plow, and two years later Andrus and Deere started the Grand de Tour plow works on a small scale. This factory was moved to Dixon, where the business is extensively prosecuted by Cumins, Noble & Dodge. During the financial crisis of 1857 the factory was burned down, but was rebuilt in ninety days. The first wagon maker was S. E. Hathaway; the first carpenter, George Cushing; the first cabinet maker, Mr. Henry; the first mill-wright, Ebenezer Day; first shoemaker, O. F. Palmer; G. Clements manufactured tinware, George L. Herrick doing the labor as first journeyman tinker; first Justice of the Peace, Erastus Hubbell; first constable, Calvin Turner. The first school was opened in the winter of 1838 by Mr. Goodrich, and in the summer of 1839 a school was taught by Sophronia Weatherby in a slab house. The first physician was William Bass; the first wedding, that of Reuben Prichard with Mary Rathburn in March, 1840; the second, that of John Cutshaw with Willmot Brown; the third, George L. Herrick with Julia Muzzy. The first death was that of Mrs. Gardner. The first birth has been referred to; the first boy born in Grand de Tour was Charles, son of John and D. Deere, in 1839.

RELIGIOUS.—On the 8th day of July, 1837, a meeting was held at the residence of E. H. Shaw for the purpose of organizing a Congregational society. Revs. Colvin W. Babbitt and E. Hazzard were present at the organization, and the former became the first pastor. The society, as formed, consisted of twelve members, two only of whom are now living—Mrs. Esther G. Sawyer, of Grand de Tour, and Mrs. Susan Hamilton, of Moline. Five of the number rest in the village cemetery. E. E. Gardner was the first clerk, and Reuben Pritchard and Samuel Anthony, the first deacons.

The Congregational Church was the first to be erected in Grand de Tour, and cost nine hundred dollars. It was commenced April 18 and dedicated November 12, 1848. Rev. L. H. Loss, of Rockford, preached the dedication sermon. The first trustees, Ruel Peabody, N. C. Tyrrell and G. W. Southwick, were appointed April 12, 1848. On the 21st day of that month W. G. Dana and wife, members of the church, presented the lot on which the building stands. The building committee were F. W. Southwick, J. M. Gould and R. M. Pearson, the latter of whom was the first pastor. The lumber was bought in Chicago and hauled out by Ruel Peabody. The society is now disorganized and the church used as a society and town hall.

The first Episcopal minister, Bishop Chase, preached in the house of E. H. Shaw on an evening of June, 1837. The pulpit was a three-legged stool set upon the table and covered with a towel, while the light was reflected from tallow candles.

The Episcopal Church was commenced in April, 1849, and completed in the year following. The Ladies' Sewing Society paid the first one hundred dollars for lumber, which was bought in Chicago by E. W. Dutcher, who hauled the first load. In June, 1849, the corner-stone was laid in the presence of twelve ladies and fourteen gentlemen. In an excavation in that stone a tin box was placed containing the following articles: a Bible, prayer-book, a copy of the Constitution of the United States, of the Declaration of Independence, of the Constitution of Illinois; the names of the resident minister—A. J. Warner; Bishop of Illinois—Philander Chase; church wardens—S. M. Harris and Carlton Bayley; vestrymen—S. C. Colton, Solon Cumins, Leonard Andrus, H. H. Paine and E. W. Dutcher; building committee—S. M. Harris, H. H. Paine, E. W. Dutcher, Leonard Andrus, Solon Cumins and George Cushing; the names of subscribers to the church fund, of communicants twelve in number, the names of the founders of the town, also gold and silver coin of the United States, from ten cents, silver, to \$10, gold, in all, \$19.35. The box was then hermetically sealed and placed in the stone, which was located at the southwest corner of the building. The house was consecrated by the name of St. Peter's Church, by Bishop Henry J. Whitehouse, October 22, 1855. It cost \$1,800, and was first occupied by Andrew J. Warner, pastor. Rev. Jones, of Dixon, now officiates. This church was the fifth of its denomination in Northern Illinois, the others being one at Galena, St. Paul, and two at Chicago, the St. James and Trinity.

The first Methodist minister was O. F. Ayres, who formed a class in 1839. The Methodist Episcopal Church edifice was built by Cyrus Chamberlin, who commenced it in April, 1857, and completed it that year. It was dedicated January 23, 1858, by Rev. F. M. Eddy, assisted by the presiding elder, Rev. Luke Hitchcock, and the circuit minister, Henry L. Martin. The church cost \$2,500. The people of that vicinity paid Mr. Chamberlin \$500 during the next year. Trustees—J. H. Winans, Joseph Cunningham, J. C. Boyd, Joseph Liney, John Cool, J. L. Brown and Jacob Myers. The present pastor is James L. Backus, of Dixon. Joseph Cunningham is Superintendent of the Sunday School. The first temperance society was organized February 25, 1839. The first officers were: President, Samuel Anthony; Vice-President, Cyrus Chamberlain; Secretary, Chester Harrington; Treasurer, Moses Crombie; Directors, Joseph Cunningham, N. C. Tyrrell, Hugh Moore and Edward Wright. Number of members—males, 42; females, 29; total, 71.

The Sons of Temperance now have a society there. They meet each Wednesday evening in their town hall. The first abolition society was organized February 8, 1839. The officers were: President, Hugh Moore; Vice-President, Joseph Cunningham; Recording Secretary, Chester Harrington; Corresponding Secretary, S. N. Anthony; Treasurer, A. B. Atwood; Directors, N. C. Tyrrell, Moses Crombie, Cyrus Chamberlain and Samuel Anthony. Number of members—males, 29; females, 23; total, 52.

Schools.—The first school-house of brick was built in 1839, and was used for school meetings, elections, etc. The present school-house was commenced in 1856, and finished in 1858; Directors, W. T. House, J. F. Legro and C. D. Sawyer; its cost was \$4,200, and was at that time the best one in Ogle County. The present teacher is D. C. Sears.

J. A. D. and D. S. Cushing commenced the manufacture of the grape-vine grain cradle in 1844, and in 1855 made five thousand cradles.

Leonard Andrus established a mail stage line from Dixon to Rockford through Grand de Tour, and from Grand de Tour to Freeport in 1838.

The stage line between Dixon and Freeport and Grand de Tour was maintained for many years by Joseph Cunningham. Recently, however, he was superseded by Joseph Mumma.

The Press.—The first newspaper established in Grand de Tour was the *Rock River Register*, by Stephens & Knodle, in September, 1842. D. C. Dunbar was the editor. This paper had been located at Mt. Morris, where it was started in January of that year. It was a five-column folio. On October 7 the paper was dressed in mourning on account of the death of its editor, D. C. Dunbar, aged twenty-eight years. He was buried at Mt. Morris.

The first number of the second volume was dated January 27, 1843, showing that omissions had been made during the year previous. It was "published by the proprietors," but fails to state who the proprietors were. In February the commencement of the *Winnebago Forum*, a new Whig paper at Rockford, was noticed. In the latter part of March an act was published in the *Register* incorporating Solon Cumins, Wm. G. Dana and Williard A. House, and their associates and successors, as the "Grand de Tour Manufacturing Company," with \$100,000 (?) capital.

On the 10th of May the names of Charles H. Lamb and A. G. Henderson appeared in the paper as proprietors. In July Mr. Henderson withdrew, leaving Mr. Lamb sole proprietor.

In the issue for October 14, 1842, an article appears regarding "Our Village." After boasting of the healthfulness of the place and the energy of its citizens, it says:

"We have two stores, one of which has sold upwards of thirty thousand dollars' worth of goods the past season and furnished a market for a large quantity of wheat, pork and other produce, and a third to be filled within two weeks. One good hotel, two blacksmith shops, one plow factory, tin shop, cigar factory, one painter and glazier, two coopers and two carpenter shops, two shoemakers, cabinet shop, broom factory, one wheel-wright and wagon-maker's shop, one turning shop for wood and iron, one tailor, one physician, etc.; one grist and flouring mill, which turns out for export from six to eight thousand barrels of flour per year; one saw-mill and one printing press. Water wheels are now being put down for propelling a carding and cloth-dressing machine and the manufacture of cloth.

"In addition, our water power, which is already sufficient for present purposes, can be improved to any extent, and will be another season.

"We know of no town where mechanics are better patronized than here, and there is still room for more, and their work is much needed."

The *Register* was superseded for a short time by the *Illinois Tribune*, November 14, 1844, with John W. Sweetland, publisher. Its publication was soon discontinued.

Township Organization.—The legal voters of the township of Grand de Tour held their first election April 3, 1850, at the village school-house. S. C. Cotton was chosen moderator and L. E. Hemenway, clerk. The following officers were elected: *Supervisor*—S. C. Cotton; *Town Clerk*—S. M. Harris; *Assessor*—Solon Cumins; *Collector*—E. W. Dutcher; *Overseer of the Poor*—S. C. Cotton; *Commissioners of Highway*—Samuel Bovey, G. L. Herrick and D. A. Brown; *Justices of Peace*—S. Cotton and Solon Cumins; *Constables*—J. T. Hunsdon and E. W. Dutcher; *Overseers of Highway*—G. L. Herrick and James Weaver. The present township officers are: *Supervisor*—Samuel Young; *Town Clerk*—James Rogers; *Assessor*—C. D. Sawyer; *Collector*—G. S. Fox; *Commissioners of Highway*—A. A. Sheffield, John Bovey and C. T. Wordsworth; *Justices of Peace*—James Rogers and Charles Johnson; *Constables*—Samuel Young and A. A. Sheffield.

At one time Grand de Tour was the largest village on Rock River and had every indication of continued prosperity, but when the Chicago & Northwestern

Railroad was built through Dixon it drew the business to points on the line of the road and killed the growth of Grand de Tour. At present there are three general merchants, C. F. Throop, who established his business there in the Fall of 1837, and who has continued from that time; W. M. Palmer and James Rogers. The latter is also postmaster. J. L. Fine now carries on a blacksmith shop. June 1, 1877, a butter and cheese factory was incorporated with authority to issue certificates of stock to the amount of \$3,000. It is managed by W. S. Crowley, and has the following officers: *President*—James Rogers; *Secretary*—Francis Hemenway; *Treasurer*—C. F. Throop; *Directors*—E. T. Gates, A. A. Sheffield, Francis Hemenway and Wm. Cox.

DAYSVILLE.

Daysville, once a thriving, prosperous village on the banks of the Rock River, is another of those of which the historian must write: "It was killed by a railroad."

The Township of Nashua was first settled about 1836, by Dr. John Roe, who moved to Lighthouse Point, and lived there with his family for many years. He died in Nebraska, and has several sons who are practicing medicine in this and neighboring counties. The exact order in which the following settlers came, between that time and 1838, is not known. Ruel Peabody settled on section 28, where he still resides; Major Chamberlin, with family, who is yet living on his old farm, settled in section 13; John H. Stevenson settled southeast of him, but just across the line in Pine Rock Township; Stephen Bemis also lives where he settled, on section 25. Besides these there were: John Carr, who died in the township, and family; Levi Dort, who died at La Salle, and family; Henry Farwell, who died at Sterling, and family; John Carpenter, who died at Watertown; James Hatch, who died at Dixon; Alanson Bishop, who died in the township; Joseph Williams, who lives now in Iowa; Riley Paddock, who now lives at Ashton; Seth H. Hills, who died in California; Daniel McKinney, Richard McKinney and John McKinney, with their families; Wm. J. Keyes, who now resides in Daysville. The elder McKinneys are now deceased, and the sons have moved west. Mrs. Wm. J. Mix is a daughter of Richard McKinney.

The Village.—Austin Williams first made claim to the land on which Daysville is situated, and built there a log house. This claim he soon sold out to Jehiel Day, Jonathan Rawson and James Moore, who laid it out as a village in 1837.

Soon after came John Taylor and family, Brown and family, Henry Stiles, Wm. Jackson, Lyman Reed and Daniel Day. Mr. Taylor died at St. Charles, Ills. Mr. Brown returned to the East soon after. Mr. Stiles now lives near Rochelle. Lyman Reed continued to reside in the village until the time of his death. Daniel Day died in DeKalb County. Jehiel Day, after whom the village was named, died there, where Mrs. Day still resides. Mr. Moore died in Dixon. Mr. Rawson, although a partner, lived in the East.

Daniel Day built, on the site of the house now belonging to heirs of John M. Hinckley, the first frame house, in 1837-'38, for a store, which was kept by him for a short time, when he sold out and built the first hotel, in about 1839. This was called, for a time, "The New England House," and is the two and a half story building now owned by Mrs. Dr. Morton McKinney. A few years after the erection of this house, James Moore built the house standing just west of it, and now owned by Wm. Stevens. The title "New England House" was transferred to this hotel. These have been kept by many different persons, but at present there is no hotel in Daysville.

The second store was opened by Wm. J. Mix and son, and Henry A. Mix, who moved the storeroom of Mr. Day to the northeast side of Main Street.

This was afterwards torn down. This firm dissolved, and stores were continued by Wm. J. Mix, Sr., and by the two others, who built a storeroom on the west side of Main Street. This, also, has been torn down.

David McHenry established the next store, and was succeeded by Hurlbut & Carpenter.

In the meantime, H. A. Mix and Wm. Mix, Jr., had removed to Oregon. Stores were opened in succession by Hiles & Williams, John Williams, Lyman Reed, A. J. Butterfield and others.

The only store at present is that of George M. Reed, which is a continuation of the store established by his father, Lyman. Mrs. Lyman Reed is still living in the village. George M. Reed is now postmaster. The office was first established with Daniel Day as postmaster, at the time he began keeping tavern. When the settlement of Watertown sprang up a few years later, the office was removed to that place, and James Mitchell made postmaster for about two years. It was then returned to Mr. Day's tavern.

Wm. Cox was the first wagon maker; at present there is none.

Silas Hawthorne was the first blacksmith; Emerson Grow now has a shop there.

Dr. Gregory was the first physician. Many years ago, Dr. Addison Newton resided in Daysville, but he removed to Watertown, where he now resides.

Henry Stiles ran a pole ferry boat in 1837; Aaron Baldwin, Wm. J. Mix and others continued it, but there has been no ferry since that of Simon Wilson, about a dozen years since.

Lyman Reed built the first school-house about 1846, and in this Miss Dusenberry first taught. School had been previously held in private houses and taught by Miss Hue, Mr. Light and many others. The present school-house was built on the same lot on which the old one stood. Miss Agnes Bunker, of Oregon, is the present teacher.

As Daysville was one of the earliest of Ogle County villages, it was made one of the stations of the Methodist circuit soon after it was laid out. Leander S. Walker was among the first to hold regular service, and Barton H. Cartwright, was the last to preach regularly. For many years, Rev. Erastus Woodworth has preached in the school-house on every fourth Sabbath.

The United Brethren have a station at this point. Regular preaching is held in the school-house every other Sunday by Elder Corsey.

Mr. George Williams, who came at an early day, is now one of the oldest settlers at Daysville.

At one time the prospects of Daysville were quite flattering, and an active trade was carried on by four stores, but, as stated, the business was taken away when the railroad came so near without passing through the village.

In the northeastern corner of the township, Honey Creek station, was established on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, and a village plat laid off by Major Chamberlin in May, 1873. Wm. T. Wilson was made postmaster and station agent. He was superseded, in the Fall of 1877, by Alonzo Wood, who has opened out a stock of groceries at that point.

Watertown, a mile and one half east of Daysville, is another settlement at which a village was attempted. It at one time had a saw mill, a carding mill and furniture shop, and, like the Village of Goldsmith, the future promised fair,

"But now the sounds of population fail;
No busy murmurs fluctuate the gale,
No busy steps the grass-grown footway tread,
But all the blooming flush of life is fled.

* * * * *
One only master grasps the whole domain,
And half a tillage stints the smiling plain."

OTHER VILLAGES.

FLAGG STATION.—A post-office was established by this name, March 6, 1866, with George C. Steele, Postmaster, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, near the south county line. The present Postmaster is Alfred Thorp.

A warehouse was built in the same year by Lauren and Alvin Chamberlin. It is now managed by A. A. Thorp, and the business, in 1877, amounted to nearly \$33,000.

In the same year, also, a school-house was built, which was taught the first Summer by Miss Louisa Randall, and the next Winter by M. S. Moore.

A Methodist Episcopal Class was organized in 1862, by Rev. Jesse Penfield, although they had no building except private houses in which to hold meetings until the school-house was erected.

A Good Templars Association had been organized at the Fisher school-house, in 1865.

In 1867, G. W. Darby built a store building. The store is now carried on by Alfred Thorp.

A blacksmith shop was opened in 1867, by William Messer, and the depot was built in November, 1877.

The town is now known by the name of Jefferson. It was originally named for William P. Flagg.

TAYLOR.—This post-office is in Taylor Township, at a settlement called Carthage. There are several residences, a blacksmith shop and a general store by Joseph Stevens, an old and esteemed resident.

FLAGG CENTER is the station in Flagg Township, about three and a half miles northwest of Rochelle, at the junction of the Chicago & Iowa and the Chicago, Rockford & Northern railroads. The post-office there located is called Kyte River, and the station is building up into a village, though yet but little developed.

KINGS.—This village was laid out in July, 1875, by William H. King, when the Chicago, Rockford & Northern Railroad was completed through that point. As recorded, the plat was made March 31, 1877. The first building to be erected was an elevator followed by an small hotel and store, all in 1875 and by William H. King. The store is operated by R. W. Schadle and Robert W. Oaks, the former being, also, postmaster. Mr. King soon after built a dwelling, which is rented to Charles Ringquest, shoemaker. The depot was next erected, in the Winter of 1875 and 1876.

In the following Spring, C. T. King, Patrick Malone and W. H. King, each put up small dwellings. Charles Hangland, carpenter, and William Sechler built dwellings in 1877. The latter carries on a neat market and hotel. A. B. Sechler and W. H. King are now building houses. John Doden is the only blacksmith. The elevator is run by West & Andrus, and a lumber and coal business is carried on by King, Kline & Co.

The Township officers at present are: *Supervisor*, Geo. Stansbury; *Town Clerk*, R. W. Schadle; *Assessor*, Charles Eyster; *Collector*, E. C. Hayes; *Commissioners of Highways*, Austin Noe, Julius Elliott and Jacob Gates; *Justices of the Peace*, Samuel Doctor and D. H. Hayes; *Constable*, J. Q. Bower.

WHITE ROCK BERG.—This post-office, situated about three miles northwest of Kings, is a much older settlement. It has a church which has been built about sixteen years, a school-house, wagon and blacksmith shops, and a general store by Hathaway Brothers.

HOLCOMB.—When the Chicago, Rockford and Northern Railroad was completed through Scott and White Rock Townships, a village was laid out on the

line between these two townships, and named for an officer, the present receiver of the road, W. H. Holcomb. Joseph Sheaff laid out this village on July 15, 1875, and Jacob Goldenbaum established an Addition on the same day. Mr. Sheaff soon after made another Addition to the plat. This land had originally been entered by Phineas Chaney, for John Sheaff in December, 1849.

It has a general store, by Peter Hastings, an elevator, which was built by David Sheaff, and is run by West & Bros., a German Lutheran Church, a tavern, by Perry France, two blacksmith shops and a number of dwellings.

This, as well as Kings Station, is in a healthful, growing condition. The railroad, the same power that killed the growth of many Ogle County villages by passing near but not through them, has brought forth these villages, and a great meed of their prosperity is due to it.

LYNNVILLE, with Lindenwood post-office, three miles east, on the Killbuck Creek, is an older place than Holcomb. It has quite a little settlement, with a church, school-house, etc.

BEACON post-office is about three miles northwest of this.

MONROE CENTER post-office is about five miles northeast.

MARYLAND STATION.—This station is an outgrowth of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, and was established, between Forreston and Mount Morris, in 1872-'73.

Its name came from the settlers of that vicinity, who hailed from Maryland. The first postmaster and station agent was Mr. Bull.

There is a depot, store, and several other buildings. It was laid out April 3 and 4, 1873, by A. Q. Allen, Surveyor, on the land of Samuel Long, David Plum and Emanuel Stover, and has sometimes been called "West Branch."

ADELINE.—This village was laid out on the land of John Rummell, about 1846, although the exact date is not recorded. In 1837-'38, Mr. Oliver erected a saw mill on Leaf River, about one mile below Adeline. In 1839, John C. Fosler purchased this mill, and in 1840-'41 he erected a grist mill with a stone basement. This mill afterwards burned down, and another was erected by Freadline and Samuel Fosler, sons of John C. Fosler. This is still in operation under the management of Tilman Treisbaugh. The saw mill was moved to Mud Creek, and has since been torn away.

About the time the village was laid off, Mr. Rummell built a saw mill at the village site, which was purchased by Jacob Dovenbarger, and operated by him until within a few years, when it was discontinued.

The first general store was opened by M. H. Philbrick followed by that of George W. Mitchell. A grocery had previously been established by Mr. John Rummell, who was postmaster. Henry Ausherman, George W. Mitchell, Emanuel Morrison and others succeeded as postmasters. Mr. John Mumma has held that office for several years, but is about to resign. George W. Mitchell has continued there in business until the present time. Christian Fosler succeeded Mr. Philbrick, and is now in business there.

A general resurvey was made of Adeline, July 3, 1855, by A. Q. Allen. Blocks 1 and 2 formed the original plat; block 3, with additional lots, formed Rummell's addition; blocks 4 and 5 form Baker's addition. At that date, the following were the recorded owners of Adeline: Jacob, Christian and Henry Dovenbarger, G. W. Black, Mrs. A. Turner, J. H. Potthost, C. Riglemier, S. I. Jacobs, M. and N. Kemble, M. H. and Charles Philbrick, S. Hicks, H. Urnholst, H. and D. Byerly, J. Rummell, Joseph Newcomer, J. Schnieder, J. and D. Stover, D. Fry, M. and A. Welch, G. W. Mitchell, J. Beeler, S. Reed, C. Windholst, D. J. Baker, J. Mumma, Dr. Z. R. Millard, W. G. Strang, D. J. Lowman, F. Stugenberger, F. Loheffer, J. Hoffman, J. A. Ettinger, E. Knock, I. Hamilton, C. Fosler, S. Nikirk, E. Morrison, George Dowell, J. Moffett and N. W. Beebe.

Adeline has three churches. The Methodist and Lutheran were built about 1860, and the United Brethren about 1875. The pastor of the Methodist Church at present is Rev. Smith; of the Lutheran, Rev. Wm. H. Schock, and of the United Brethren, Rev. Rieble.

There is one harness shop, by J. N. Drury; a blacksmith shop, by Jacob Piper; a hotel, by John Cornell; a two-story, brick, public school, Frank Cooper, Principal; shoe shops, by Robert Brown and Mr. Corts; a drug store, by Dr. Charles Reichenbach; a butcher shop, by Joseph Fosler; a barber shop, by William Reichenbach; a cooper shop, by Fritz Mulnitz.

LIGHTSVILLE.—This place, four and a half miles east of Adeline, having a post-office, called "Wales," was laid off about thirty years ago by A. Q. Allen, on the land of John Light.

It has a store by J. B. Bertolet, who is also postmaster; three blacksmith shops; a hotel, by Mr. Windhurst; a wagon shop, church, school-house, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants.

The post-office was established in 1850, with Fleming Welch as postmaster.

The first settlers of this vicinity were David Hunter, Joseph Meyers and a Mr. Snyder, who settled here in 1836.

BROOKVILLE.—Before township organization, the entire territory of the township was called "Brookville," and the settlement of that name, on the western county line, was of much promise. It was settled by Samuel Herb, who built a grist mill on Elkhorn Creek, which is still continued by his son Isaac. Mr. Herb also opened an extensive country store; this was continued for some years by his sons Samuel and Isaac. The post-office was established there before 1850, and is now continued at one of the Brookville stores.

The Chambers' claim, referred to in the general history, was in the vicinity of Brookville.

BAILEYVILLE.—The site of this village was settled by Orville, Samuel and Ransom Bailey, about 1852. Until the advent of the railroad, it was only a farmers' settlement. At that time, Mr. Philbrick was made station agent, and soon opened a small store there, where he also kept post-office, with Orville Bailey as postmaster.

For several years this was the only store. At present it is a prosperous village of some two hundred inhabitants. It is situated on the northern county line, having a portion of its business houses in Stephenson County.

The store of Mr. Philbrick was followed by a general stock, opened by Miller & Co., under the charge of Charles Boadman. At the beginning of the year 1876, William J. Reitzell succeeded this firm, and continued until April, 1878. He is also postmaster, although, having disposed of his business, he is about to remove to his farm. On the next lot south of the location of this store, Samuel Druck has fitted up a store-room, and is about to establish a store. Aikens & Brother have carried on a general retail business there for several years. Grocery stores are operated by J. F. Rinders and C. W. Bergner; Fred Kobo, blacksmith and agricultural implement dealer; George Conrad, blacksmith; C. W. Prince, carpenter and builder; Peter Brand, shoemaker; P. Lyman, painter; C. Dovenbarger, coal dealer; Charles Arms, agent for J. B. Smith, grain buyer; William Sluggett kept a saloon until last Fall, since when he has paid the penalty of confinement in the county jail. Across the line, in Stephenson County, a saloon is kept by John Geiger; Dr. D. H. Carpenter also resides there, and a shoe store is operated by J. Roscom.

The Methodist Church is one of the early features of the village. Rev. H. J. Huston, of Forreton, fills the pulpit there at present. Sabbath-school is held regularly during the Summer. Of the German Baptist Church, Rev. Willis is pastor.

MONROE.—This village is situated in a fine agricultural township, bearing the same name, in the northeast corner of the county. Since the building of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad through that locality, quite a little place of business has built up there, with the usual store, etc., of a small village. The town house is located three quarters of a mile north of the station. Schools and churches are in the vicinity.

STILLMAN VALLEY.—This, also, is a station of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, but more particularly noted as the location of the first tragedy in the Black Hawk War, "Stillman's Defeat." The village was laid out Oct. 27 and 28, 1874, by Joshua White, proprietor of the village site. Mr. White is one of the old residents of that vicinity, and one of its present business men. It is located on the western line of Marion Township, near Stillman's Run, a small creek emptying into the Rock River, east of Byron.

HALDANE.—This is a flourishing village situated near the centre of Lincoln Township, on the Illinois Central Railroad, four and one half miles south of Forrester, and one and a quarter miles west of Maryland Station, on the Chicago & Iowa Railroad. The village presents a thrifty and growing appearance. It has a general store, by H. J. Garman; a billiard hall and saloon by Thomas Coggin; a boot and shoeshop, school and many other buildings and residences. It has also a physician, Dr. Snyder.

EAGLE POINT is an old settlement on the western county line, in Eagle Township, four miles south of Brookville. It has the Eagle Mills, a church, school-house and store, though the latter is across the county line.

WOOSUNG.—The founders of this village were Captains Harvey, Roundy, Samuel Brimblecorn and John H. Anderson, who had been sea captains on the coast of China and returning home, the two former in 1855 and the latter in the year following, they were advised by their old employer, J. N. A. Griswold, then president of the Illinois Central Railroad, to seek homes in the far western country—Illinois.

The Village of Woosung was laid out on the railroad above named, June 14, 1855, by Messrs. Roundy, Brimblecorn and Amos C. Stedman. It was surveyed by Miles B. Light.

It was named by the captains above stated after the City of Woosung, in China, the term meaning "Haven of Rest."

Sept. 4, 1857, Francis Chase made a resurvey of the village; Messrs. Roundy, Anderson and Putnam made additions, and the name was recorded in the Clerk's Office as "Juniata City." This change, however, was not permanently made.

The first house was built in 1855, and is still standing as a residence. In this the settlers lived together with eighteen employes. The captains purchased 2,480 acres of land in that vicinity, and began improvements.

In 1856, their farm house and barn were built on the southeast quarter of section 2. Captain Brimblecorn also built a house in this year, and in the year following, a wind mill, with a fifty-foot wheel, was built by this company. It, however, proved a failure.

A store was soon started, and with time others have been started, until now Woosung is quite a busy little village. Captain Anderson is now station agent.

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY.

ABBREVIATIONS FOR TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

Co.....	company or county	P. O.....	Post Office
farm.....	farmer	prop.....	proprietor
I. V. I.....	Illinois Volunteer Infantry	S or Sec.....	section
I. V. C.....	Illinois Volunteer Cavalry	st.....	street
I. V. A.....	Illinois Volunteer Artillery	supt.....	superintendent
mkr.....	maker	treas.....	treasurer

OREGON TOWNSHIP.

A BELL BENJAMIN, tenant farmer.

- Adams Hugh, laborer.
- Allen Cassius, teacher.
- Allen J. Henry, grocer.
- Allen M. L. painter.
- Anderson Charles, laborer.

ANDERSON C. A. Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Plated Ware and Jewelry; he is also agent for the celebrated Diamond Spectacles; Washington Street near Third; born in Madison Co., N. Y., March 2, 1850; came to Illinois when about five years of age; came to Oregon Nov. 18, 1875; he is a member of Oregon Lodge, No. 420, A. F. & A. M.

- Anstine S. Lee, harness maker.
- Arnuss Charles, carpenter.
- Artz Charles.
- Artz F. R. city clerk.
- Artz J. D. C. merchant.
- Artz William, Justice of the Peace.

BABCOCK A. S. Attorney at Law and Abstractor, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Georgetown, Madison Co., N. Y., June 7, 1830; his parents moved to Unadilla Forks, Otsego Co., N. Y., in the year 1833; upon the death of his father the subject of this sketch started in life for himself, supporting his mother and sister, at the age of fourteen he commenced to learn the trade of carpenter and builder, and at the expiration of four years started in business for himself, and continued such in that Co. until the Summer of 1854, when he removed to Kane Co., Ill., where he continued the same until the Summer of 1856; he commenced the study of law the same year, and was admitted to practice in 1866; in 1871 he moved to Sycamore, De Kalb Co., and continued the practice of law and abstract

business until Dec., 1876, when he came to Oregon and purchased the Ogle Co. Abstract Office of M. W. Smith, and formed a copartnership with E. P. Piersol, who had been connected with the office for eight years; he still continues the practice of the law; has been Supervisor of Blackberry Tp., Kane Co. from 1862 to '66; married in Lodi, Kane Co., Ill., Nov. 21, 1855, Stella A. Bundy, eldest daughter of P. E. Bundy, who settled in St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., in 1843; she was born in Bellows Falls, Vt., Nov. 23, 1835; they had six children: Ida M., who died in infancy; Lily V., born Dec. 23, 1858; Nettie I., Sept. 7, 1860; Lena M., April 25, 1863; Albert M., Sept. 9, 1866; Stella J., Nov. 21, 1870.

BACON BOWMAN W. (deceased), whose portrait appears elsewhere, was born at Huntingdon, Luzerne Co., Penn., Oct. 5, 1823, and came to Lee Co., Ill., in 1839, and entered the Rock River Seminary in the Fall of 1846; in 1850 he commenced the study of law with H. A. Mix, and was married Feb. 1, 1852, to Mrs. A. M. Fuller; Aug. 15, 1864, he enlisted, and being commissioned as Captain joined the Army of the Cumberland and entered hard service, where he evinced great bravery in many a hard-fought battle; a perfect tactician, always cool, he soon became a great favorite with all his men as well as every one who came in contact with him; Capt. Bacon never was granted a furlough but was continually at his post of duty until June 21, 1864, when he was severely wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain; in consequence of this his right arm was amputated near the shoulder July 13, and on the 19th the left arm was also amputated, after which he suffered no pain, conversed freely and was cheerful; his heroism in the hour of death was even greater, if possible, than while struggling with the enemies of his country, and on

July 21, with his wife by his side, his noble soul returned to its God, and the brave, magnanimous officer, the sympathizing friend, the kind husband and loving father was no more; he left a wife and one child, Francis Bacon, to mourn over his untimely end; Mrs. Bacon was born Nov. 27, 1824, in Ripley, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; came to Ill. in 1840 and entered the Rock River Seminary in Spring of 1841 and remained until elected preceptress; March 3, 1847, she married Wm. W. Fuller, but her quiet, married bliss was of short duration, as Mr. Fuller died Aug. 17, 1849, leaving his young wife to the mercy of a cold world; under the pressure of surrounding circumstances her health soon failed, her spirits drooped and she found it necessary to put herself under the lash; she accordingly entered the Illinois Normal University in 1866 and graduated in 1870, the better prepared to superintend the education of her only child, Francis Bacon, who was born at Oregon, Ogle Co., Ill., Aug. 21, 1853, and graduated at the Highland Military Academy of Worcester, Mass., June 20, 1877; he entered the law school of the Columbian University in Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1877.

BAILEY CORNELIUS G. Proprietor of Sinnissippi Livery Stable; Fourth St., north of Sinnissippi House; res. Fifth St.; born at Elmore, Vt., April 24, 1836; came to Polo, Ogle Co., in June, 1867; Oregon in 1871; married Jane E. Hancock Nov. 4, 1863; she was born in Springfield, Mass.; they have three children: Charles H. and Tim H. (twins), born Feb. 3, 1865; Iva M., Jan. 1, 1873.

Barden James A. blacksmith.

BARNHIZER JOHN M. Tenant Farmer; Sec. 6; born Dec. 28, 1844, in Pine Creek Tp., Ogle Co.; married Dec. 22, 1867, to Mary, daughter of Benjamin Coddington, of same place; Mrs. B. was born in Pine Creek July 28, 1848; they had two children (one, Hattie, died Nov. 23, 1868), and the one that is living is Willoughby, born May 11, 1870; Mr. B. is a Republican and has been living in Oregon Tp. since 1869.

Barnhizer Samuel, farmer; Sec. 6.

Beach Henry F. blacksmith.

Beaman Charles, tinner.

Beaman Dexter, laborer.

Beck Antone, gardener.

Bennett Fred. W. town collector.

Bennett Walter, carpenter.

BENNETT WM. W. President First National Bank, Washington St.; res. cor. Third and Jefferson Sts.; born at Fall River, Mass., Sept. 19, 1835; came with parents to Ottawa, LaSalle Co., in 1838; moved to Oregon in 1840; his father

Philip R. Bennett, was one of the early merchants of Oregon; he died in this place Sept. 10, 1873; he was one of the prominent men of this Co., having served as Probate Judge, Co. Treasurer from 1854 to 1856, Postmaster; in 1835, previous to leaving Mass., he served as a member of the Legislature from Bristol Co.; Wm. W. Bennett commenced mercantile business here in 1855; sold out in 1870; in 1873 he engaged in the banking business, under the firm name of Wagner, Bennett & Artz; in 1874 he was elected President of the First National Bank, and has held that position ever since; married Nov. 19, 1869; have three children: Wm. Wallace, Geo. M. and Mary K.; Mrs. Bennett is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Berry E. school teacher.

Blair John, laborer.

Blare John, laborer.

BLOMQUIST JOHN, Merchant Tailor, dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, etc., Washington St., near Third; res. on Sixth St.; born in Sweden Sept. 6, 1850; came to Geneva, Ill., in 1869, and to this place in 1871; he has worked at tailoring about fifteen years.

Boremaster John, laborer.

Borst Alvin, laborer.

BOWLER JOHN T. Marble Dealer; born in Ireland June 12, 1840; came to the United States in 1845; came to Oregon in Jan., 1870; has been engaged in marble cutting since 1854; married Mary Keating; they have had six children, two deceased; those who are living are: Mary, Johanna, Nellie and Thos. Wm.; Mr. B. is a member of the Catholic Church.

Boyd Martin, shoemaker.

Brining J. C. clerk.

Broadstreet Dan. M. blacksmith.

Broadstreet Wesley, laborer.

Brock F. W. telegraph operator.

BROOKE BENJAMIN, Farmer; Sec. 6; owns 156 acres, probable valuation \$7,800; Mr. Brooke was born Feb. 7, 1832, in Hamilton Co., O.; his parents moved to Ogle Co. April 12, 1835, and settled in Pine Creek Tp., where he lived until 1863, when he moved to Oregon Tp. and purchased a farm; he was married Dec. 25, 1855, to Mary E., daughter of John Fields, of Pine Creek Tp.; they have four children: Martha O., born April 27, 1857; John F., Jan. 11, 1860; George E., July 1, 1866, and Effie M., July 15, 1870; Mr. Brooke is a Republican, and is now serving his second term as School Director; he is a member of the Society of United Brethren, of which denomination Mrs. Brooke is also a member.

Brown Wm. A. laborer.



J. Oscar Johnston,

EDITOR & PUBLISHER
OGLE CO. REPORTER
OREGON

Brundage B. N. tenant farmer.

Buckman Wm. retired miller.

Bull John F. clerk.

Burchell F. S. druggist.

Burchell H. C. druggist.

Burchell R. C. lawyer.

Buser Jacob J. printer.

Buser W. H. printer.

Buser Wm. R. shoemaker.

BUYMASTER JOSEPH, Farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Grand de Tour; owns 106 acres, probable valuation \$2,544; Mr. Buymaster was born Feb. 13, 1830, in Lancaster Co., Penn., and was married June 23, 1853, to Mary, daughter of John Burke, of Elmira, N. Y.; Mrs. Buymaster was born in Oct., 1838, in the State of New York; they have seven children, named: John C., born June 28, 1854; Ellen A., born Sept. 8, 1856; Alice E., born March 22, 1858; Catharine E., born Sept. 6, 1860; Caroline, born April 12, 1866; Joseph V., born Aug. 18, 1868, and George F., born May 8, 1875; they lost two children, named: William, born July 24, 1871, and died Sept., 1871; May, born June 8, 1876, and died Aug. 27, 1876; Mr. B. came to Ogle Co. March 8, 1858, and lived in Grand de Tour for eleven years; he then came to Oregon Tp., where he now resides; he is a Republican, and enlisted in the War of the Rebellion with the 34th I. V. I., Sept. 7, 1861, and was engaged in the battles of Shiloh and Stone River, where he received a slight wound in the face; he was mustered out of service July 17, 1865, at Chicago, and returned to his home in Grand de Tour Tp.; Mrs. Buymaster is a member of the Free Methodist Church.

Byrne Michael, stone cutter; Sec. 3.

CALKINS C. W. laborer.

Campbell Archie, teamster.

Cannon Oscar, miller.

Cannon Thomas, stone mason.

Carman John D. tinner.

Cartwright J. H. lawyer.

CHANEY PHINEAS, Retired Farmer; born in Harrison Co., West Virginia, June 23, 1814; moved to Bureau Co., Ill., May 14, 1836; after remaining there only about one month, he went to Galena; in February, 1837, he went to Greene Co., Ohio, where he married Jane Berry March 9, 1837; he then went to Bureau Co. again, where he remained until March, 1838, when he came to White Rock, Ogle Co.; in 1852 he moved to Marion Tp., where he lived until his removal to Oregon in 1874; he now owns about 800 acres; his farms being located principally in Marion, Oregon and Pine Rock Tps.; Mr. C. was justice of the peace one term

in White Rock, and one term in Marion; Mr. Chaney's children who are living are: Elizabeth Ann, now Mrs. Samuel Sheaff; Benjamin, Martha Jane, now Mrs. Hiram L. Woodburn; Phineas, Jr., and Samuel; eight children died in infancy; one daughter, Emma, died April 29, 1877, aged 21 years, ten months and fourteen days.

CHANEY PHINEAS, Jr., Manufacturer of Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, Cutters, etc., Trimming, Painting, and all kinds of repairing done on short notice and in the best manner; shops cor. Fourth and Franklin Sts.; Mr. Chaney was born in Marion Tp., Ogle Co., Jan. 8, 1854.

CHAPPELL DR. WM. H. Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon, office on Washington St., opposite Public Square; res. cor. Sixth and Franklin Sts.; was born Shoreham, Addison Co., Vt., Jan. 5, 1847; educated in Chicago, and at the State University at Madison, Wis.; practiced medicine nine years in Wisconsin, previous to removal to Oregon, in 1875; married Josephine S. Dailey March 23, 1868; she was born at Pleasant Springs, Dane Co., Wis., March 4, 1850; they have one child: Clarence C., born May 27, 1872; Mrs. C. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Chapmine C. F. saloon.

Chasm James, painter.

Chasm Thomas, laborer.

Cheaney Benjamin, assessor.

CLEVELAND JOHN C. Proprietor of Restaurant and Dealer in Confectionery, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, etc., Washington St.; born in St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19, 1852; came to Oregon in 1856; married Sarah Sherer Dec. 25, 1872; she was born in Rockford, Ill., Sept. 15, 1852; they have one child: Guy Mix, born Sept. 21, 1877.

Cleveland Kinney, section boss on R. R.

CLOVER JOHN JAMES, Baker; born in London, Eng., May 21, 1836; remained there until he was eighteen years of age, and then emigrated to America; settled in Philadelphia and engaged in the business of a baker, which he followed for two years, returning to London in July, 1856; he married Esther N. Greayer, of London, in October of that year; he remained in London until 1873, when he returned to America, first coming to Chicago, where he remained a short time, and then came to Oregon, arriving here in November, 1873, where he has since continued to reside, following the business of a baker; they have eight children: John William, Samuel, Esther N., Lizzie, Edward, Albert, Robert, William Henry; one deceased: Sarah Mary.

CODDINGTON BENJAMIN, Farmer; Sec. 6; owns eighty acres of land in Pine Creek Tp., and eighty

acres in Oregon Tp.; probable valuation, \$4,000; Mr. C. was born Aug. 14, 1806, in Alleghany Co., Md., and was married Aug. 1, 1832, to Catharine, daughter of Joseph Bailey, of Hamilton Co., Ohio; Mrs. C. was born Aug. 1, 1811, and died March 5, 1877; they had seven children, two of whom are dead, and named, James, born July 16, 1837, and Margaret, Nov. 5, 1839; the names of those living are: Elizabeth, born May 14, 1833, John, Dec. 5, 1834, Aaron P., Dec. 12, 1841, Harrison, May 26, 1844, and Mary, July 28, 1848; Mr. Coddington came to Ogle Co. in 1839, and settled in Pine Creek Tp.; he is a Republican, and was Commissioner of Highways for one term.

Colson Gus. laborer.

Coomer J. B. city marshal.

Corsaut E. laborer.

Corsaut Richard, blacksmith.

Cox F. R. engineer at depot.

Cox Francis R. laborer.

COX HIRAM S. Farmer; Sec. 30; owns 148 acres of land; probable valuation, \$4,440; Mr. Cox was born Oct. 25, 1836, in Washington Co., Md., and came to Ogle Co. May 15, 1848, and settled in Grand de Tour Tp., where he lived two years, and then moved to Pine Creek Tp., where he lived until 1862; he was married Oct. 8, 1860, to Amanda, daughter of Edward Wilson, of Pine Creek Tp.; she was born Nov. 18, 1838, in Penn.; they have three children: Florence J., born Aug. 12, 1865, Theodore B., April 12, 1867, and George M., Oct. 19, 1872; Mr. Cox enlisted in the War of the Rebellion Aug. 15, 1862, with the 74th I. V. I., and was engaged in the battles of Perryville and Stone River, and in all of the engagements that his regiment participated in, until he was transferred to the 2d Regular Reserve Corps, in 1864; he was sick in hospital for about four months, and was mustered out July 4, 1865, at Detroit, Mich., when he returned to Oregon Tp., where he now resides; he is a Republican and a member of the Christian Church; Mrs. Cox is also a member of the same church.

Cram W. F. druggist.

CROSS ELMER J. of the firm of Swarts & Cross, Proprietors of Livery, Feed and Sale Stable; stable north of Sissippi House; born in Independence, Mich., Nov. 23, 1852; came to Oregon in 1876.

Cummins John, propr. stone quarry.

Currier H. L. carpenter.

Currier Lorenzo, carpenter.

CUSHING WILLARD E. Book-keeper for B. F. Sheets; born in Grand de Tour, Ogle Co., April 13, 1853; came to Oregon in 1875.

DAVEY WILLIAM, Farmer; Sec. 9; owns seventy-three acres; probable valuation, \$3,650; Mr. Davey was born Dec. 11, 1821, in Cornwall, England; he was married March 1, 1851, to Jane, daughter of Walter Kendall, of Cornwall, England; Mrs. Davey was born March 4, 1828; they have six children, whose names are: William H., born July 14, 1852, Mary J., Dec. 15, 1853, Charles, Nov. 20, 1855, Cephas, Nov. 21, 1859, Elizabeth, Nov. 14, 1861, and Minnie, Feb. 6, 1866; in 1869 Mr. Davey came to the United States, and arrived in Ogle Co. in Sept. of same year; he settled in Nashua Tp., where he lived three years, and moved from there to Oregon Tp. in the Autumn of 1872.

Deitrich H. H. plasterer.

Donovan R. constable.

Driscoll Ed. section boss C. & I. R. R.

Duck James, laborer.

DUTCHER E. F. Attorney at Law; office on Etnyre Block; res. on Fourth St., cor. Franklin; born in Canaan Tp., Pittsford Co., Conn., April 2, 1818; in 1836 moved to Lockport, N. Y.; lived there until 1844, when he went to Orleans Co., N. Y.; in 1846 he came to Oregon, has been engaged in the practice of law since 1843; Aug. 13, 1862, he enlisted as a private soldier; Sept. 2, 1862, Gov. Yates authorized him to raise a company, with rank of Second Lieutenant; he enlisted 101 men and went into camp at Rockford Sept. 14; was elected Major of the 74th I. V. I., and the 27th of the same month left for Louisville, Ky.; was in the battles of Chappel's Hills, Perryville, Lancaster, Knobs Gap, Overalls Creek, Stone River, and all the engagements participated in by the regiment to the time of his resignation; he commanded the regiment 70 days after the battle of Stone River; married Elizabeth S. Van Valken, of Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1849; she died May 13, 1876; they had six children; two daughters deceased; the living are: Edward S., William H., Ruluff E., and George A.

DWIGHT FRANCIS E. Photograph Artist, Jones' Bldg., Washington St.; born in Mariou Tp., Ogle Co., Sept. 9, 1846; came to Oregon in June, 1875; married Miss Jennie Farr Nov. 10, 1875; she was born at Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y.

DWIGHT GEORGE M. Blacksmith; Dealer in Wagons, Agricultural Implements, etc., Third St., near Washington; res. on Fourth St.; was born in Poland, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., May 11, 1834; removed to Peoria Co., Ill., in 1838; came to Ogle Co. in 1842; has been engaged in blacksmithing for twenty-five years; he was supervisor four years; married Mary J. Russell Dec. 10, 1857; she was born in Winnebago, Winnebago Co., Ill., in Sept., 1836; they have three chil-

drer: Cora M., born Jan. 31, 1859; Sarah L., Feb. 23, 1869, and Mary A., May 13, 1871; Mrs. Dwight is a member of the Presbyterian Church.
Dwight H. H., R. R. agent.

ELBRIGHT GEO. W. laborer.

Elliot A. J. blacksmith.

EMERSON CHAS. F., SR., Dealer in Fruits, Vegetables, etc., Fourth St., basement of Union Block; res. on Fifth St.; was born in Keene, N. H., May 14, 1817; came to Daysville, Ogle Co., March 2, 1837; came with Jehiel Day, and clerked for him until he came to Oregon, in the Spring of 1840; in 1840 he was elected town constable, and served in that capacity eight years; was deputy sheriff two years; has been in hotel and mercantile business most of the time since he came to Oregon; his first wife was Henrietta Franklin, she died in 1848; his present wife was Sarah A. Norton, of Ohio; they have had six children; lost two sons, who died in infancy; those living are: Charles F., Jr., Frank, Harry and Blanche P.; Mr. and Mrs. E. are members of the M. E. Church.

Emerson French.

ESHBACH SOLOMON J. Farmer; Sec. 1; was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., 1819; located in Niagara Co., N. Y., 1846; and in this Co. in 1850; married Sarah A. Lilly in 1846; she was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., 1827; are members of the M. E. Church; have eleven children (one deceased) living: George L., born in 1847; Emma C., 1849; Alfred W., 1851; Walter S., 1856; Aaron S., 1859; Willis N., 1861; Frank C., 1863; Cora Ellen, 1865; Martin Luther, 1867; John P., 1870; Mr. Eshbach has been commissioner of highways one term, school trustee six years, supervisor four years, assessor one year; he is commissioner now; he owns 127 acres of land, worth \$8,000, and another farm worth \$7,000.

ETNYRE DANIEL. Farmer; Sec. 4; was born near Smithsburg, Washington Co., Md., March 29, 1817; came to Oregon May 17, 1839; he has been engaged in farming ever since he came here, living on the same land where he first settled; Mr. E. has been county treasurer, township road commissioner, and for a great many years was school director; married Mary Rice (daughter of Jacob Rice, who came to Mt. Morris in 1837) Jan. 12, 1843; her father died in April, 1870, at the age of 84 years; Mrs. E. was born near Hagerstown, Md., Sept. 5, 1823; they have had twelve children; the living are: Lauretta, now Mrs. Henry Kauffmann; Sarah C., now Mrs. J. B. Mix; William A., John J., Lydia, Daniel E., Elizabeth, Emma, Samuel and George; lost two daughters:

Mary died in infancy, and Augusta died May 5, 1860, aged 14 years; Mr. Etnyre's father died Oct. 6, 1839, the same year he came to this place, aged 56 years.

ETNYRE ELIAS. Retired; res. cor. Fourth and Madison Sts.; born in Washington Co., Md. March 15, 1815; came to Oregon May 16, 1839; engaged as carpenter and joiner, and farmer; his first wife was Sarah Gantz; she was born in Washington Co., Md.; died in 1863; they had three children; one son living, and now attending school at Evanston; his present wife was Cecelia Hildebrand; was married Dec. 24, 1872; she was born in Washington Co., Md.; had one child by this marriage: Frank, who died March 8, 1874, aged 16 months.

Etnyre John, farmer.

ETNYRE JOSIAH W. Proprietor of Billiard Hall, Washington St., east of Third; was born in Washington Co., Md., Dec. 25, 1843; came to Rockvale, Ogle Co., in the Spring of 1864; he was engaged in farming until his removal to Oregon in 1867; engaged in present business ten years; married Rachel Petty Oct. 17, 1873; she was born in Ogle Co., March 8, 1854; they have two children: Florence May, born Oct. 20, 1864, and Wm. Lawson, born Sept. 6, 1876.

Etnyre Wm. ice dealer.

Eychaner George, laborer.

Eyster Cyrus, grocery.

ETTINGER ALONZO L. of the firm of Ettinger & Artz, General Merchants; Washington St. corner Third; born in York Co., Pa., Sept. 23, 1840; came to Oregon in Oct., 1864; engaged in present business since 1867; served one year as Capt. Co. A., 166th Regt. Pa. V. I.; Capt. Ettinger was Mayor of Oregon in 1875 and 1876; married E. Blanche Potter, daughter of Dr. E. S. Potter, one of the old settlers of Oregon, Jan. 20, 1874; she was born in Oregon; they have one child, Alice Ida, born Feb. 10, 1876; Capt. E. and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

FAHRNEY H. B. furniture dealer.

FARREL DANIEL. Carpenter and Town Constable; res. on Fifth St. cor. Franklin; born in Greene Co., Indiana, Dec. 16, 1837; came to Rockvale, Ogle Co., in Nov., 1841; engaged in farming until 1874; enlisted Aug. 8, 1862, in Co. G., 74th Regt. I. V. I.; mustered out June 29, 1865, having been in the service three years; Dec. 24, 1865, he married Mary A. Patrick; she was born in Marion Tp., this Co.; they have four children: Elizabeth J., Clark A., George W. and John J.; Mr. Farrell was Collector of Rockvale Tp. in 1867; in 1869 he removed to Iowa, where he resided until he came to Oregon in the

Spring of 1874; he has been City Marshal here; was elected Constable in April, 1877; Mr. and Mrs. F. are Methodists.

FISH ISAAC I. Farmer and Stone Mason; Sec. 30; P. O. Grad de Tour; owns 146 acres, probable valuation \$2,000; Mr. F. was born April 2, 1833, in N. Y., and came to Ogle Co. in Feb., 1853; he lived four years in Pine Creek Tp., and then went to Missouri, where he lived three years and returned to Ogle Co.; he was married March 22, 1855, to Helen M., daughter of Mrs. Eunice Paul, of Pine Creek Tp., this Co.; Mrs. Fish was born June 12, 1831; they have three children living: Katie E., Rene I. and Annes G.; they lost one child, George W., who died Oct. 22, 1868; Mr. Fish is a Republican; and during the War of the Rebellion enlisted in the 34th Regt. I. V. I. Sept. 7, 1861; he was engaged in the battles of Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Liberty Gap, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro and Savannah, Ga.; he was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain by a piece of shell and at Black River he was struck by a ball, and again at Bentonville, N. C., he received a scalp wound; he participated in all of the engagements that his regiment took part in, and was mustered out as Sergeant July 17, 1865, at Chicago, and returned to Ogle Co., and settled in Oregon Tp. in 1867.

Flint C. P. butcher.

Fluburg John, laborer.

Foote A. C. laborer.

FORREST ALEXANDER, of the firm of A. Forrest & Co., Oat Meal Manufacturers; mills established in Oregon in 1873; capacity of mills 150 barrels per day; employ 30 men; their shipments are made to Europe principally; Mr. Forrest was born in Scotland in June, 1846; moved to Canada in 1866; came to Rockford in 1872, and to Oregon in 1873; he married Martha Montgomery of Canada; they have one child, Margaret H.

Fouch Daniel, farmer.

Fox F. W. painter.

Fry E. H. carpenter.

Fuller Abram B. laborer.

FULLER WILLIAM W. (deceased), whose portrait appears in this work, was born at Princeton, Mass., Aug. 14, 1792, and was one of five sons, all of whom were educated at home and fitted for college; William graduated at Harvard in 1813, and became a member of the legal profession in 1817, where he gained considerable prominence; in 1838 he visited Baltimore, Washington, and several western cities with a view to bettering his condition, and at the earnest solicitation of Judge Thomas Ford (since Governor) he came to Oregon, Ogle Co., where he took the government law practice in 1839;

his fine mental endowments and genial manners soon gained for him fame and friends; Aug. 16, 1840, he married Miss Mary Fletcher, a lady of rare worth and loveliness; but she was spared to him only a few short months, departing this life Dec. 5, 1841, and leaving a tiny helpless babe, who soon joined her angelic mother; March 3, 1847, Mr. Fuller was again married to Miss Almira M. Robertson, preceptress of Rock River Seminary; Aug. 17, 1849, after many months of extreme suffering, he died in the faith of his fathers, rejoicing to join his loved ones gone before.

GALE CHARLES M. deputy circuit clerk.

GALE JAMES V. Retired Merchant; born in Concord, N. H., Nov. 2, 1806, and is a son of Benjamin and Prudence (Varnum) Gale; his father was a man of considerable prominence in his state and closely identified with its early history; he lived to the ripe age of eighty-seven years; James V. Gale received his preliminary education in the schools of his native town, and in 1824 entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he remained about a year; in 1827 he went to Boston, where he was engaged as clerk in a store on Rowes' Wharf, Boston; in 1831 he commenced business for himself and was engaged in the mercantile business until 1835, when he disposed of his interest; then removed to Illinois, and in the month of May, 1835, located in Ogle Co. and erected the first log cabin near what is now the City of Oregon; he followed the occupation of farming until 1848, when, the town having increased considerably, he embarked in mercantile business with a partner, which they carried on very successfully about four years, then sold out the establishment and erected a saw mill, retiring from active mercantile pursuits; he is the oldest living resident of Oregon, and has held many responsible positions; he was first Recorder of Ogle Co. and held the office eleven years; he was also the first Justice of the Peace (elected in 1836), and the first Public Administrator; he was Supervisor for 1853 and 1854, and also from 1858 to 1868; he was the second Postmaster of Oregon, being appointed by President Harrison in 1841; held the office two years, when he was removed on account of politics, not being a "Tyler" man; in 1863 he was elected by the Republican party of his district to represent them in the State Legislature and acquitted himself in a creditable manner; in 1870 Oregon became an incorporated city and he was elected its first Mayor, and served in that capacity two years; in the same year he was elected a Director of the Chicago and Iowa Railway Co.; was subsequently elected Vice

President of the Co.; he is a Director of the First National Bank of Oregon and Vice President of the same; it will be perceived that his has been a life of continual effort and toil, and although he is now the age of three score and ten years, he is still hale, hearty and energetic as many men who are a score of years his junior; he is fully posted in the history of Oregon and Ogle Co., having for many years kept a journal wherein he has noted the important events transpiring during that time; he was married in April, 1832, to Caroline Gibson, of N. H., and has two daughters living, the only survivors of several children: Mary Jane and Frances.

GALE JOHN V. Farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Oregon; born in Concord, N. H., April 5, 1814; came to Oregon in March, 1836; helped to raise the first house in Oregon Village in the Spring of 1836; sold to Jonathan W. Jenkins the logs to build the first public house in this place; in 1849 Mr. Gale went to California with two ox teams; was accompanied by a party of five Ogle Co. men; he was engaged in mining one year and in stock business two years; returned to Oregon in the Fall of 1851; he has been Supervisor of this Tp. the last three years; was Township Highway Commissioner three years; married Phila U., daughter of Caleb Marshall, who came to Mt. Morris in 1836; the ceremony was performed at Mt. Morris May 16, 1842; she was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., July 21, 1824; they have had seven children; one son, Russell V., enlisted in Co. B, 55th I. V. I., in Nov., 1861; died at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Dec. 12, 1861; the living are: Scott, Charles M., Frank B., James V., Albert S. and Frederick.

Gantz John T. furniture dealer.

GIGOUS GEORGE B. Farmer; Sec. 6; owns 192 acres, probable valuation \$7,680; Mr. Gigous was born Nov. 4, 1845, in the place where he now resides, his father, George Gigous, having settled here in 1841 and died May 17, 1877, aged 69 years and 7 months; the subject of this sketch, however (George B. Gigous), was married Jan. 15, 1866, to Mary E., daughter of William Newcomer, of Oregon Tp.; she was born Dec. 2, 1848, in Washington Co., Md.; they have two children: Alice May, born Dec. 15, 1868, and George E., born Aug. 31, 1877; Mr. Gigous is a Republican, and is School Director, having been elected to that office in the Spring of 1877, to serve three years.

Gilbert F. M. tinner.

Goings Thomas, drayman.

GOLDSCHMIT MICHAEL, Farmer; Sec. 17; owns 160 acres, probable valuation \$3,000; Mr. Goldschmit was born Nov. 28, 1831, in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; he was married April 11, 1858, to Margaret, daughter of John Post,

of Oregon Tp.; Mrs. G. was born May 12, 1840, in Luxembourg; they have seven children: Edward T., born May 27, 1862; Katie L., Oct. 21, 1864; Theresa M., April 15, 1866; John M., April 20, 1868; George P., Feb. 9, 1871; Margaret A., Oct. 14, 1875, and Mary A., March 16, 1877; Mr. Goldschmit came to Ogle Co. May 1, 1863; he is a Democrat, and was School Director for three years; Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the Catholic Church.

Gram David, stock dealer.

Graves J. H. book agent.

Grim S. C. laborer.

Gronewald W. J. carpenter.

Guilford W. H. merchant.

HAGERTY J. laborer.

Hall Robert, barber.

Harlemau Joshua D. retired farmer.

Hawthorne Joseph, deputy sheriff.

HAWTHORNE JOSEPH F.

Farmer; Sec. 1; born in Washington Co., N. Y., in 1834; located in this Co. in 1840; married Fanny Rutledge Dec. 25, 1860; she was born in Waterloo Co., Upper Canada, in 1837; they are members of the M. E. Church; have three children: Willard F., born in 1861; Florence, 1862; Mabel, 1877; owns 30 acres of land well improved, worth \$2,500.

Heck Philip, tenant farmer.

Helm William, cook.

HERBERT ARTHUR F. of the firm of Herbert & Welty, Props. of Restaurant and dealers in Confectionery, Cigars, etc., Washington St., opp. Sinnissippi House; born in Oregon, Ogle Co., April 16, 1854.

Herbert John C. stone mason.

Hills Rev. B. F. Lutheran clergyman.

Hills Frank, farmer.

HILL GEO. W. Capitalist; born in Charlotte, Chittenden Co., Vt., Oct. 23, 1815; came to Oregon in 1837; lived here two years, then returned to Vt., where he remained two years, then went to Cleveland, O., where he was engaged in hotel business; was in Cleveland eleven years, then came to Oregon again; he was in grain business five years, grain and lumber two years; he has a large amount of valuable land in Oregon; he owns the grain elevator at the depot; is extensively interested in stock raising; he married Mary E. Merwin, of Westfield, Mass., Feb. 13, 1845; she was born in Brookfield, Conn.; they have had four children; Frederick Judd, died Sept. 27, 1855, aged six months; Georgianna, died April 15, 1857, aged eleven years; the names of the living are: Wm. Chittenden, born in Westfield, Mass., Nov. 27, 1856, and George Merwin, born here Jan. 20, 1859.

Hinkle John, farmer; Sec. 1.

HINKLE MRS. REBECCA, *nee*

Miller, was born in Cumberland Co., Pa., in 1831; came to Pike Co. in 1840, and to Ogle Co. in 1850; married Edwin A. Hinkle in 1852, who was a farmer; was a Republican; a member and Trustee of the Methodist Church, and for a number of years was School Director; he died May 1, 1875, leaving a family of nine children: John M., born Oct. 13, 1853; Walter A., Feb. 10, 1855; Sarah E., Oct. 14, 1856; Marv E., Dec. 10, 1860; Susan R., March 14, 1864; Charles W., March 16, 1866; Edwin W., July 18, 1868; Frances, Oct. 24, 1870, and Hattie Bell, May 21, 1873; Mrs. H. was a member of the Lutheran Church, but with her husband attended the Methodist; her farm contains 187 acres, in Sec. 6, valued at \$50 per acre.

Hinkle Walter, farmer; Sec. 1.

Hitchcock Charles, teamster.

Hoar James, farmer; Sec. 1.

Hoffman Fred. E., laborer.

Hoffman H. P., laborer.

Hoetman Charles, laborer.

Hormell C. H. carpenter.

Hormell Geo. W. county clerk.

Hormell Lewis, retired merchant.

Howard Oscar, teamster.

Hunter Charles, stock buyer.

Hutchinson Joseph, laborer.

IRVINE C. D. machinist.

Ites Jacob, teamster.

JACOBS PYANN, retired merchant.

JACOBS GEORGE P. Attorney-at-Law; was born in Fall River, Mass.; he first resided in Galena, and moved from there with his parents to Oregon in 1852; he graduated at Beloit College in 1857; studied law in the office of the late Henry A. Mix, and was admitted to the bar in 1860; on Feb. 23, 1863 was commissioned Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain, and was afterwards made a Major by brevet, and continued in the service until the close of the war; was a member of the State Senate during the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth General Assemblies; upon expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of the law at Oregon.

Jaynes L. R. proprietor American House.

Jayne R. L.

Jenkins A. teamster.

Jenkins Chester, teamster.

Jewett Harvey, druggist.

JEWETT THOMAS A. Druggist and Dealer in Stationery, Books, Wall

Paper, etc.: Washington St.; res. on Jackson St. cor. Fifth; born in Mt. Vernon, Iowa, July 7, 1847; came to Oregon when about three years of age; he served seven months in Co. I, 140th Regt. I. V. I.; he is at present time Town Clerk; married Nancy Petty March 31, 1870; she was born in Henry Co., Ill., and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Johnson Charles, laborer.

Johnson James W. painter.

JOHNSTON TIMOLEON

OSCAR, son of Wesley and Sarah Johnston, was born at Franklin, Ionia Co., Wis., June 30, 1849, where he resided with his parents until 1851, when they removed to Peru, Ill., remaining there about seven years; in 1858 the family went to Austin, Texas, making this their abiding place for about twenty months, when they set out on their return to Ogle Co., and taking the overland route by team, *via* the Indian Territory, Kansas and Missouri, and reached Polo after a tiresome journey of six weeks; the Johnston family lived in Polo about eight or nine years, where the subject of this sketch attended district and select schools a portion of the time, but, in 1861 and 1862, went to school at Sinnawa, Mound College, Grant Co., Wis., a Roman Catholic institution, under the auspices of priests of the Order of St. Dominic; while there, was awarded first premium in English orthography, and second premium in English reading; for three years later he was a student at Rock River Seminary, at Mt. Morris, where he completed his studies and received a diploma, in the commercial course, and advanced to a high grade in the scientific and classical curriculum of the institution; at the age of seventeen he prevailed on his father to give him his time, as, like most youths of that age, he believed himself fully capable of taking care of himself, and after a six weeks' trial with, to say the least, very indifferent success, he returned to his paternal roof, a wiser man; through the good offices of his uncle, G. W. Phelps, he secured a position in the printing office of the *Oregon National Guard* for one year at the enormous salary of \$100, he to board himself and to draw no salary until expiration of the year. At the end of three months he quit, but was finally persuaded by his mother to return, and at the end of the year had become a first-class compositor. He then worked about three months in the office of the *Ogle County Reporter* for M. W. Smith, after which he attended school another term at Mt. Morris, when he went to Iowa and found employment in the office of *The Vinton Eagle*, Benton Co. Was married Dec. 30, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Shockley, of Vinton, by whom he has two children: May, aged seven years, and Johnny, aged five years. Feb. 16, 1872, he

returned to Oregon and bought a half interest in the *Ogle County Reporter* of W. H. Gardner, and formed a copartnership with that gentleman, and in the November following bought out Gardner and assumed entire control of the paper, which he still retains. In 1874 he built a residence at a cost of \$2,000, which, together with his printing office and building, is without incumbrance. In the Spring of 1877 was elected Alderman in the First Ward of Oregon; is Chairman of the Committee on Police and Public Health, and is member of the Finance Committee of the city government. Is member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges, having passed the chairs in the latter, and now being Representative and Deputy to the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Illinois.

JOHNSTON WESLEY, Capitalist; res. cor. Third and Jackson Sts. born in New York City April 1, 1817; went to St. Louis in 1837; was clerk on Mississippi River Steamboat a year and a half; book-keeper at Sulphur Springs, near St. Louis, one year and a half; came to Oregon in 1841; from 1844 to 1860 was engaged in mercantile business extensively in partnership with James C. T. Phelps, they having stores at Elizabeth, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., Franklin, Iowa Co., Wis., Beetown, Grant Co., Wis., from 1845 to 1850; they also had a store at Weston, Mo., in 1849; in 1850 went to Peru, Ill., carried on mercantile business there and at La Salle until 1857; had a store at Polo from 1855 to 1860; one at Milledgeville in 1857, and also one at Brookville same year; from 1857 to 1860 had three stores in Texas; from 1860 to 1865 Mr. Johnston did business in Polo without a partner; he was City Treasurer when he resided at Peru; since 1865 he has devoted his time to real estate operations and money loaning for himself exclusively; June 8, 1848; he married Sarah L., daughter of John Phelps, who came to Galena in 1827 with a stock of goods for the lead mines; was in business there two or three years; then went to farming on Gov. Carlin's farm near Alton, Ill.; he was Second Lieut. of 2d Co. during the Black Hawk War in 1832; he was also in the war of 1812; he located land in what is Mt. Morris and Rockvale in the Fall of 1833; died April 1, 1874; Mrs. Johnston was born in Lebanon, Wilson Co., Tenn., March 27, 1817; she named the Town of Oregon; her father having laid it out in 1835; Mr. Johnston's family consists of four children: T. Oscar, S. Alice (now Mrs. S. G. Jones), Eva E. and James W.

JONES FRED. G. of the firm of Petrie & Jones, General Merchants, Washington St.; res. cor. Third and Madison; was born in Canada West, March 19, 1846; came to this Co. in 1865; has been engaged in mercantile business ever since he came

here; he was alderman of the third ward from 1873 to 1876; married Chloe A. Brockway Nov. 3, 1872; she was born in N. Y. State; they have two children: Edith Blanche, born Oct. 3, 1873, and George Henry, Oct. 1, 1875.

Jones S. H. tailor.

Jones John H. laborer.

Jones S. A. carpenter.

Jones Stanley G. clothing dealer.

KAILOR DAVID, laborer.

KAILER EZRA J. Salesman for B. F. Sheets; res. on Fourth St., near Madison; was born in Bellsville, Frederick Co., Md., June 1, 1843; has been with B. F. Sheets since he came to Oregon, in 1869; married Emma, daughter of John Buel, Nov. 11, 1875; they have one child: Glenn Clinton, born Jan. 18, 1877.

Keys B. F. laborer.

Keys Wm. B. laborer.

Killeen Richard, farmer; Sec. 1.

KILMER DANIEL, Tenant Farmer; Sec. 10; was born Jan. 11, 1845, in Berkeley Co., Va.; when the war broke out he enlisted in the First Virginia Cavalry, of the C. S. A., in April, 1861, and was engaged in the battles of the 2d Bulls Run, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Seven Pines, Petersburg, and all of the battles his regiment took part in until the surrender of Richmond, when he returned to his home in Berkeley Co., Va.; he came to Ogle Co. Dec. 1, 1866, and was married March 13, 1873, to Rose A., daughter of Thomas Clark, of Pine Rock Tp., Ogle Co.; Mrs. K. was born in 1851, and died June 10, 1875; by this marriage he had one child: Charles, born May 23, 1875, and died Aug. 10, 1875; on the 31st of Aug., 1876, he married his second wife, Ann E., daughter of Wm. Clark, of Pine Rock Tp.; she was born in Oct., 1854, in England; Mr. Kilmer is a Democrat, and was road master for two terms; Mrs. Kilmer is a member of the Adventist's Church.

Kiser D. M. broom maker.

Kiser Ed. farmer; Sec. 7.

Kiser A. B. sewing machine agent.

Knodle J. N. painter.

KNORNSCHILD ADAM, Proprietor of the Union Market, Washington St., opposite First National Bank; res. on Third St., cor. Madison; was born in Germany Oct. 7, 1843; came to Milwaukee, Wis. in 1857; lived there two years, and then went to Madison; resided there four years, when he returned to Milwaukee and remained two years more; he then went to Rockford, Ill., where he remained three years, and then came to Oregon in June, 1868; Mr. K. has been engaged in butch-

ering eighteen years; Nov. 21, 1867, he married Margaret Hasenfuss; she was born in New York City, Feb. 8, 1844; they have had four children; Willie died in Aug., 1870, aged two years; Annie died in May, 1876, aged four years; Mr and Mrs. K. are members of the Catholic Church.

Kroll G. W. clerk.

Kurtz Geo. works on Sec. 4.

LAWSON S. laborer.

LASON H. P. Attorney at Law; born in Cortland Co., N. Y., March 23, 1844; until about 17 years of age he resided in Cortland Co. and attended school, except at such times as his services were required on the farm at home; his father, who died in 1858, was known as a man of sterling worth, and was an abolitionist and a radical temperance man; in this respect the son has been a true scion of the original stock, as his record amply shows; Sept. 26, 1861, Mr. Lason enlisted in Co. F, 76th N. Y. Infantry, for three years, or during the war; he was with his regiment in the battles of Rappahannock Station, Warrenton, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, and at Second Bull Run, at which latter place he received a wound, Aug. 29, 1862, by which he lost an arm, and was discharged Oct. 9, following; the next Winter he taught the district school, near the old homestead in Cortland Co., and attended school during the Summer; the Winter of 1864-'5 he secured a position as assistant in the New York Juvenile Asylum; in the Spring of 1867, he graduated at Starkey Seminary, Yates Co., N. Y., and soon after married Miss Maude A. Rapalee, a school-mate, of Hancock Co., Ill.; coming West, he secured the school at Grand de Tour, which he taught for three years, after which he moved to Rochelle and studied law in the office of M. D. Hathaway, and was admitted to the Bar Sept. 2, 1871; he is at present owner and editor of the *Oregon Courier*, but most of his time is given to his profession.

LEE DANIEL B. Surgeon Dentist, office cor. Washington & Third Sts.; res. cor. Third and Jackson; was born at Mt. Holly, Rutland Co., Vt., in 1818; moved to Pekin, Ill., in 1838; resided there about three years; moved to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1841; engaged in Dentistry there for six years, then went to Providence, where he remained three years, and in 1858 came to Oregon; his first wife was Mary Underwood; they had two children, one now living; Emma H; the Doctor's present wife was Lavinia Moore; they were married about eighteen years ago.

Lee Richard, carpenter.

Lehman Christian, wagon maker.

Leslie James, retired farmer.

Light E. K. circuit clerk.

LIGHT EZRA M. Physician and Surgeon; office in Mix's building over Guilford & Sheldon's store; res. Washington St. cor. Sixth; the Doctor is a son of John and Hannah Allen Light; his grandfather, Jonathan Allen, was all through the Revolutionary War, being one of George Washington's Light Guards; the Doctor was born in Tioga, Tioga Co., N. Y., Dec. 9, 1823; came to Oregon in 1844; was engaged in farming until 1848; taught school winters; graduated from Rush Medical College Feb. 16, 1852; since which time he has been engaged in practice here; first wife was Mary Bennett; she died in July, 1864; they had three children, one now living: Wm. Wirt, born June 15, 1861; George P., died in Sept., 1874, aged eighteen years; Mary Catharine died at the age of thirteen years; the Doctor's present wife was Alice Etnyre, born in Washington Co., Md., and daughter of Samuel Etnyre; married in Jan., 1867; they are both members of the Lutheran Church; the Doctor was a volunteer surgeon in Hospital at Quincy a short time during the late Rebellion.

Lilly George, retired farmer.

Little Jno. W. tenant farmer; Sec. 6.

LITTLE JESSE, Farmer; Sec. 6; owns 215 acres, probable valuation \$9,675; Mr. Little was born Aug. 27, 1830, in Harrison Co., Ohio; he came to Ogle Co., April 6, 1853, and settled in Pine Creek Tp., where he lived for nine years; he was married Aug. 25, 1853, to Martha A. M. Fields, daughter of John Fields, of Pine Creek Tp.; she was born July 13, 1829; in 1862 they moved to Oregon Tp., where they now reside; they have four children: John W., born Aug. 23, 1854; Sarah C., April 17, 1857; George F. June 11, 1860; Wilber G., Oct. 13, 1865; Mr. Little is a Republican, and was Road Master for three years, and School Director for two terms; he is also a member of the Church of United Brethren; a Trustee of the U. B. Parsonage; Superintendent of the Sabbath School, and Class Leader at Mt. Zion Church of the U. B. Society; Mrs. Little is also a member of the same denomination.

Loose B. farmer.

Lynch Thomas, laborer.

MCCAULEY JOHN, dentist.

McGuire M. farmer.

McInis Donald, depot watchman.

McInis Walter; laborer.

McKEEN SALMON, Dealer in Agricultural Implements; Third St. near Washington; res. on Third St.; born in Frieburg, Oxford Co., Maine, April 25, 1831; came to Nashua Tp. in 1852; has lived also in Pine Rock and Oregon Tps;

he was engaged in farming until 1874; was School Director in Pine Rock for nine years; married Marilla M. Bickford Oct. 17, 1852; she was born in Porter, Oxford Co., Maine, Aug. 10, 1835; they have three children: Mary L., born Dec. 25, 1853; Melville I., Aug. 13, 1857; Nellie, Aug. 3, 1865.

McKENNEY MRS. E. M. Widow of G. M. McKenney; Farmer; Sec. 15; owns 190 acres, probable valuation \$8,550; Mr. McKenney was born in Canada Dec. 15, 1821, and died April 23, 1874, in Oregon; Mrs. McKenney is a daughter of Dr. Wm. J. Mix (deceased); she was born Nov. 28, 1837, in Oregon, and was married May 20, 1856; she has eight children, whose names are: Henry J., born Aug. 17, 1857; Julia, Dec. 19, 1859; Richard, Feb. 24, 1862; George, March 28, 1864; Albert, June 23, 1867; Willie, Jan. 5, 1870; Bonnie J., Feb. 28, 1871; Betsey H., Feb. 24, 1874.

McKenney T. L. retired farmer.

McMURRAY CHAS. I. Marble Dealer; Washington St. between Third St. and Rock River Bridge; born in Hartland, Niagara Co., N. Y., Dec. 13, 1836; moved to Lyons, Iowa, in 1857; in 1860 went to Mich., where he enlisted as a private in Co. F., Second Mich. Cavalry; in a few months was promoted to Second Duty Sergeant; was wounded at the battle of New Madrid and promoted to Second Lieut.; after the battle of Pittsburg Landing he was promoted to First Lieut.; served three years, and was mustered out as First Lieut.; afterwards returned to Lyons, Iowa; came to Ogle Co. Aug. 6, 1877; engaged in marble business since 1870; he married Katie Cavanaugh April 3, 1868; she was born in Wolverhampton, England, Jan. 7, 1849; they have two children: Lottie, born June 14, 1870; Mary July 15, 1873.

McNeal Heury, laborer.

Mack Jno W. deputy county clerk.

Mahoney John, laborer.

Mallery E. T. clerk.

MARSH CHAS. T. Bookseller, Stationer and Dealer in Wall Paper, Notions, etc; south side of Washington St.; res. on Madison St.; born in Dover, England, May 5, 1845; about the year 1855 came to Mt. Morris, in this Co.; engaged in farming pursuits until 1862, when he enlisted in Co. K (mounted), I. V. I.; date of enlistment Aug. 12, 1862, discharged June 21, 1865; was in all battles his Co. was engaged in; after the close of the war he was educated at the Mt. Morris Semioary, and was engaged in teaching until 1868; removed to Oregon in 1869 and commenced business with his brother, F. H. Marsh, under the firm name of Marsh Bros.; in 1872 F. H. Marsh with-

drew from the firm; since then Chas. T. has conducted the business alone; Mr. M. was Assessor of Oregon Tp. in 1875 and 1876; he is now serving second term as School Trustee; he is also Alderman of Second Ward; married Lucinda Hinsel Dec. 13, 1867; she was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio; they have had four children; two sons deceased: one died in infancy; Bertie died Sept. 15, 1877, aged two years; the living children are: Fred K and Chas. Edgar; Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the M. E. Church.

MARSH FRED H. Agent American Express Co.; residence Third St., between Jefferson and Madison; born in England Sept. 7, 1843; came to Oregon in 1855; was for a time in the Book and Stationery business; he has been express agent since April 22, 1871; April 10, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 15th I. V. I.; in Sept., 1861, he was discharged on account of sickness; re-enlisted in Oct., 1861, in 46th I. V. I.; mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 20, 1866, after having been in the service four years and eight months; was mustered out as Captain; Capt. Marsh was member of the Twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth General Assembly; Town Clerk of Oregon in 1870 and 1871; he married Kate E. Lehman Feb. 16, 1864; she was born in this town; they have two children: George L. and Katie E.; the captain and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Marvin Seth, carpenter.

Matson —, boarding house.

MATMILLER ALBANY, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, Washington St., opposite First National Bank; res. on Third St.; born in Erie, Pa., May 23, 1837; came to Ogle Co. in 1853; in Aug., 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, 74th I. V. I.; served until March, 1863; married Mary Ann Marks Sept. 21, 1862; she was born in Greece, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1841; they have had five children; two died in infancy; the living are: Myrtle M., born March 29, 1864; Minnie G., April 11, 1867, and Ethel A., Nov. 26, 1877.

MATMILLER JOHN, of the firm of Rutledge & Matmiller, dealers in Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, etc., Washington St.; res. on Franklin St., between Third and Fourth; born at Erie, Pa., Aug. 9, 1839; came to Mt. Morris in 1853; served three years in Co. G, 74th I. V. I.; enlisted Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out July 27, 1865; he was taken prisoner at Stone River Dec. 31, 1862; six months in Libby Prison; after his release, which was about June, 1863, Mr. M. was on detached service in Medical Department at Annapolis, Md.; was in Circuit Clerk's office in Oregon from the Spring of 1868 to 1872; was Alderman of the First Ward from 1871 to 1873; member of the Library Board at the time of its organization; married Mary J. Grim.

ler Jan. 9, 1866; she was born in Erie, Pa.; they have one daughter, Ida M., born Nov. 12, 1867; Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the M. E. Church.

MAT MILLER JOSEPH W.

Dealer in Flour, Feed, Seeds, Vegetables, etc., Etnyre Block, Fourth St.; res. cor. Fourth and Jackson Sts.; born in Erie, Pa., June 6, 1841; came to this Co. in 1853; enlisted in Co. H, 34th I. V. I., Aug., 1861; mustered out in July, 1865, having served about four years; married Martha J. Householder Dec. 28, 1865; she was born in this Co.; they have one son, Charles, born Nov. 24, 1866.

May J. W. barber.

Michael D. C. laborer; Sec. 3.

Michael Daniel, laborer.

Michael H. B. plasterer.

Middlekauff Elias, retired farmer.

Miles Chas. stone mason.

Miller Carey, printer.

Miller James, teamster.

Miller Michael, wagon maker.

Mills G. F. auctioneer, etc.

MILLS THOMAS W. Proprietor of the Sinnissippi House, and Auctioneer; born in Hilton, Shropshire, England, Sept. 21, 1841; came with his parents to Monroe, this Co., in 1851; engaged in farming until 1864, when he went to Cincinnati, O., where he remained one year; in 1867 went to Rochelle; conducted the Rochelle House four years; engaged in auction business exclusively for two years; he has been proprietor of the Sinnissippi House since Nov., 1875; married Harriet J. Butterfield, daughter of John Butterfield, of Rochelle, April 2, 1862; she was born in Berkhamsted, England, Sept. 14, 1839; Mrs. Mills is a member of the M. E. Church.

MIX GEORGE A. Dealer in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, etc., Sinnissippi Block; res. Washington St., cor. Seventh; born in Galena Dec. 15, 1850; married Hattie A. Hovey Nov. 6, 1872; she was born in Racine, Wis., Feb. 28, 1851; they have two children, George H. and Arthur H.; Mrs. Mix is a member of the Episcopal Church.

MIX HENRY A., M. D., (deceased) whose portrait appears in this work, was born in the year of our Lord 1816; his nativity was Grand Isle, Vt.; he was the youngest of a family of eleven children; he received his early education at Farmington, Conn., and completed his college studies at Moscow, C. E., in the years 1839 and '40, and graduated at Cambridge Law School in July, 1841. He came to Oregon Dec. 20, 1841, and was admitted to the practice of law in the same month. He first married Miss Catherine J. Bennett, who died Oct. 4, 1846, by whom he had

one son, John B., who resides in Oregon Township. August 1, 1849, he was married to Miss Mary Jacobs, by whom he had eight children, six of whom died in infancy; the two living are: George A., one of the most enterprising young men in Oregon, and Mary J., now absent at school.

Mr. Mix was a leading attorney and prominently identified with the business and political interests of the Co.; largely engaged in railway and other enterprises.

On the evening of the 2d of September, 1867, while crossing the bridge then in course of erection, over Rock River, at Oregon, he missed his footing and fell in the canal and locks below, and was instantly killed.

The following is taken from the remarks of the Rev. G. W. Crafts, upon the occasion of his funeral, Sept. 2, 1867:

"Coming among us, or rather coming to the young and rapidly advancing State of Illinois, over a quarter of a century ago, he grew with our growth and strengthened with our strength. Added to a mind of far more than common power, and a genius brilliant and strong, he had an inflexible will. Energy and perseverance characterized all his undertakings. He considered no obstacle too great to be overcome in time. No difficulty could baffle his determination. He found no rugged steep that he could not surmount. Though so active and diligent that he found but little time for social conversation, yet how he will be missed from this community! We miss him from our streets, from his place of business, from our public gatherings. We miss that ever pushing, active, driving man. His ever studious, thoughtful countenance, his quick, energetic step, daily taught wherever he went the great and important lesson that

'Life is real! Life is earnest!'

He has bequeathed to his children and to us and our children, my friends, his stirring example that should be claimed by us as a priceless boon. Truly he was a hero in life's momentous battle.

"He was never known to boast of what he had done, yet he aided every charitable object and gave assistance to every benevolent enterprise, and ever seemed to remember to be grateful for a favor done him. Yes, he will be missed by us here. There will be a want, a deficiency here and there, that would never be known or felt, were he still among the living.

"But not only by us, but by our glorious county will he be missed. At the late meeting of the Board of Supervisors the following resolution was adopted by that honorable body:"

Resolved, That in the decease of Mr. Mix, the County of Ogle has sustained an irreparable loss, that his thorough and

conspicuous identification for the last twenty-five years with nearly all our important public enterprises, his superior business qualifications, constantly being exerted, not only for the material advancement of the community, but also for the peaceful adjustment of difficulties among men, his untiring energy, his generous hospitality, his cordial friendship, his condescension to the poor, and above all, the true democracy of his life, all being lost in his untimely death, has left a void which can not be filled.

MIX H. A., M. D., whose portrait appears in this work, is the youngest son of Wm. J. Mix, Sr., M. D., deceased, one of the earliest settlers of Ogle Co.; the subject of this sketch was born in Oregon, in this Co., July 12, 1838; at an early age he developed a natural taste for anatomy, having, when only ten years of age, put together the entire parts of a skeleton; at the age of twelve he dissected a human body and exposed every muscle; after studying medicine for three years, with Dr. E. S. Potter, of Oregon, he attended Rush Medical College, graduating from that institution in February, 1864; he immediately entered the service as 2d Asst. Surgeon of the 64th I. V. I., and was made in Sept. following, 1st Asst. Surgeon; during Sherman's campaign, was one of the operating staff of the first division of the 16th corps, being appointed to that position over many older surgeons, on account of his surgical skill; in May following he was made Surgeon of the 64th I. V. I.; in June, 1865, he was selected as one of the three surgeons in the Army of the Tennessee, to form a board of medical examiners and served as such until the close of the war. He then returned to Rush Medical College and took a course of lectures on diseases of women and children. He then commenced the practice of medicine in partnership with Dr. E. S. Potter, in Oregon, and continued as such until 1874, when he started for himself, and has continued so up to the present time, having a large and lucrative practice; the same year he built his fine residence, which is an ornament to his native town; he married Adeline A. Perry, in Lynnville, in this Co., July 11, 1868; have one son, Morton P., born July 19, 1873.

MIX JOHN B. Farmer; Sec. 3; born in Oregon; age, 31; married Miss Sarah E. Etnyre, of the same place, in 1870; age, 29; they have three children: Catharine C., May and Henry A.; ages respectively 6, 3 and 1; is a Republican; liberal in religion; wife is a member of the Lutheran Church.

MIX WM. J., SR., (Deceased), whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Grand Isle, Vt., May 20, 1795; he was the eldest of eleven children; in his early life he was engaged in lumbering and in the

fishing trade on the St. Lawrence River, continuing at the same until the age of 25; he then studied medicine with Dr. Wood, of Campbell's Landing, Canada, and after pursuing a full course at the Medical Institute at Montreal, graduated at the age of 29; he soon after settled in Conneautville, Crawford Co., Penn., and after practicing his profession there for eight years, moved to Tecumseh, Mich., where he remained one year; he then moved to Ottawa, LaSalle Co., Ill., and in the year 1835 came from there to Oregon Tp., in this Co., where he remained up to the time of his death, March 13, 1850. He served as assistant surgeon in the battle of Plattsburg in 1816, his father being a captain in the same battle; while residing in Pa., he served as surgeon of the 129th Pa. Vols.; he married Annice Drury in Pittsfield, Vt., July 25, 1816; she was born in same place June 24, 1799; they had one son, Wm. J. Mix, Jr., living in Oregon, and two daughters, Abigail Minerva, who died Oct. 22, 1828, and Sarah Annice, who died Sept. 26, 1826; Mrs. Mix died in 1834; he then married Miss Eliza Wood Goodwin, at Tecumseh, Mich., in Feb., 1836; she was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; they had one son, H. A. Mix, M. D., of Oregon, and four daughters: Martha E., now Mrs. McKenney, Mary A., now Mrs. O. W. Garrison, of Iowa Falls, Iowa, Francis C., who died at the age of four years, and Alice R., now Mrs. Worthington, living near Los Angeles, Cal.

MIX WM. J. Capitalist; born in Grand Isle Co., Vt., April 21, 1823; moved to Crawford Co., Pa., in 1827; resided there until the Spring of 1835; then removed to Michigan; remained there until 1836; then came to Oregon, arriving here Oct., 1836, was first Co. Judge in 1839; in Nov., 1841, engaged in mercantile business at Daysville; continued in business there until 1846; from 1847 to 1857 was in mercantile business in Chicago; then returned to Daysville, where he remained until 1858, when he engaged in hardware trade in Oregon, which he continued until 1865; from 1867 to 1873 he was engaged in general mercantile business here; his first wife was Harriet L. Brown, daughter of Col. Dauphin Brown, who came to Black Walnut Grove in 1838; married Dec. 9, 1845; she died in Chicago Nov. 4, 1849; one child by this marriage, Frank W., now a resident of Cornucopia, Nev.; present wife was Belle T., daughter of Richard McKinney, of Nashua Tp., and came here in 1839; married May 20, 1856; she was born in Canada July 19, 1834; they have four children: Helen A., Fred R., Chas. L., and Lida Belle.

Morris Thomas J. wagon maker.

Motter Hiram, retired farmer.

Mulkins A. proprietor omnibus line.

MUNN SILAS, Dealer in Lumber, Coal, Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc., Second Street, near Washington; res. on Jefferson Street; born in Belleville, N. J., Feb. 15, 1833; he was Town Clerk several terms before leaving his native place; 23 years ago he came West; was with the engineer corps 18 months, engaged in the construction of the Terre Haute & Alton R. R.; was connected with the Navy Department four years during the war; engaged at that time in putting engines in the monitors; in 1866 went to Kansas City; was connected with the building of the Missouri River, Fort Scott, & Gulf R. R. two years; helped to build the Jersey City and Newark water works; for 10 months connected with Chicago, Michigan & Lake Shore Railway; two years road master of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad; was for several months superintendent of the construction of the Chicago & Pacific R. R., afterwards with the Texas Pacific R. R. one year; returned to Ill., and was for another year road master of the C. & I. Ry.; engaged in lumber business Nov. 1, 1875; married Mrs. Florence A. Stroh; she died Dec. 17, 1877.

MURRAY EDWARD D. Farmer; Sec. 17; owns 100 acres of land, probable valuation \$4,500; Mr. Murray was born December 15, 1837, in Meath Co., Ireland, and came to Oregon, Ogle Co., in June, 1858; he was married June 8, 1857, to Mary, daughter of John Post, of Oregon Tp.; she was born July 12, 1839, in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; they have seven children whose names are: Margaret, born March 18, 1858; Catherine, Dec. 10, 1860; Mary, Dec. 22, 1862; Ann, Feb. 29, 1866; John H., March 22, 1868; Frank, Aug. 18, 1871, and Charles, Oct. 15, 1876; Mr. Murray is a Democrat, and was School Director for two years; both Mr. and Mrs. Murray are members of the Catholic Church.

Mussleman Jacob T. miller.

NEWCOMER EMORY S. carpenter.

Newcomer J. B. farmer.

Newcomer W. H. carpenter.

Newhall J. II. ice dealer.

Newman Adam, laborer.

Newman John, laborer.

NOHE MICHAEL, Dealer in Groceries, Crockery, and Woodenware, Fourth Street, near Washington; born in Germany Sept. 11, 1827; came to Chicago in 1846; after residing there one year he came to Oregon; engaged in mercantile business ever since he came here; he has been City Treasurer and was Assessor of Oregon Tp six years; married Sophronia Sauer Oct. 19, 1859; she was born in Germany; they have had nine children; two died in infancy; John A. died Dec. 24,

1877, aged 25 years; those living are: Kate, Charles, Ellen, Mary, Aggie, and Lizzie; Mr. Nohe and family are members of the Catholic Church.

Norton E. retired farmer.

OLSON C. shoe maker.

Osborn Wm. retired farmer.

Overmiller Gotlieb, stone mason.

PADLEY CHARLES, butcher.

Page L. W. retired farmer.

Parsons F. S. blacksmith.

Parkhurst S. clerk.

Patrick S. horse dealer.

PEEK HENRY C. Sheriff of Ogle Co.; born in Bethel, Vt., Oct. 12, 1837; came with his parents to Grand de Tour in June, 1838, in about six months removed to Buffalo Tp., where he lived until Dec., 1874, when he came to Oregon, having been elected Sheriff in Nov. of that year; served four years in U. S. army during the late Rebellion; enlisted in Co. L, 15th Regt. I. V. C., Nov. 27, 1861; was transferred to the First Alabama Cavalry in 1863; promoted to Captaincy of Co. D, of this Regt.; participated in battles of Shiloh, Corinth, etc.; went with Sherman to the sea; mustered out Oct. 20, 1865; Capt. Peek was Collector of Buffalo Tp. in 1867; he married Adeline S. Chase Nov. 28, 1864; she was born in Rochester, N. Y., —, 1839; they have had five children; the living are: Bessie, Frank B., George N. and Carl C.; one son died in infancy; Capt. Peek and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Perry E. A. blacksmith.

Perry George, blacksmith.

Perry J. S. blacksmith.

Peterson C. W. laborer.

Peterson John, laborer.

Peterson John P. laborer.

PETRIE HON. FREDERICK G. of the firm of Petrie & Jones, General Merchants; Washington St.; res. on Fourth St.; born in Kingston, Canada, Aug. 22, 1818; came to Byron, this Co., July 15, 1838; engaged in farming there until Dec., 1840, when he removed to Mt. Morris; in 1842 he engaged in general mercantile business with Enoch Wood; dissolved partnership in 1851, and formed co-partnership with H. J. Farwell; they continued together until 1854; for a time after that carried on the business alone; from 1856 to 1858 his son-in-law, B. F. Sheets, was associated with him in mercantile and milling business; in 1858 was elected Sheriff; he then removed to Oregon; served one term as Sheriff, and

was elected Circuit Clerk in 1860, which office he held until 1872; was elected County Judge in 1873; served in that capacity until 1877; was Postmaster at Morris from 1841 to 1848; married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. John Sharp, who came to this Co. in 1838; she died in Aug., 1853; they had seven children: John R. (first white child born in Mt. Morris, date of birth Feb. 17, 1841), Charles F. and Sarah A. (now Mrs. Joseph E. Hitt); two sons and two daughters deceased; present wife was Mrs. Mary S. Hill; married in Dec., 1853; she was born in Lynchburg, Va., Aug., 1815; they have one child, Minnie; the Judge and Mrs. Petrie are members of the M. E. Church.

helps B. L. painter.

HELPS GEO. WASHINGTON, Retired Farmer; born in Lebanon, Wilson Co., Tenn., Jan. 22, 1812; came to Madison Co., Ill., in 1829; lived there one year, then went to Rushville, Ill.; came to Ogle Co. in May, 1834; moved here in 1835; located land in what is now Mt. Morris and Rockvale, with his brother John; Mr. P. was engaged in farming until he removed to Oregon in 1860; he has been Mayor of Oregon; his first wife was Elizabeth F. Palmer of Tenn.; she died Dec. 8, 1857; they had six children; five now living, they are: Margaret, Victoria (now Mrs. Samuel Root), Alonzo A., Wm. Henry, America D. (now Mrs. Chas. Reynolds) and John B.; Mr. Phelps' present wife was Margaret Johnston; they were married in Nov., 1859; she was born in Canada; they have one child, George Johnston Phelps; Mr. and Mrs. Phelps are members of the M. E. Church.

helps Henry, laborer.

helps John, painter

helps Richard W. laborer.

PIPER LEWIS P. Born March 1, 1800, in Washington Co., Penn.; lived many years in the State of Ohio, where he was engaged in the business of manufacturing wagons; was contractor for the building of three railroad bridges in the same state; came to Illinois in the year 1842, and to this county Feb., 1843, where he has since resided, holding the offices of Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, Supervisor and School Director for years; in 1849 married Mrs. S. R. P. Rutledge, of Oregon; having had eight children by former marriage; four are now living: Edward W., Mrs. Elizabeth Edrington, Mrs. Tyler and Mrs. Albina Chandler; Mrs. Rutledge came to Oregon from Urbana, Ohio, 1839, and by her first husband, Robert Rutledge, who died in 1846, had one son, Isaac R.; at the early age of seventeen showed his devotion to his country and enlisted in Co. D, 7th Regt. I. V. C., in Sept., 1861, under Col. Kellogg; was with Gen. Pope at Island No. 10 and

New Madrid; was at Corinth and many other battles; was foremost in every place of danger, and lost his life in a cavalry skirmish Dec. 26, 1863; two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Piper: George L., who is now a physician of great promise in the State of Ohio, and Eudora E., a young lady whose scholarly attainments and quiet graces hallow the home of her aged parents; in the social relations of life Mrs. Piper has been active and her influence felt.

Post Frank, farmer; Sec. 8.

Post John, farmer; Sec. 8.

Potter C. R. druggist.

POTTER DR. ELIAS E. Physician and Surgeon; res. on Third St.; born in Ontario Sept. 15, 1820; came to Killbuck, Ogle Co., Ill., in 1838; resided there one year; moved to Peru, La Salle Co., in 1839; lived there until 1844; commenced the practice of medicine in 1843; came to Oregon in 1844; married Alice R. Conroy July 4, 1845; she was born in Vt.; they have had six children; two deceased; the living are: Charles F., Frank C., Blanche and Eloise; the Doctor was a member of the Legislature from this District in 1851 and 1852; was Surgeon of the Third Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Lee, Whiteside, Ogle, Carroll, Stevenson and Jo Daviess during the years 1862-'3-'4.

Powell Upton H. teamster.

RAPALEE NORMAN, printer.

RAY JOHN T. Co. Supt. of Schools; office in south wing of Court House; born in Oregon Township Sept. 21, 1851; he graduated from the Northwestern University at Evanston, as Bachelor of Philosophy, class of 1875; he was Principal of Byron Public Schools from the Fall of 1875 to the time of his election as Co. Supt. in Nov., 1877.

Rae Hugh, farmer.

RAE JAMES, Farmer; Sec. 1; born in Tyrone Co., North of Ireland, June 5, 1816; came to the U. S. in 1836, and to Ogle Co. in 1838, where he has ever since remained; married Mary Murphy, who was born in Cavin Co., North of Ireland; have had nine children, seven of whom are still living; owns 320 acres of land.

Rae Robert, farmer.

REED EDWIN E. Co. Treasurer; res. cor. Fourth and Hill Sts.; born in Daysville, Ogle Co., Ill., June 6, 1846; for a number of years he was engaged in teaching; he was Collector of Nashua Township in 1869; he served eighteen months in Co. F, 34th I. V. I.; was wounded in right arm June 27, 1864, at the charge of Kenesaw Mountain; Mr. Reed married Lillian B. Hemenway April

16, 1869; she was born in Nashua Township Dec. 26, 1849; they have five children: Otto H., Evan La Forest, Beulah Edwina, Arthur A., and J. Gale, born Jan. 22, 1878; Mr. Reed is a member of the M. E. Church; Mrs. R. belongs to the Christian Church.

Rees John L. laborer.

Reiley Thomas L. retired farmer.

Reiman E. J. stone mason and plasterer.

Reiman Frank, butcher.

Reiman G. W. plasterer.

Reynolds C. W. A. carpenter.

Reynolds T. S. carpenter.

Rhinehart Alvin, carpenter.

Ripparger John, harness maker.

Rippberger Joseph, tenant farmer; Sec. 4.

Roat Samuel, Sr., harness maker.

Roat Samuel H. printer.

Robins Charles, laborer.

Rosenberg Daniel, clerk.

Rosenberg Eli, painter.

Russell George, farmer.

Russler Joseph, farmer; Sec. 12.

RUTLEDGE JOHN, of the firm of Rutledge & Matmiller, dealers in Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, etc., Washington St.; res. Third St., cor. Clay (Hill's Addition); born in Canada Aug. 16, 1838; came to Oregon in 1855; enlisted in Co. G, 74th I. V. I., in July, 1862; served three years; mustered out June 10, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. R. taught school part of the time for two years after he came out of the army; was Deputy County Clerk from Oct., 1867, to 1872; was Township Collector in 1868, Justice of the Peace from 1869 to 1876, and City Clerk from 1870 to 1875; he is now Secretary of the Ogle Co. Agricultural Board; has been engaged in hardware business since Jan. 1, 1874; married Lucy M. Goodhue Jan. 7, 1874; she was born in Quincy.

Rutledge Thomas, retired farmer.

Ryseter T. A.

Rystrom John, carriage maker.

SAMPSEL JAMES, laborer.

Sampsel Samuel, laborer.

Sanders John S. land and loan agent.

Sargent H. P. contractor.

SAUER MRS. EVA, Widow of Geo. S. Sauer; Farming; Sec. 16; owns 70 acres, probable valuation \$3,000; Mrs. Sauer was born Feb. 23, 1833, in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg; she came to Ogle Co. in the Spring of 1857, and was married June 2, 1857; she has four children: Nicholas, born March 20, 1858; Magdalene, April 12, 1860; John G., May 9, 1865, and Bernard, March 6, 1868; Mrs. Sauer is a member of the Catholic Church; Mr.

Sauer was born in 1826 in Baden, Germany, and died Dec. 5, 1868, in Oregon Tp.

SAUER FRANK A. Farmer; Sec. 7; owns 140 acres, probable valuation \$5,600; Mr. Sauer was born May 12, 1829, in Baden, Germany; came to Ogle Co. in 1851 and settled in Oregon Tp.; he was married May 19, 1856, to Catherine, daughter of John Beckman, of Leaf River Tp., in this Co.; Mrs. Sauer was born April 1, 1839, in Bevin, Germany; they have eleven children: Elizabeth, Rosa E., Joseph F., John V., George, Theresa, Magdalene, Caroline, Mathilde, Charles A. and Michael W.; Mr. Sauer is a Democrat and a member of the Catholic Church; Mrs. Sauer is a member of the same church.

Sauer John, farmer; Sec. 6.

SAUER MICHAEL, Farmer; Sec. 17; owns 120 acres, probable valuation \$3,600; Mr. Sauer was born May 12, 1834, in Baden, Germany; came to Ogle Co. Oct. 10, 1851, and settled in Oregon Tp.; he was married Feb. 4, 1861, to Theresa, daughter of Adam Ripparger, of Ridott, Stephenson Co., Ill.; she was born in Jan., 1844, in Baden, Germany; they have seven children: Catherine, Mary, Sophronia, Annie, Rosalia, Frank E. and Ellen; Mr. Sauer is a Democrat; was School Director for three years; is a member of the Catholic Church, of which communion Mrs. Sauer is also a member.

Saulisbury Amos, undertaker.

Schneider Charles, cashier First Nat. Bank.

Schneider John M. dealer in clothing.

Schott William, miller.

Schryrer Adam, prop. American Hotel.

Sears D. C. school teacher.

Sears Joseph, attorney.

Seibert John B. retired farmer.

Seiboltz Frank K. tenant farmer; Sec. 10.

Sewell John M. retired farmer.

Seyster Isaac N. farmer; Sec. 5.

Seyster John C. lawyer; Sec. 5.

SEYSTER JONAS, Justice of the Peace and Proprietor Livery Stable; born in Washington Co., Md., Nov. 11, 1830; came with his father, Michael Seyster, to this Co. in May, 1838; his father died in May, 1839; engaged in farming until 1852; in mercantile business, etc., since; he has been Justice of the Peace several terms; served in that position from 1858 to 1866; elected again in 1875, to fill a vacancy; re-elected in April, 1877; for several years he was Town Clerk; Township Collector and Assessor a number of years; married Louisa R. Roat Dec. 16, 1858; she was born in this Co. in 1839; they have had eight children; the living are: Alice M., Frederick M. S., Nellie, Lulu Bell, Charles F. and Minnie Blanche; Mrs. S. is a member of the M. E. Church.

SEYSTER MICHAEL, Farmer; Sec. 5; owns 423 acres in Oregon Tp. and 100 acres in Pine Creek Tp., probable valuation \$25,566; Mr. Seyster was born July 4, 1822, in Washington Co., Md.; came to Ogle Co. in May, 1838, and settled in Oregon, where he now resides, in June, 1838; he was married Oct. 16, 1851, to Margaret A., daughter of John Ridenour, of Washington Co., Md.; Mrs. Seyster was born Nov. 26, 1830; they have six children: William A., born Aug. 11, 1852; John C., May 12, 1854; Isaac N., Sept. 6, 1856; Mary E., May 20, 1862; Lucy A., Feb. 9, 1866, and Daniel E., Feb. 4, 1869; lost one, Francis M., born July 12, 1860, died April 25, 1861; Mr. Seyster is a Democrat; was School Director for three or four terms; he is now Road Commissioner and a member of the Ogle Co. Agricultural Society; his father (Michael Seyster, Sr.) was born in Washington Co., Md., Jan. 14, 1798, and died June 5, 1847, in Oregon.

Seyster William A. farmer; Sec. 5.

SHEETS BENJAMIN F. Hardware Dealer, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Wattsburg, Erie Co., Penn., Oct. 6, 1832; he moved to Blackberry, Kane Co., Ill., in 1844, and was engaged in farming until 1852, when he went to Mt. Morris, Ogle Co., for the purpose of attending the Rock River Seminary, from which institution he graduated with honor in the year 1855, having been chosen by his class to deliver the valedictory address; he then became engaged in mercantile business and in milling in Mt. Morris, and continued in such until his removal to Oregon Jan. 1, 1861, where he served as Deputy in the office of the Circuit Clerk until May, 1862, when he was elected Sheriff; he enlisted in Aug., 1862, and was mustered in as Lieutenant Colonel of the 92d I. V. I. on the 4th day of Aug. of same year; upon his resignation, which occurred the 21st day of April, 1864, he was promoted to Brevet Brigadier General, and is at present Colonel and Aide on the personal staff of the commander-in-chief of the Illinois National Guard; in Dec., 1872, he was appointed Postmaster at Oregon, which position he now holds; he married Alice V. Hill, daughter of Mrs. F. J. Petrie, at Mt. Morris June. 25, 1855; she was born in Oregon May 23, 1836, and died Dec. 8, 1870; they had three children, one (Freddie) dead; two living: Frank D., born Oct. 25, 1858, and Frederick H., Dec. 25, 1859; he married his present wife, Kate Gale, daughter of Lewis Hormell, in Oregon April 16, 1872; she was born at Dayton, O., Sept. 15, 1840; they have had five children: George Benjamin, born Jan. 17, 1873; Carrie Maud, Jan. 23, 1874; Kate Alice, Oct. 20, 1875, died April 4, 1876, and Horace and Homer (twins) Nov. 24, 1877.

Sheldon Joel E. merchant.

Shinn E. B. painter.

Shipman Edgar, farmer; Sec. 11.

Smith A. B. merchant.

Smith E. S. laborer.

Smith H. A. law student.

Smith H. H. retired.

Smith John M. miller.

Smith Samuel W. plasterer.

Snyder John B. blacksmith.

Springer Isaac E. pastor of M. E. Church.

Springer P. laborer.

STAUFFER LEVI, Trader in Stock; Sec. 5; Mr. Stauffer was born July 24, 1848, in Butler Co., Penn., and was married Aug. 27, 1873, to Eva, daughter of Samuel Shaffer, of Lawrence Co., Penn.; Mrs. Stauffer was born March 8, 1856; they have two children, whose names are Sallie F., born Feb. 17, 1875, and Albert W., born Oct. 6, 1876; Mr. Stauffer came to Ogle Co. in April, 1876, and settled in Oregon, where he now resides; he is a Republican in politics.

Stauger A. M. farmer; Sec. 2.

Stauger J. T. retired farmer.

Stearns E.

Steffa Jacob, blacksmith.

Stephens D. A. cooper.

STEPHENS SAMUEL R. Farmer; Sec. 5; owns 320 acres of land, probable valuation, \$17,500; Mr. Stephens was born Feb. 6, 1844, in Chenango Co., N. Y.; in the Autumn of 1856, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he lived for twenty years, and carried on an extensive business in the jobbing of Teas, Coffees and Spices, and also ran a spice mill there; in the Spring of 1877 he came to Ogle Co., and purchased the beautiful farm he now resides on, from Joseph Wagner; he was married in Dec., 1866, to Abby D., daughter of Elisha Mix, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Stephens was born April 9, 1848, at Henryville, C. E.; Mr. S. is a member of the Republican party.

Stevens Elnathan, cooper.

Stevens Frank, cooper.

Stoltz Charles, laborer.

Stoughton Wm. laborer.

Stout Daniel, plasterer.

Stroh G. A. druggist.

STROU REINIUS, Druggist, cor. Washington and Fourth Sts., res. on Fifth St., Phelps' Addition; was born in Pennsylvania; came to Oregon in 1845.

Stulle Jacob, laborer.

SWARTZ BENJ. of the firm of Swartz & Cross, Proprietors of Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, Fourth St., north of the Sinissippi House; born in Perry Co.,

Pa., Feb. 12, 1840; came to Winnebago Co. in 1854; came to Oregon in 1871; he has been engaged in present business ever since he came here.

TALMAGE CHARLES, clerk and shorthand reporter.

Tappan Benj. carpenter.

Thayer Frank, clerk.

Thompson M. T. laborer.

Toppan Charles, carpenter.

VANZILE JOHN, stone mason and plasterer.

Voerill Charles.

WADE S. E. laborer.

WADSWORTH REV. ERAS-TUS, Preacher; Sec. 1; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1805; married Mary Giles in 1845; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1813; located in this Co. in 1845; are members of the M. E. Church; Mr. Wadsworth has been preaching for 33 years uninterruptedly; owns 220 acres of land, worth \$13,000.

Wadsworth Samuel B. principal of the Oregon schools.

Wagner Joseph, stock buyer.

WAITE CLARK G. Retired farmer; res. on cor. of Fourth and Hill Sts.; born in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., April 8, 1814; came to Rockvale, Ogle Co., Ill., Nov. 4, 1837; engaged in farming until 1877; was Road Commissioner and School Director in Rockvale; first wife was Charlotte R. Warren, of Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y.; married June 13, 1839; she died Feb. 16, 1853; they had four children; two died in infancy; those now living are: Malcolm E., born in Hartford, N. Y., April 16, 1843; Ella C., now Mrs. Joshua Seyster; born in Rockvale, Ogle Co., Sept. 14, 1848; Mr. Waite's present wife was Margaret A. Austin; married Oct. 23, 1853; she was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., March 20, 1833.

WAITE E. J. Retired Farmer; res. on Fifth St., cor. Hill; born in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., March 5, 1812; came to Rockvale, Ogle Co., in 1844; engaged in farming until 1868, when he removed to this place; he was the first Assessor of Rockvale after township organization; held various other offices while living in that township; first wife was Abigail Roblee, of Granville, N. Y.; she died May 4, 1847; they had three children; only one living now, Elverton E.; Mansir K. was in Co. G, 74th I. V. I.; he was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864; Malden Clark was in the 39th I. V. I.; he was wounded near Petersburg and died fourteen days thereafter at Fortress Monroe, July 2, 1864;

Mr. Waite's present wife was Elizabeth Benway; married March 2, 1848; she was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; they have had six children; one son, Merton J., died in 1863, aged two years; the living are: Josephine, Emma E., Sarah, Merton R. and Martha; Mrs. W. is a member of the M. E. Church.

Waite M. C. laborer.

Waldie John G. carpenter.

Walkup S. G. butcher.

Wallace S. D. lumber dealer.

Wallace Wm.

Washburne W. A. carpenter.

Waterman James L. blacksmith.

Weaver D. painter.

Wells E. L. teacher.

WELTY CHARLES D. of the firm of Herbert & Welty, Props. of Restaurant and Dealers in Confectionery, etc., opposite Mississippi House; born in Washington Co., Md., Sept. 4, 1855.

Welty Tyrus, shoemaker.

WERTZ HERMAN, Prop. Restaurant, etc., Washington St., at Rock River Bridge; born in Prussia Feb. 5, 1828; came to N. Y. in 1853; moved to Wisconsin in 1854, and to Ogle Co. in 1854; married Mary Friday Jan. 4, 1872; she was born in Germany Dec. 2, 1827; they own a farm of 120 acres on Sec. 18, Marion Tp.; Mr. Wertz has two sons by former marriage: Charles, born March 20, 1859, and John, Jan. 27, 1861.

Wheeler S. C.

Whitehead Henry, laborer.

Williamson Isaac N. harness maker.

Williamson M. M. harness maker.

Williamson R. D. laborer.

Williamson Wm. teamster.

Wilson Orvis, saloon.

Wilson Samuel, ex-editor.

Wing Isaac, retired farmer.

Wolfkill John H. laborer.

WOOD LEMUEL, Farmer; Sec. 16; owns 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, probable valuation \$4,220; Mr. Wood was born March 19, 1820, in N. Y.; came to Ogle Co. June 1, 1844, and settled in Oregon Tp.; he was married Jan. 12, 1848, to Isabella, daughter of Jacob Williams, of Chana, Pine Rock Tp., in this Co.; Mrs. Wood was born Nov. 23, 1827, in Chester Co., Pa., and came to Ogle Co. in 1846; they have four children: Louania, born May 13, 1849; Mary A., Oct. 15, 1851; John J., May 25, 1854, and William A., July 25, 1858; Mr. Wood was one of the committee appointed to take away the Indians in 1845; Mrs. Wood is a member of the Baptist Church.

Woodcock Albert, Co. Judge.

Woodburn H. L. dentist.



DR. JOHN ROE
(DECEASED)
LIGHTHOUSE.

Woodworth Frank J. telegraph operator.
Woodworth R. K. clerk.

WOOLLEY ISAAC S. Retired Merchant; born near Tuckerton, Gloucester Co., N. J., Nov. 4, 1805; moved to Philadelphia in 1809; remained there until 1817; then went to Urbana, Ohio, where he was engaged in hoot and shoe business; first came to Ogle Co. in 1836; removed with his family to Oregon in 1838; kept hotel from 1838 to 1839; in 1839 the County Commissioners appointed him County Treasurer; was County Treasurer several terms; was for many years Justice of the Peace, for a number of years doing most of the business; during his service as Justice over 7,000 cases were brought before him; he has held various other offices; he established the first school in the Co. under the present school law; he has always been prominently identified with the interests of the town and Co. in which he resides; he owns a farm of 160 acres on Sec. 2, Oregon Tp.; his wife was Elizabeth Parkinson; they were married Dec. 25, 1828; she was born in North

Carolina in 1801, and died Feb. 4, 1871; they had three children; those who are living are: Mary E. (now Mrs. B. Brundage), and Amanda J. (now Mrs. Daniel W. Peck); lost one son, John P., who died at the age of twenty-six years.
Wooley Jno. W. shoemaker.

YOUNG WILLIAM, retired farmer.

YOUNG FRANCIS J. Speculator; born near Old Chester, Delaware Co., Pa., Oct. 22, 1817; came to Rochelle in 1858; was engaged in farming pursuits until he enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; served in the army until Sept. 4, 1865; for twenty months Mr. Young was engaged in produce business at Ashton, Lee Co.; afterwards came to Oregon where he continued in same business until Dec. 1, 1877.

ZELLAR HARRY, tenant farmer.

Zeller Joseph H. tenant farmer.
Zenone Charles, well driller.

NASHUA TOWNSHIP.

ALEXANDER JONAS B., P. O. Daysville.

AVERILL EDWARD; Farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Daysville; born in Upper Canada; located in Clinton Co., N. Y., with his father when a small child, and in this Co. in 1851; married Sarah Ann Cole in 1836; she was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, in 1841; had eight children, four deceased; the living are: Frank E., Clarata A., Frances L., and Walter E.; are members of the Evangelical Church; has been Class Leader in the Evangelical Association four years, Steward two years, and is Class Leader now; owns 110 acres of land, worth \$3,500.

BAILEY JAMES, Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Honey Creek; born in Columbus, Ohio., in 1822; married Susan E. Chamberlin in 1859; she was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1836; had five children, one deceased; living are: Florence J., born Sept. 20, 1860; Melissa, Oct. 5, 1865; Adra G., Aug. 25, 1869; Anna E. Nov. 11, 1875; Mr. Bailey has been Supervisor two years; he owns 270 acres of land, in a prosperous state of cultivation, worth \$10,800.

Bennis Clinton, mechanic; Sec. 25; P. O. Daysville.

Bennis George, tenant farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Daysville.

Bennis Henry, farmer; P. O. Daysville.

Bennis John, farmer; P. O. Daysville.

Bemis Stephen, farmer; P. O. Daysville.

Bigelow Wm., Daysville.

BISHOP NOAH L. Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Daysville; born in Schenectady Co., N. Y., 1821; came to this Co. 1838; married Mary Ann Underhill in 1865; she was born in Canada West 1830; she has one son, Albert Emerson Park, by her first husband (deceased); she has by her present husband three children. Mary Elizabeth, John Albert and Jennie M.; Mr. Bishop had one son by his first wife; he owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$8,000; are members of M. E. Church.

BISHOP WM. Farmer; Sec. 37; P. O. Daysville; born in Schenectady Co., N. Y., 1817; came to this Co. 1837; married Johannah Kahil 1856; she was born in Canada West 1830; have two children: Frank J. and George F.; owns 200 acres of land worth \$10,000; has been Road Master for three terms in this Tp.

BISSELL LORENZO, Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Daysville; born in Upper Canada, 1829; located in this Co. 1846; married Sarah Jane Rose in 1855; had eight children, one deceased; living are: Nelly M., born in 1859; Walter, 1861; Rose E., 1863; Bertha A., 1865; Alfred J., 1867; Mary E., 1871; are members of the M. E. Church; has been Road Commissioner and Town Supervisor for two terms each; owns 140 acres of land, with unusually fine improvements.

BISSELL MOSES, Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Daysville; born in Upper Canada

in 1826; moved to this Co. in 1847; married Emeline Arnold in 1859; was born in 1837; are members of the M. E. Church; have four children: Florence Victoria, Charles Albert, Minnie Bell and Lucy Helen; owns 255 acres of land, worth \$14,000; Mr. Bissell has held the office of Road Commissioner.

BOYD ANN, Farm; Secs. 33 and 34; P. O. Taylor; born in Co. Tyrone, Ireland, in 1816; married Joseph Boyd (deceased); he was born in Co. Tyrone, Ireland, in 1806, and died in this Co. in 1872; they came from Ireland direct to this Co. in 1843; had five daughters: Bessie, Eliza A., Ellen, Emma and Josephine, three of whom are married; Mrs. Boyd, although sixty-two years old, still displays the vigor of a woman of thirty; under the superintendence of herself and two unmarried daughters, her farm of 200 acres is in a most flourishing condition, and is valued at \$10,000.

Beardon John, P. O. Honey Creek.

Brooks Seth, P. O. Honey Creek.

Brooks William, P. O. Honey Creek.

Buker Isiah, P. O. Daysville.

Bullock D. R. farm; S. 12; P. O. Daysville.

Bullock N. farm; Sec. 12; P. O. Daysville.

Bullock S. farm; Sec. 12; P. O. Daysville.

CARPENTER WILLIS F. Farm; Sec. 13; P. O. Honey Creek; born in this Co. in 1852; married Alice C. Bates, in Dec., 1877; she was born in Cottage Hill (now known as Elmhurst), Dn Page Co., Ill., in 1859; he owns 120 acres land, valued at \$6,900; John Carpenter (deceased), father of Willis F., came to this Co. about 1838; was Supervisor for ten years just prior to his death.

Carrick Jno. farm; Sec. 27; P. O. Daysville.

Chamberlin Corydon, farm; Sec. 27; P. O. Lighthouse.

Chamberlin Hazen, farm; Sec. 13; P. O. Honey Creek.

CHAMBERLIN MAJOR, Farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Honey Creek; born in Orleans Co., Vt., in 1800; married Elizabeth Shed in 1851; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1804; had four children, one deceased; those living are: Lodicia, Louisa and Susan E.; moved to Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1814, and to this Co., in 1837; are members of the United Brethren Church; owns 500 acres land, valued at \$20,000; Republican.

Conlan Mathew, farm; S. 32; P. O. Daysville.

Conghlin Jerry, farm; S. 32; P. O. Daysville.

Cook George W., P. O. Daysville.

EDMONDS HIRAM P. Farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Taylor; born in this Co. in 1843; married Helen Waldo in 1867; she was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.,

in 1842; have three children: Theodate M., born in 1869; Susie M., 1870; Jay D., 1874; Mr. Edmonds and family are members of the M. E. Church; he owns a farm of 160 acres of very choice land, in a most flourishing condition, and estimated as worth \$16,000; enlisted in 92d Ill. Mounted V. I. in Aug., 1863, and served during the war, being in all the engagements with his Regt., except when on courier duty with his company, K., during the battles of Chicamanga and Mission Ridge, which was a post of danger and honor; the record of his Regt. is in the army record in this work; he was mustered out in 1865.

Edmonds John W. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Lighthouse.

FITCH FRANK, farmer; P. O. Daysville.

Fitch Peter C., P. O. Daysville.

GUTHRIE J. P. farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Daysville.

HATCH REV. ALONZO PERRY, Preacher M. E. Church; Sec. 25; P. O. Lighthouse; born in Orange Co., Vt., 1830; married Clara L. Mackinstry, who was born in 1837, in Windsor Co., Vt.; they had six children: Gregory S., born in 1860; Hattie S., 1861; Mary W., 1863; Alice L. 1872; Florence C., 1874; Carl P., 1876; Mr. Hatch has been preaching steadily for the last twenty years; owns a neat homestead of 80 acres, with good improvements; he located in this Co. in 1868.

JACKSON CLARENCE, P. O. Daysville.

JACKSON WILLIAM, Retired Merchant; Daysville; born in Roxbury, Mass., in 1798; married Maria Moulton; she was born in Middlesex Co., Mass.; they had seven children: Hannah, Louisa, George, Frank, Charles and Emily; one deceased; owns houses and lots in Daysville; held office of Postmaster and Town Clerk for several years; have eighteen grand children and sixteen great-grand children.

Jones William P. farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Daysville.

KENNEY JOHN, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Daysville.

Kenny Martin farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Daysville.

Kenney Michael farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Daysville.

Keys Frank, P. O. Daysville.

Keys Joseph B., P. O. Daysville.

KEYES WILLIAM J. Farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Daysville; born in

Fauquier Co., Va., in 1811; located in Perry Co., O., in 1831, and in Franklin Co., O., 1833, and in this Co. in 1838; married Sarah Ann Williams in 1833; she was born in Franklin Co., O., Dec. 31, 1815; they had twelve children (six deceased); living: Emily Jane, Ann Eliza, Sarah Isabel, Rebecca Adelaide, John Franklin and Alice Caroline; he and his family are members of the M. E. Church; Mr. Keyes has been an active member of the community in which he moves; he has filled the several offices of Coroner, Justice of the Peace, the latter for twenty-four years, Constable twelve years, Town Clerk, Assessor, School Trustee and Road Commissioner; he has been a member of the church forty-three years; he is Coroner at the present time.

LANE NEWTON, P. O. Honey Creek.
Lighthizer Robert, P. O. Daysville.

MCCLOUD M., P. O. Daysville.

McCloud Newton, P. O. Daysville.
McCloud Stephen, P. O. Daysville.
McCue Thomas, P. O. Daysville.
McKenney Bradford, farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Daysville.

Malarkey Jas. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Daysville.
Malarkey Jas. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Daysville.
Malarkey Patrick C. farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Taylor.

MARSH B. F.

March Frank W. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Daysville.
Merritt George, P. O. Daysville.

NETTLETON JAMES, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Honey Creek.

NEWTON ADDISON, Physician; Sec. 13; P. O. Honey Creek; born in Redding, Windsor Co., Vt., in 1816; moved to Susquehanna Co., Pa., in 1830; and to this Co. in 1855; married Polly Butterfield; she was born in Susquehanna Co., Pa., in 1822; had seven children, four of whom are deceased; the living are: Frances C., Sherman N., U. S. Grant; Dr. Newton has practiced medicine for 35 years; he enlisted in 46th I. V. I. in Sept., 1861; mustered out in 1862; had charge of the Military Hospital at Dixon part of the time he was in the service; he came home on short leave of absence to see his children, who were on their death-bed; he received an order to join his regiment, which he promptly obeyed; two of his children died immediately after he bid them good-bye.

Newton Wm. J., Oregon.

PATTISON JOHN, P. O. Oregon.

PEABODY RUEL, Farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Daysville; born in Sullivan Co., N. H., in 1806; moved to this Co. May 28, 1836; married Maria M. Newton in 1841; she was born in 1813 in Windsor Co., Vt.; have had three children, two deceased; one living, Emma; has been Road Commissioner several terms; owns 320 acres land, worth \$16,000; Mr. Peabody has on his premises the oldest frame barn erected in this Co.; it is in good repair now.

PLANTZ MICHAEL R. Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Daysville; born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., in 1800; located in this Co. in 1840; married Ruth Nettleton in 1825; she was born in Canada; had eight children, three deceased; living: Timothy, William, Catherine, Emily, Almedia; are members of M. E. Church; owns 228 acres land, worth \$12,000; he would sell his farm, as his children are all married; it is a desirable farm; they have twenty-one grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Plum Edwin, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Daysville.

RANSOM ONLEY, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Oregon.

Reed Aaron, P. O. Lighthouse.

REED GEORGE M. Merchant and Postmaster, Daysville; born in Gilsum, N. H., in 1836; came to this Co. in 1840; married Myra McLeod; she was born in Ohio; are members of the M. E. Church; two children: Frank E. and Alice E.; has been Postmaster for four years, Town Clerk four terms, Collector seven years, School Director fourteen years; owns residence and store, thirteen town lots, and eight acres of land in Daysville, valued at \$11,500.

Reed John L. Daysville.

REED VIRGIL E. Farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Honey Creek; born in this Co. in 1841; married Harriet D. Carpenter, in 1866; have four children: Leon A., Eleanor V., Ernest C. and Orin O.; enlisted in 34th I. V. I., Aug. 22, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran Dec. 22, 1863; was in every engagement with his Regt., except from Dec. 31, 1862, till June, 1863, while he was a prisoner of war in Richmond, Va., having been captured at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; was slightly wounded in the left hand; mustered out July 12, 1865; owns 100 acres land, valued at \$5,000, and rents 100 acres; they are members of the M. E. Church; he is a Republican, and a member of the Masonic order.

Reese D. E., P. O. Daysville.

Rutlege Frank, P. O. Daysville.

Rutlege Harry, P. O. Daysville.

Rutlege John, P. O. Daysville.

SANFORD NEWTON, tenant farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Lighthouse.

Saulsbury Lyman, laborer; Sec. 14; P. O. Daysville.

Scott Wm. farm; Sec. 25; P. O. Oregon.

Skelly Hugh, farm; Sec. 29; P. O. Daysville

SMITH WEBSTER C. Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Oregon; born in Marshall, Oneida Co., N. Y., April 6, 1841; came with his parents to Du Page Co., Ill., when 18 months old; he enlisted, July, 1861, in Co. A, 52d I. V. I.; served until July, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability; he was at the battle of Shiloh both days; married Elizabeth, daughter of John W. Edmunds, who came to this Co. in 1839; she died Nov. 16, 1873; they had one child, who died in infancy; present wife was Clara D. Aldrich; married Jan. 1, 1875; she was born in Cass Co., Mich.; they have two children, Harriet E. and Arthur W.; Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the M. E. Church.

STEWART THOMAS, Farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Daysville; born in Tyrone Co., Ireland, Oct. 5, 1826; married Margaret Snider; she was born in Quincy Co., Pa., in 1826; have nine children: Georgella, Katie, Mary, Lenora, Frank T., Alexeana, Senalalia, Walter and Willis; located in this Co. in 1847; are members of the Lutheran Church; has been School Director several terms; owns 300 acres land, worth \$20,000, known as the "Spring Hill Dairy Farm," a brand of butter well known and appreciated, in Chicago for its purity, sweetness and excellent flavor; the depot for this butter in Chicago is 104 and 106 South Water St., E. Todd & Co., agents; he is erecting a dairy house on the most improved plan, and has 45 head of high-grade short-horns; he produced about 6,000 pounds of gilt-edge butter this season;

when the best grades of other manufacturers were selling for 30 cents, the "Spring Hill Farm" butter brought from 33 to 35 cents per pound; the facilities of the "Spring Hill Farm" for producing a high grade of butter are unexceptionable.

THOMAS JAMES C., P. O. Daysville.

Tower G. P., P. O. Daysville.

WILLIAMS RALPH, P. O. Daysville.

Williams William T., P. O. Daysville.

Wilson A. farm; Sec. 26; P. O. Lighthouse.

Wilson P. farm; Sec. 26; P. O. Lighthouse.

Westbrook James L.

Wood Alonzo, farm; Sec. 33; P. O. Daysville.

WILLIAMS GEORGE, Farmer; residence and P. O. Daysville; born in Co. Cork, Ireland, in 1794; married Christine Blair; she was born in Schenectady Co., N. Y.; have eight children: John, Joseph B., Margaret, George, Ellen, Daniel, Eliza and William T.; William T. enlisted in the 34th I. V. I., Dec. 22, 1863, and served to the close of the war; participated in the following battles with his Regt.: Mission Ridge, Rocky Face, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta, and Jonesboro, Ga.

Warner Samuel, P. O. Daysville.

Weatherington Andrew, farm; Sec. 36; P. O. Ashton.

Weatherington John, farm; Sec. 36; P. O. Ashton.

Weltz C. C., P. O. Daysville.

Wilkison Boyd, P. O. Oregon.

Williams Daniel, P. O. Daysville.

WHITE ROCK TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN E. P. doctor; Sec. 3; P. O. Holcomb.

Allen Eben, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Rochelle.

Allen Henry, farm; Sec. 36; P. O. Rochelle.

Allen Moses, farm; Sec. 36; P. O. Rochelle.

BAILY JOSEPH E. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Rochelle.

BAILEY WILLIAM B. Farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Kings; born Nov. 20, 1840, in Ottawa, Canada; came to Ogle Co. in 1860, and removed to his present farm in 1875; rents 120 acres; married Rebecca Oakes March 4, 1867; she was born April 2, 1842, and died March 29, 1874; they had four children, three now living: Mattie E., Hiram C. and Geo. O., who was an infant when his mother died, and his father gave him to Wm. H. Dresser, who adopted him; second marriage was to Mrs. Elizabeth

Jones March 2, 1875; she was born April 18, 1842, in South Wales; she had four children by first marriage: Anna E., John; T., Ella M. and Jennie; her maiden name was Elizabeth Davis; are members of the Congregational Church; he is a Republican.

BAIN JOHN, Farmer; Secs. 28, 33 and 34; P. O. Rochelle; born May 20, 1835, in Scotland; came to Ogle Co. with his parents in July, 1847; owns 240 acres, valued at \$70 per acre; married Rosa Day, only daughter of Col. Day, late of Daysville; he was born in Keene, N. H., Aug. 19, 1797; and died at Daysville April 15, 1867; Col. Day was a volunteer soldier in the War of 1812, was the first Assessor of the Town of Daysville, which bears his name; Mrs. Day was born in Mass. Aug. 6, 1814, and still lives at her old home.

stead in Daysville; Mrs. Bain was born May 31, 1838, in Daysville, Ogle Co.; she was married Dec. 31, 1857; they have five children: Blanche E., born Jan. 20, 1857; Lulu R., June 10, 1861; Victor H., Oct. 24, 1863; J. D., Aug. 10, 1867; John A., Dec. 20, 1874; Mr. B's father was born in Scotland, and died in Rochelle in his 80th year; his mother was born in Scotland in 1795, and died in Dec., 1872, at her daughter's (Mrs. Whitehead).

Baughort George, carpenter; Sec. 9; P. O. White Rock.

BENNER ADAM, Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. White Rock; born April 17, 1826, in Northumberland Co., Pa.; went to Lycoming Co. in 1831; removed to White Rock in 1855, and settled on his present farm in 1862; owns 63 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Rebecca Bailey Sept. 14, 1855; she was born in 1836 in Lycoming Co., Pa., and died June 17, 1869; has four children by this marriage: Sarah, Christiana (now Mrs. Doebler) Dora and Ida; his second marriage was to Joanna Dettmas in Nov., 1870; she was born in 1844 in Germany; had three children, two living: Mary and Frank; Mrs. B. is a member of the Lutheran Church; Mr. B. is a member of the German Reformed Church.

Benner Geo. farm; S. 10; P. O. White Rock.

BENNER JOHN F. Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Rochelle; born July 6, 1825, in Europe; came to Niagara Co., N. Y., in 1828, with his parents; removed to Stephenson Co. in 1834; came to White Rock in 1838; owns 100 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Sarah Shappell Feb. 10, 1855; she was born Dec. 2, 1834, in Lycoming Co., Pa.; have six children: Margaret E., Warren H., John E., Jeannette, Minnie J. and George A.; Mr. B. is School Director, has been Overseer of Highways; is a Republican.

BILSBOROUGH ABNER J. Farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Kings; born Feb. 13, 1838, in Warren Co., Pa.; in 1859 went to Minn. and engaged in hunting and trapping, and on one occasion was lost and remained without food for 72 hours, the thermometer being 40 degrees below zero; came to White Rock in 1860, and worked by the month for two years; then engaged in trading in lands till 1872, when he settled on his present farm; owns 130 acres, valued at \$55 per acre; married Mary A. Mayberry Oct. 8, 1862; she was born Oct. 28, 1832, in Warren Co., N. J.; had six children, five now living: Delmer M., Eva M., Hattie E., Herbert A. and Almedah A.; Nellie E. was born Aug. 11, 1869, and died Jan. 19, 1877; Mr. B. is a member of the White Rock Centre Congregational Church; his wife is a member of the M. E. Church; he has been Road Commissioner and School Director; is independent in politics.

BLACKMAN F. Loan and Note Broker and Dealer in Real Estate; Sec. 36; P. O. Rochelle; born April 11, 1822, in Bradford Co., Pa.; remained there until 1852, when he removed to this Tp.; owns 240 acres land, valued \$50 per acre, 1,120 acres in Neb. valued at \$5 per acre, and 80 acres in Iowa valued at \$10 per acre; married Ethleen Gillett, May 24, 1869; she was born Sept. 27, 1844, in Bradford Co., Pa.; have three children: Sarah Maud, Otis E. and Blanche; Mr. B. represented the Town of White Rock as a member of the Board of Supervisors; has been School Director and Road Commissioner; has traveled extensively over Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land; the most of his travels have been published in the Ogle County Register.

BOOM WM. Farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Holcomb; born Oct. 8, 1812, in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; in 1855 came to Beloit, Wis., and in 1861 came to White Rock; in 1864 settled on his present farm; owns 111 acres valued at \$50 per acre; married Caroline Randall Jan. 2, 1837; she was born Sept. 11, 1813, in Oneida Co., N. Y., and died May 10, 1845; had three children, two living: Xenophon W., born Oct. 6, 1837, Stanley C., July 20, 1842; second marriage to Mrs. Cynthia Spaulding, formerly Cynthia Wheeler, Jan. 21, 1846; she was born Jan. 1, 1819, in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; have five children by this marriage: Chas. D., born Oct. 16, '46, Caroline A., (now Mrs. Talbot), Oct. 18, '49, Jas. A., Jan. 27, '52, Hamilton W., Sept. 11, '54, Clarence G., May 17, '62; Mrs. B. had two children by first marriage, one living: Adelia M. Spaulding; is a Democrat; Chas. D. enlisted and served about nine months in the late war; Mrs. B. is a member of the M. E. Church.

Boom W. H. farm.; Sec. 4; P. O. White Rock.

Bower J. Q. farm.; Sec. 9; P. O. White Rock.

Bower W. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. White Rock.

Bower W. K. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Kings.

Brett W. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Rochelle.

Buecis A. F. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Rochelle

CASLER WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Holcomb.

CAMPBELL MARTIN S. Farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Holcomb; born July 3, 1828, near Toronto, Canada; in 1838 came to Ogle Co., and settled on his present farm in 1855; owns 280 acres, valued at \$50 per acre, and 40 acres in Iowa valued at \$15 per acre; married Elizabeth E. Sechler, Dec. 20, 1855; she was born Oct. 23, 1829, in Lycoming Co., Pa.; have six children: Sarah M., born Sept. 30, 1856, Jessie F., May 22, 1858, Jno. A., April 21, 1860, Jas. A., May 23, 1862, Cora E., March 9, 1868, and Harriet E., Feb. 28, 1871; is an Adventist; Republican; his father was Gen-

eral of a company formed to capture the Driscols; it has been stated that he was Captain, which is not the case; he was shot by these banditti; they wanted to break up the company by shooting their leader.

Chaney C. farm; Sec. 6; P. O. White Rock.

CHANEY WILLIAM D. Farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. White Rock; born in Harrison Co., Va., in 1826; married Caroline Rhodes, in Byron, Ill.; she was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Aug. 27, 1833; have four children: Charles E., Frank E., Willie and Eddie; has 400 acres of land, valued at \$25,000; came to this Co. in April, 1837, and settled near his present estate; went 60 miles to get 20 bushels of corn, and 30 miles to mill to get it ground, it being the first food they had after consuming the provisions they brought with them; has carried thousands of bushels of wheat to Chicago and sold it at twenty-five cents per bushel, and has otherwise experienced all the hardships of early pioneer life.

Cheshire J. M. farm; Sec. 1; P. O. Holcomb.

CHESHIRE MICHAEL, Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Holcomb; born Dec. 17, 1815, in Hampshire Co., Va.; in 1837 came to Franklin Co., Ohio, and in '39 came to White Rock Grove; settled on his present farm in 1850; owns 166 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Margaret J. McAlister Jan. 2, 1842, at Mt. Morris, Ill.; she was born in Ireland, March 20, 1823; had five children, four living: R. M., Jno. M., Mary L. (now Mrs. Grassnickel), and Minnie V. (now Mrs. Perry); he is a Republican; has been Road Commissioner, School Director and Trustee; Mrs. C. came to Ill. with Mrs. Irving and family in 1837; he was the first Methodist minister in the Town of Byron.

Cheshire R. M. farm; Sec. 1; P. O. Holcomb.

CLARK DANIEL, Farmer; Secs. 17 and 18; P. O. White Rock; born July 24, 1814, in Lycoming Co., Pa.; in 1832 came with his parents to Trumbull Co., Ohio; in 1849 came to Ogle Co. and settled on his farm in Marion; owns 132 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Mary Oakes Nov. 3, 1842; she was born in Lycoming Co., Pa., April 18, 1812, and died Feb. 17, 1852; had three children, one living: Mary A., now living in Ohio; second marriage to Mrs. Ann Rhodes, Oct. 14, '58; she was born Nov. 18, 1827, in Cayuga Co., N. Y.; have three children by this marriage: Bertha V., Mattie F. and Albert L.; Mrs. C.'s maiden name was Guile; members of Presbyterian Church; he is also a member of the session; Sarah M. was Mrs. McGinnis, born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, April 20, 1844, died Aug. 27, '75, and buried at Paine's Point; Mrs. Emma Buchanan, born Jan. 25, '49, and died Oct. 3, '76, in Ohio.

CLENDENAN HENRY, Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. White Rock; born Jan. 21, 1829, in Canada; in 1856 came to his present farm; owns 120 acres valued at \$50 per acre; married Mary Ann Rasen April, 1853; she was born Oct. 13, 1820, in Canada; they had two children: one living, Mary E., born Nov. 23, 1855; Mrs. C. is a member of the Christian Church; he has been School Director; is Independent or Greenbacker.

Clark Morris A. farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Rochelle.

DAHLRYMPLE ALBERT, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Kings.

Dahlrymple J. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Kings.

Dentler George R. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. White Rock.

DENTLER JOHN K. Merchant; Davis Junction; P. O. White Rock; born March 3, 1813, in Northumberland Co., Pa.; in 1854 came to White Rock, and settled on his present farm in 1864; Sec. 16; he owns 285 acres valued at \$50 per acre; married Marietta Flick Nov. 6, 1837; she was born July 7, 1816, in Northumberland Co., Pa.; they had eight children, five living: Stephen F., Oran S., John S., George P. and Sarah Lydia; members of the Lutheran Church; Stephen F. enlisted in Co. A., 2d Regt. I. V. C.; served three years and was honorably discharged; engaged in battles at Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Petersboro, in the Siege of the Red River Expedition and others.

Dentler John S. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. White Rock.

DIEHL ANDREW, Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. White Rock; born June 27, 1844, in Bedford Co., Pa.; in 1854 came to Mt. Morris, and in 1869 removed to White Rock; rents 100 acres of land from his father-in-law; married Hannah J. Rodermel Sept. 12, 1870; she was born in Ogle Co. in 1851; they have two children: Arilla A., born Oct. 29, 1873; Martha E., born May, 1874; they are members of the Baptist Church; Republican; enlisted in Co. D., 92d Regt. Illinois Mounted Infantry; served three years and was honorably discharged; participated in thirty-three engagements, among which were, Chicamauga, Siege of Atlanta, Kilpatrick's raid round Atlanta, Jonesboro, Sherman's March to the Sea, and through the Carolinas.

Doctor S. E. farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. White Rock.

DOCTOR SAMUEL, Justice of the Peace; Sec. 8; P. O. White Rock; born March 10, 1820, in Muncy, Lycoming Co., Pa.; in 1851 came to White Rock; he owns 270 acres valued at \$50 per acre; married Barbara Benner Oct. 5, 1843; she

was born April 20, 1819, in Northumberland Co., Pa.; they had seven children; six living: John B. and Jacob are twins, Elizabeth Ann (now Mrs. Francis), Clara J. (now Mrs. Dr. Allen), Samuel E. and Mary K.; they are members of the Baptist Church; Mr. D. has held the office of Justice of the Peace about eighteen years; he is also Notary Public; he has been Supervisor for several years.

DOEBLER HENRY, Farmer; Secs. 3 and 10; P. O. White Rock; born Sept. 17, 1812, in Pa.; in 1816 came with his parents to Northumberland Co.; in 1836 came to Lycoming Co.; settled on his present farm in 1857; owns 160 acres valued at \$50 per acre; married Sarah Born March, 1839; she was born in Feb., 1820, in Lycoming Co., Pa.; they have seven children: Jacob, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Harteman), Mary S. (now Mrs. Hagner), Ellen (now Mrs. Rice), Peter, John and Martin; members of the Union Church.

Dobler J. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Holcomb.
Doebler P. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Holcomb.

EASTMAN FREDERICK, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Holcomb.

Eden Mano, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Kings.
Edgar W. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Rochelle.
Elfrink J. B. minister; Sec. 9; P. O. White Rock.

Elliot Julius C. farmer and stock; Sec. 13; P. O. Kings.

ENGELKES WILKE, Farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. White Rock; born February 3, 1836, in Germany; came to New York in 1864, and the same year removed to Paine's Point; in 1866 came to his present farm; he owns 212 acres, valued at \$45 per acre; married Mrs. Catharine Manson April 2, 1866; she was born Nov. 14, 1840, in Germany; her maiden name was Harms; she had two children by first marriage: Anna, born Nov. 13, 1861; Henry, Jan. 11, 1864; have three children by second marriage: Andrew W., June 26, 1869; Wesley H., Feb. 25, 1873; Jennie S., Dec. 5, 1875; is a member of the Reform Church.

Euchre Isaac, farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Rochelle.

FIELDS JOSEPH, farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Rochelle.

Francis Walter, farm; Sec. 21; P. O. White Rock.

Freerksen Henry, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. White Rock.

GARDHOUSE EDWARD, Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Rochelle; born April 18, 1822, in England, and came to Canada with his parents in 1832, and in

1854 came to Ogle Co.; he owns 240 acres valued at \$60 per acre; married Priscilla E. Humberstone Sept. 8, 1847; she was born Feb. 14, 1823, in Canada; had five children, two living: Amelia A., now Mrs. McConaughty, and Jeannette S., he is a member of the Episcopal Church, but attends the M. E. Church, there being no Episcopal Church here; is school director; Republican.

Gibson John, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Kings.

GIBSON SAMUEL, Farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Kings; born Jan. 4, 1828, in Scotland, and came to Ogle Co. in 1860, and settled on same section; he owns 410 acres, valued at \$55 per acre; married Margaret Adamson July 29, 1847; she was born Sept. 5, 1827, in Scotland; had twelve children, eight living: Jane, now Mrs. Haselton; Agnes, John, James, William, Robert, Isabella, and Samuel; are members of the Presbyterian Church; is a Republican.

Glinderman Henry, laborer; Sec. 27; P. O. Kings.

Goetz Geo. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Holcomb.

Goetz Jacob, farm; Sec. 4; P. O. Holcomb.

Goldenbaum Jacob, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Holcomb.

GRANT H. L. Farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Paine's Point; born Nov. 19, 1822, in Canada; in 1833 came to Erie Co., Penn.; in 1839 came to Michigan; in 1845 came to Ogle Co., and the following year settled on his present farm; owns 250 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Mary C. Bowen; she was born Feb. 1, 1839, in Hope Tp., Canada; have three children: Flora J., born May 23, 1859; Willis S., June 30, 1861; and George L., Feb. 28, 1867; have an adopted child: Emma J. Sperry, born March 22, 1863; they are members of the M. E. Church; has been school director; is a Democrat.

Grassnickle Charles, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Holcomb.

HAIN GEORGE, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Rochelle.

Hain Geo. farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Kings.

Hain Joseph, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Holcomb.

Hare Lewis, teamster; Sec. 9; P. O. White Rock.

Harleman Joseph F. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. White Rock.

Harmes John, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. White Rock.

Haselton Harvey, farm; S. 30; P. O. Kings.

Haselton Jos. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Kings.

HASELTON RICHARD, Farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Kings; born Jan. 24, 1829, in Chemung Co., N. Y.; in 1848 came to this Co. and settled on Sec. 2, Paine's

Point; in 1859 removed to his present farm; he owns 604 acres, valued at \$60 per acre, and 80 in Butler Co., Iowa, valued at \$15 per acre; married Helen M. Curtis Nov. 11, 1868; she was born Sept. 29, 1844, in Hope Tp., Canada; have four children: David C., born March 25, 1870; Dick True, Dec. 30, 1872; Clymene, Aug. 25, 1875, and Leo Guy, July 22, 1877.

Hathaway Robert, merchant; White Rock.

HATHAWAY SIMEON, Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. White Rock; born Dec. 25, 1847, in White Rock; he owns 33 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; married Rosa A. Schirmerhorn Jan. 20, 1874; she was born in Roscoe, Wis., June 7, 1856; have two children: Stephen A., born Oct. 9, 1875; Ruby M., Oct. 8, 1876; Overseer of Highways.

Hayes E. C. farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Kings.

Hayes Frank, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Kings.

HAYES DAVID H. Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Rochelle; born May 24, 1830, in Licking Co., Ohio; came with his parents to White Rock and settled on his present farm in 1863; owns 120 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Mary A. Rice March 5, 1856; she was born June 22, 1829, in Allegany Co., N. Y.; had five children; four living: Anna E., Charlie M., Alice A., and George H.; is a Republican; they are members of the M. E. Church; is Justice of the Peace; has been Commissioner of Highways, Town Assessor and Collector, School Trustee and Director; his father came to this Tp. in 1839, being one of the earliest settlers.

HAYES HIRAM, Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Kings; born July 23, 1822, in Licking Co., Ohio; in 1839, came with his parents to Ogle Co. and settled in Marion, and removed to his present farm in 1856; he owns 720 acres, valued at \$50 per acre, and 480 acres in Nebraska, valued at \$5 per acre; married his first wife, Margaret Campbell, Feb. 7, 1849; she was born Dec. 7, 1832, and died Jan. 13, 1850; had one child, Margaret M., now Mrs. Lewis; Mrs. H. was a daughter of Mr. Campbell, who was shot by the Driscolls; he was Captain of the company which was formed to capture these outlaws, and for this reason they wished to break up the company, by shooting the captain, as in other places they had broken up companies in this way; Mr. H. was one of the parties who took an active part in the capture and conviction of the Driscolls; his second marriage was April 9, 1853, to Elizabeth Brown; she was born Dec. 7, 1837, in Licking Co., Ohio; had eleven children; seven living: Mary E., Lucretia J., Hiram Clifford, James N., William V., Avery R. and Charlotte Bell; they are members of the M. E. Church; is a Republican.

HAYES JOHN, Farmer; Secs. 4, 5 and 6; P. O. White Rock; born July 2, 1851,

in Morris Co., N. J.; came to Licking Co., Ohio, in 1817; went to Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, etc., in 1837, and came to Ogle Co. and settled in his present locality in 1841; he owns 300 acres, valued at \$70 per acre, and 280 acres in Cass Co., Iowa, valued at \$15 per acre; married Abbie Weeks May 4, 1843; she was born Nov. 10, 1824, in Ohio, and died Oct. 29, 1865; had five children by this marriage: Henry M., born Aug. 16, 1844; Harriet E., May 13, 1846; Sarah J., Dec. 30, 1857; Gilbert M., Aug. 12, 1853, and John C. F., June 26, 1856; his second marriage was to Maria Caster April 18, 1867; she was born in 1834 in Licking Co., Ohio, and died March 8, 1870; had one child by this marriage, Elmer Grant, born May 3, 1869; third marriage to Lovisa Jane Sears March 23, 1871; she was born Oct. 12, 1840, in N. Y.; had two children; Geo. D., born Feb. 14, 1872, died Sept. 29, 1872; Ira N., born Nov. 2, 1873; is an Adventist; Republican; has been Justice of the Peace, Constable and School Director; he commenced building his present residence in 1858, and finished it in 1861; it is built of lime and sandstone, and is supposed to be fire proof; it is the only house of the kind in this Tp.; Daniel Collins, of New York City, was the architect and builder; the stone for the construction of this residence came from Marion, Fox River, Walnut Grove and Paine's Point.

Haymaker J. farm; Sec. 35; P. O. Rochelle.

Haymaker S. farm; Sec. 35; P. O. Rochelle.

Hill J. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Holcomb.

Hubbard Clarke, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Rochelle.

Hubbard William, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Rochelle.

JAMES HENRY, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Kings.

James John, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Kings.

JAMES LEWIS, Farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Kings; born Oct. 1, 1819, in Parish of Llandersylio, South Wales; came with his parents to Utica, N. Y. in 1831, and came to Ogle Co. and settled in White Rock Tp. in 1842; he owns 240 acres valued at \$60 per acre; his father died in White Rock, aged 63 years; his mother died in Kane Co., aged 70 years; married Hannah K., daughter of John Campbell, and widow of Obediah Lindsey, in White Rock, July 18, 1847; she was born in Canada, Sept. 23, 1823; have six children: John D., born July 3, 1848; Phineas C., Dec. 17, 1849; Margaret Ann, June 26, 1851; Henry Lewis, June 4, 1855; Louisa Maria, Sept. 4, 1859; Martha Sabina, Sept. 23, 1861; members of the Congregational Church.

Jones Arthur, farm; Sec. 4; P. O. Holcomb.

Jones Dan'l W. farm; S. 3; P. O. Holcomb.

Jones Fred. farmer; Sec. 20; O. O. Kings.

Jones Lewis, farm; Sec. 4; P. O. Holcomb.
 Jones L. W. Sr., farm; S. 3; P. O. Holcomb.
 Jones L. W. Jr., farm; S. 3; P. O. Holcomb.

KENDALL LEVI, Jr., farmer; Sec. 24;
 P. O. Kings.

KING C. T. Farmer and Stock Raiser;
 Sec. 21; P. O. Kings; born Feb. 11, 1836,
 in Worcester Co., Mass.; in 1843 came to
 Yates and Steuben Co., N. Y., and in 1846
 removed to Ogle Co., and settled with his
 father in the Town of Marion; in 1859
 removed to Taylor Co., Iowa; remained
 two years, and then returned to Marion Tp.,
 and same Fall settled on his present farm;
 he owns 27½ acres, valued at \$60 per acre;
 married Martha Wadsworth Sept. 2, 1861;
 she was born in Boone Co., May 29, 1847;
 have eight children; Helen A., Roddy W.,
 Lottie B., Flora M., Lewis E., Aria A.,
 Hattie J., and Charles C.; they are mem-
 bers of the Congregational Church; is a
 Greenbacker.

KING JOHN M. School Teacher and
 Farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Kings; born April
 17, 1840, in Hampshire Co., Mass; came
 to Yates and Steuben Co., in 1843; re-
 moved to Ogle Co. in 1846, and settled on
 his present farm in 1867; he owns 90 acres,
 valued at \$60 per acre; married Mary
 Longsdon Feb. 16, 1867; she was born
 July 23, 1845, in Whiteside Co., Ill; he en-
 listed Aug. 9, 1862, in Co. B, 92d Illinois
 Mounted Infantry; served three years and
 was honorably discharged; participated
 in thirty-three engagements, among which
 were Chicamauga, siege of Atlanta, Kil-
 patrick's raid around Atlanta, Jonesboro,
 Sherman's March to the Sea, etc., and
 through the Carolinas; is independent in
 politics; attended the National Independ-
 ent Greenback Convention held at Indian-
 apolis, in May, 1876; took the stump and
 advocated the election of Peter Cooper;
 claimed that the specie basis monetary
 system was a fraud and failure—that all
 the bank bills known as "wild cat,"
 "stump tail," and "shinplaster" curren-
 cies, and all the financial panics that end-
 ed in 1861, belonged exclusively to that
 system and none other; he claimed that
 the U. S. bonds should be paid according
 to the original contract, in the same kind
 of money; that they were purchased with
 greenbacks; that subsequent laws chang-
 ing the contract were wrong; that the
 bond-holder was no better than the mus-
 ket-holder; claimed that any civilized
 state or nation that would issue its treas-
 ury notes (greenbacks) and make them a
 legal tender for all debts, with no excep-
 tions would circulate at par with coin; he
 pointed to six historical examples for
 proof, among which was \$60,000,000 thus
 issued at the commencement of our late
 war that circulated from the beginning to
 the end, at par with gold; held it to be the

imperative duty of government to put its
 stamp and impress upon, and issue all the
 money out of whatever material made, in-
 cluding gold, silver, copper, nickel, and
 greenback paper. "That bank bills ought
 to be for ever suppressed and the circula-
 tion restored to the nation to whom it
 constitutionally belongs."

King Richard M. farm; S. 21; P. O. Kings.

KING WM. H. Farmer, Stock and Gen-
 eral Dealer; Sec. 27; P. O. Kings; born
 Feb. 22, 1834, in Worcester, Mass.; in 1843
 came to Yates and Steuben Co., and in
 1846 removed to Ogle Co., and settled with
 his father in the Town of Marion; in 1858
 removed to his present farm; owns 1,200
 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married
 Emiline Wadsworth Feb. 23, 1855 in Ore-
 gon, Ill.; she was born May 7, 1838, in
 Beloit, Wis.; had eight children; Alta
 May, born Jan. 18, 1856, and died March
 17, 1875; seven living; George M., John
 Elsworth and Ella J. are twins, Mary Ada,
 Martha M., Fannie L., and Bertha May;
 they are members of the Congregational
 Church; is independent in politics; has
 been commissioner of highways, town
 trustee, and supervisor two years; he and
 his brothers founded this town known as
 Kings, and principally through his exert-
 ions the station was located here; he
 owns the elevator at the station; it has a
 capacity of 14,000 bushels; he also built
 the hotel and store, and made various
 other improvements here.

Koukle A. F. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Kings.

Krues L. lab.; Sec. 19; P. O. Paine's Point.

Kulb G. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Rochelle.

LINN GEO. W. farmer; Sec. 22; P. O.
 Kings.

Linn Jacob, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Kings.

LOVELL ALBERT, Farmer; Sec.
 13; P. O. Holcomb; born Oct. 4, 1839, in
 the Town of Newfield, N. Y.; came with
 his parents to St. Charles in 1837, and in
 1839 they moved to DeKalb Co.; in 1858
 removed to White Rock; owns 320 acres,
 valued at \$50 per acre; married Laura J.
 Holcomb; she was born May 10, 1835, in
 N. Y.; had five children, four living; Ed-
 gar A., Flora May, Hattie J. and Stella
 Maud; has been Commissioner and School
 Director; is a Republican.

LUCAS A. Farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. White
 Rock; born Nov. 8, 1809, in Freetown,
 Mass.; came to White Rock in 1837; owns
 240 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married
 Mahala Hayden April 6, 1842; she was
 born Nov. 7, 1820, in the Town of Mentor,
 Ohio; her parents are from Vermont; had
 nine children, six living; William, Eliza
 E. (now Mrs. Stewart), Lucinda J. (now
 Mrs. Sivwright), Frank P., Nannie A. and
 Charles; Mr. L. has been Postmaster,
 Supervisor, School Director and Trustee;
 he is one of the earliest settlers in the

Town of White Rock; he witnessed the shooting of the Driscolls.

Lucas F. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. White Rock.
Lucas W. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. White Rock.

LYMAN GILBERT, Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Rochelle; born Jan. 18, 1835, in Herkimer Co., N. Y.; in 1856 came to White Rock; settled on a farm in Lynnville in 1862; in 1864 removed to his farm in Sec. 13, and in 1865 removed to his present farm; owns 160 acres valued at \$50 per acre; married Ann Eliza Bird March 14, 1868; she was born Feb. 18, 1851, in Allen Co., Ohio; have three children: Celeste E., born Jan. 20, 1869, Orva A., Aug. 12, '70, Emmett S., June 11, '74; has been Assessor and School Director; is a Republican.

McMASTER S. J. laborer; Sec. 34; P. O. Kings.

MALONY MARTIN, Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Kings; born in Ireland, and came to New York City June 1, 1843; in July, 1848, came to Ill., and bought his present farm in 1852 and removed to it in 1861; married Mrs. Mary A. Buckingham April 28, 1874; she was born Dec. 25, 1831, in Ireland; her maiden name was Mary A. Barry; her first marriage was July 22, '69; had one child by first marriage: Mattie A., born May 21, 1870; are members of the Roman Catholic Church; he owns 160 acres, valued at \$50 per acre.

Marker R. farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Rochelle.

MILLER CARL, Farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Kings; born Jan. 13, 1827, in Germany; in 1860 came to Ogle Co., and in 1863 settled on his present farm; owns 240 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Catharina Jones Feb. 16, 1850; she was born July 9, 1828, in Germany; had eight children: Philipina (now Mrs. Dr. Hall), Kate M., Charles, Robert, Ernest, Leonora, Eda and Lena; is a Greenbacker; is School Director.

Milligan Wm. farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Kings.

Milligan W. L. farm; Sec. 19; P. O. Kings.

Minis Wm. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Rochelle.

Mulegan J. farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Kings.

Murry J. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Holcomb.

NICHOLAS JAMES, Farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Rochelle; born March 31, 1835, in Northampton Co., Pa.; came to Ogle Co. in 1858 and settled in Paine's Point; in 1863 removed to White Rock, and settled on his present farm in 1870; he owns 320 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Mahala S. Bowen Aug. 6, 1862; she was born March 24, 1842, in Lynnville Tp.; have three children: Laura A., born July 26, 1863; Charlie W., Feb. 12, 1865, and Jennie C., Feb. 9, 1876; is a Democrat; has been School Director.

Noe Austin, farm; S. 19; P. O. Paine's Point.

OAKES JOHN N. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. White Rock.

OAKES R. F. Farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Kings; born Nov. 9, 1830, in Lycoming Co., Pa.; went to LaPorte, Ind., in 1848; came to Kankakee, Ill., in 1860; returned to LaPorte in 1866, and remained two years, then came to Ogle Co. and engaged in mercantile business at White Rock; continued about two years; removed to his present farm in 1875; owns 110 acres, valued at \$65 per acre; married Elizabeth Culbertson in 1866; she was born Jan. 20, 1838, in St. Joe Co., Mich.; have three children: Susan M., Tettie J. and Calvin E.; one child died in infancy; are members of the Presbyterian Church; he has been Town Clerk; is an Independent Greenbacker.

Oakes Thos. farm; Sec. 10; P. O. Holcomb.

OAKES W. D. Farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Kings; born March 20, 1836, in Union Co., Pa.; came to Winnebago Co. in 1859, and removed to White Rock in 1860; settled on Sec. 21; remained there till 1864; when he removed to Sec. 22; owns 240 acres, valued at \$60 per acre; married Sarah E. McCormick, May 20, 1859; she was born March 24, 1839, in Lycoming Co., Pa.; they were married at Melton, Pa.; have six children: Kate F., born March 14, 1860; Nellie M., March 16, 1863; Mary M., Dec. 22, 1867; Blanche, May 10, 1870; Fannie, Sept. 15, 1874; Lavinia L., Sept. 19, 1876; he is Independent in politics; has been School Director.

Oakes Wm. M. farm; Sec. 15; P. O. Kings.

Oakes Wm. L. farm; Sec. 10; P. O. Holcomb.

Only John, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Kings.

Only O. W. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Kings.

PAYNE BERNARD M. farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. White Rock.

Phelps Wm. farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Holcomb.

Pratz Frank, farm; Sec. 13; P. O. Holcomb.

Pratz Jacob, farm; S. 17; P. O. White Rock.

PRESTON H. C. Farmer; Secs. 7 and 18; P. O. White Rock; born May 31, 1824, in Oneida Co., N. Y.; came to Ogle Co. in 1849, and settled in White Rock in 1851; owns 290 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Eliza J. Upson, Oct. 18, 1853; she was born June 5, 1830, in Oneida Co., N. Y.; have nine children: Junius U., Riley A., Clara M., Rosetter J., Charley H., Elmer J., Ella J., George S. and Jennie E.; are members of the First Congregational Church, White Rock Centre; he is a Republican; has been Assessor for five years, Justice of the Peace eight years, Road Commissioner, School Director, and Clerk of the School District; his brother, Rosetter J., enlisted in Co. H., 92d Illinois Mounted Infantry; served 13 months and 7 days, and was killed at the Battle of Chicamauga.

REPPINTROP JOHN, Sr., farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Holcomb.

Reppintrop John, Jr., farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Holcomb.

RICE EDWIN, Farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. White Rock; born March 11, 1827, in Livingston Co., N. Y.; went with his parents to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1828; went to Ohio in 1832, and remained there till 1836, when he went to Mich.; removed to White Rock in 1837; owns 170 acres land, valued at \$50 per acre; married Emma Eyster Dec. 18, 1862; she was born in 1838 in Pa.; they have two children, Cyrus A. and Dora E.; Mrs. R. is a member of the Baptist Church; Mr. R. has been Supervisor, Collector and Trustee; is a Republican; his father was one of the first settlers of White Rock, and built the first house in the Tp.; his brother, Erastus N., lives on Sec. 8; he was born Jan. 16, 1815, in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; went to Allegany Co., N. Y., with his parents in 1819; went to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1837; went to Geauga Co., O., in 1831; went to Mich. in 1836; removed to Ogle Co. and settled in White Rock in 1837; removed to Wis. in 1842; returned to White Rock in 1844; went to Greene Co., Wis., in 1847; went to Linn Co., Iowa, in 1850; returned to White Rock and settled on his present farm in 1856; owns 130 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Eliza A. Campbell Oct. 8, 1841; she was born July 2, 1822, in Canada; had four children—three now living: Ester (now Mrs. Glinde-mann), Henry and Homer.

Rice E. farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. White Rock.

Rice H. farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. White Rock.

Rock E. H. farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Holcomb.

Rowley A. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Rochelle.

Royal Jarus, capitalist; P. O. Rochelle.

Russell C. farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Kings.

SAVIDGE MRS. SARAH,

Widow of John Savidge; Sec. 9; P. O. White Rock; he was born Dec. 12, 1824, in Northumberland Co., Pa.; came to Ogle Co. in 1850, and settled in White Rock in 1858, and died March 2, 1871; he married Sarah Hancock in Pa. March 11, 1858; she was born Aug. 19, 1819, in Lycoming Co., Pa.; she owns 200 acres land valued at \$10,000; has one child, Tillie, born Feb. 21, 1859, in White Rock; they are members of the Baptist Church.

Schoonhover J. farm; Sec. 30; P. O. Chana.

SCHOONHOVER THOMAS,

Farmer; Secs. 30 and 31; P. O. Chana; born July 13, 1810, in the Town of Spencer, N. Y.; in 1811 came with his parents to Steuben Co.; in 1836 came to Mich.; in 1841 came to Elgin, Ill., and in 1868 removed to White Rock and settled on his present farm; owns 185 acres valued at \$50 per acre; married Mary Margaret Hines Aug. 26, 1839; she was born June

26, 1820, in Niagara Co., N. Y.; they had eight children; six living: Rebecca L., George W., Charles A., Henry B., Libbie and A. J.; are members of the Baptist Church; Republican; Geo. W. enlisted in 1862 in Co. I, 127th Regt. I. V. I., and served to the close of the war and was honorably discharged; served one year as Company's Clerk, then was detailed to the Medical Department of Headquarters; was present at the great battle before Vicksburg.

Scott W. laborer; Sec. 9; P. O. White Rock.

Sechler A. B. grain; Sec. 27; P. O. Kings.

Sechler Charles, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Kings.

SECHLER JOHN, Farmer; Sec. 15;

P. O. Kings; born April 2, 1825, in Lycoming Co., Pa.; in 1854 came to White Rock; in 1858 settled on his present farm; owns 40 acres valued at \$60 per acre; married Elizabeth Fodgman July 5, 1851; she was born July 16, 1824, in Lycoming Co., Pa.; they had two children: Eugene, born May 17, 1859, and died Jan. 14, 1862; Laura M., born Dec. 15, 1853; they are members of the Christian Church; in politics is Democrat.

SECHLER MRS. SARAH,

Widow of Abraham Sechler; Sec. 16; P. O. Kings; he was born Dec. 2, 1799, in Northumberland Co., Pa., and died here Aug. 29, 1875; he married Sarah Bower Feb. 12, 1822; she was born April 24, 1801, in Union Co., Pa.; they came to Ogle Co. Nov., 1854, and settled on their present farm in 1855; she owns 80 acres valued at \$60 per acre; had twelve children, nine living: William, John, Michael, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Campbell), Antice, Mary (now Mrs. Frisley), James M., Abraham and Sarah (now Mrs. Bower); Mr. S. when in Pa. was Justice of the Peace for a number of years; in White Rock was Supervisor, School Director, Commissioner of Highways, etc.; his father, Michael Sechler, died Feb. 26, 1846, aged eighty-seven years; he was in the Revolutionary War, and a bodyguard to Gen. Washington; he was seven years in the service and honorably discharged June 6, 1782, in the City of New York; he drew his U. S. pension and also a state pension up to the time of his death.

SECHLER WM. Hotel and Butcher

Business; Sec. 27; P. O. Kings; born May 16, 1823, in Lycoming Co., Pa.; in 1854 came to White Rock, and removed to his farm in 1856; he owns 80 acres in Secs. 15 and 16, valued at \$60 per acre; married Anna Oyster Feb. 5, 1845; she was born Sept. 4, 1825, in Northumberland Co., Pa.; have eleven children: Albert B., Emma (now Mrs. Oakes), Wm. B., Anna B., Chas. C., Judson K., Mary E., Geo. B. McClellan, Jno. D., Nettie M. and Frank; has been three years Town Collector and eight years Constable; are members of the Baptist Church.

SHEADLE R. W. Postmaster and Dealer in General Merchandise; Sec. 27; P. O. Kings; born Sept. 26, 1830, in Lycoming Co., Pa.; in 1832 came with his parents to Trumbull Co., Ohio; in 1854 came to Ogle Co. and settled in Oregon, and in 1857 removed to Marion Tp.; in 1868 came to White Rock, and commenced the general merchandise business at his present store in 1875; he owns 200 acres land in Marion Tp. valued at \$50 per acre; married Mary C. Harleman Feb. 21, 1861; she was born Nov. 20, 1840, in Lycoming Co., Pa.; they have two children: Walker C., born Jan. 1, 1862; Arthur B., Feb. 26, 1864; Mrs. S. is a member of the Lutheran Church; Mr. S. has been Town Collector and Assessor, Commissioner of Highways and School Director.

SHEAFF DAVID, Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Holcomb; born Dec. 23, 1835, in Livingston Co., N. Y.; in 1838 came to Clark Co., Ohio, with his parents, and in 1853 came to White Rock; settled on his present farm in 1859; owns 650 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Martha J. Shoemaker Nov. 13, 1859; she was born Dec. 28, 1844, in Livingston Co., N. Y.; have three children: Katie L., born June 11, '62, Frank E., Nov. 7, '64, Vernie B., Jan. 20, '73; is a Democrat; has been Town Supervisor, Trustee and School Director.

Slink Gertes, blacksmith; White Rock.

Spink Ira, laborer; Sec. 21, P. O. Kings.

Stalker James, mail carrier; White Rock.

STANBURY GEORGE, Farmer and Stock Dealer; Sec. 11; P. O. Holcomb; born March 22, 1836, in the Co. of Devonshire, England; in 1855 came to Ogle Co., and settled on his present farm in 1861; he owns 260 acres land, valued at \$50 per acre; married Phylena Burroughs June 10, 1860; she was born June 10, 1839, in Union Mills, Erie Co., Pa., and at the age of seven years came to Ogle Co. with her mother and 1 brother; have one child: Edgar E., born July 9, 1862; is a Republican; are members of the Union Church; he is now Supervisor; has been Assessor and School Director.

STEBUBEN B. W. Retired Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Rochelle; born Sept. 30, 1806, in New Durham, N. Y.; came to Oneida Co. with his parents when an infant; in 1859 came to Ogle Co. and settled on his present farm; owns 160 acres, valued at \$60 per acre; married Lucy R. Murray Feb. 3, 1833; she was born Nov. 25, 1812, in Williston, Vt.; had six children, five living; Allen M., Geo. W., Thos. M., Fred W. and Benj. W., who lives with his father and works his farm; Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the M. E. Church; he has been class leader in his church ever since coming here; his father served seven years in the War of the Revolution; then

his name was Jonathan Arnold, but was changed to Steuben by an act of the Legislature in Connecticut on account of Benedict Arnold, the traitor; his son, A. M., enlisted in Co. B, 122d N. Y. Vol.; served three years; was engaged at Antietam, Fredricksburg, Gettysburg, and followed the Army of the Potomac till the surrender of Lee; F. W. served in Co. H, 92d I. V. I.; served three years; participated in thirty-three engagements, among which were Chicamauga, siege of Atlanta, Kilpatrick's raid around Atlanta, Jonesboro, Sherman's March to the Sea through the Carolinas, etc.; G. W. was in the 140th I. V. I.; served 100 days at the close of the war.

Stebuben Benj. farmer; S. 25; P. O. Rochelle.

Stocking W. R. farm; S. 13; P. O. Holcomb.

Stowell D. farm; Sec. 17; P. O. White Rock.

Stowell H. farm; Sec. 17; P. O. White Rock.

Sturdevant Geo. Sec. 34; P. O. Kings.

Sturdevant M. E. farm; S. 34; P. O. Rochelle.

THAYER EZEKIEL, Farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Kings; born April 30, 1804, in Sullivan Co., N. H.; in 1838 he came to DuPage Co., and in 1847 removed to his present farm; owns 40 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Mary Atwood Feb. 16, 1832; she was born in Sullivan Co., N. H., Dec. 27, 1809; had ten children, three living; Elizabeth (now Mrs. Kelsa), Amelia Ann (now Mrs. Dusenberry), and Elsie M.; his son, Siras E., enlisted in Co. H, 92d I. V. I., and served three years; when in the army he contracted injuries of which he died March 30, 1865, at his father's; he was in engagements at Chicamauga, Mission Ridge, Nashville, etc., under command of Kilpatrick; they are members of the Congregational Church.

VANDEKAR MICHAEL, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Rochelle.

Vandorn Jacob, farm; S. 10; P. O. Holcomb.

WADSWORTH J. H. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Kings.

Walters Horace, farm; S. 24; P. O. Rochelle.

WEEKS DAVID H. Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Rochelle; born March 29, 1821, in Herkimer Co., N. Y.; in 1859 came to Illinois; lived in Winnebago about two years; in 1861 came to his present farm; he owns 160 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Eliza H. Shaul Jan. 15, 1851; she was born June 12, 1826, in Herkimer Co., N. Y.; had seven children; six living: John, Ida May, Alma C., now Mrs. Stocking; Dayton, Albert G. and Henry; is a Republican; is School Director.

Weeks John, farm; Sec. 24; P. O. Kings.

Winterland Ralph, lab; S. 26; P. O. Kings.

YOUNG ALEX. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Kings.

FLAGG TOWNSHIP.

ACKERSON AUBURN, P. O. Rochelle.

ACKERSON G. Farmer; P. O. Rochelle; born July 7, 1809, in Bergen Co., N. J.; went to Chemung Co., N. Y., in 1835; removed to his present farm in 1844; owns 120 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Charlotte Stepperfelt Oct. 4, 1834; she was born Feb. 5, 1818, in Richland Co., N. Y.; had nine children—four now living: William W., Clarissa (now Mrs. Doane), Louisa and Isaac G.; Mr. A. has been School Trustee and Director; is a Republican; Wm. W. enlisted in Co. E, 23d I. V. I.; served about eight months; was taken prisoner at Lexington, Mo., and released on parole Oct. 29; enlisted again in Co. H. 140th I. V. I.; served about six months; was guarding Sherman's rear on his march to Atlanta, Ga.

Ackerman Lewis, laborer; Rochelle.

Ackerson William; P. O. Rochelle.

ADDY GEORGE. Butter, Eggs and Poultry; res. cor. Main and Chase Sts.; born in Ireland March 2, 1837; came to Canada when an infant, then came to Ogle Co., and in 1859 engaged in general merchandising for about nine years, and then commenced his present business; married Sarah A. Stinson, who is now dead; married Caroline E. Whitcomb April 10, 1868; she was born in Canada May 22, 1837; they have three children: Robert F., Sarah E. and Arrian J.

Agnew James, P. O. Rochelle.

Agnew William C. harness; Rochelle.

AIRHART SAMUEL, Farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Kyte River; born May 16, 1822, in York Co., Pa.; went to Ohio in 1831; remained there until 1835, when he came to Franklin Grove, Lee Co.; came to Ogle Co. in 1845; owns 160 acres, valued at \$60 per acre; has been School Director several terms; married Jennie McFarren July 14, 1851; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., March 8, 1837; have four children: Emma A., born March 3, 1861; Algernon B., March 17, 1863; Maggie E., April 10, 1866; Eva Adell, Aug. 31, 1869.

AMBROSE GEORGE, Res. cor. Lafayette and Chapin Sts.; born in Morgan Co., Va., July 30, 1813; came to White Rock, Ill., in 1854, and commenced a general merchandise business, which he continued for 15 years; in 1869 removed to Rochelle and engaged in farming; married Ann Hess in May, 1848; she was born in Va. in Oct., 1823; have had six children: Rosanna C., Ella V., George F., Charles B., Eva M. and Benna A., born in 1866, and died Feb. 18, 1872.

Atherton Hiram, P. O. Rochelle.

Atwater David, P. O. Flagg Station.

Atwater R. K. restaurant; Rochelle.

Austin E., P. O. Rochelle.

AUSTIN JOHN W. Farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Rochelle; born July 11, 1840, in Knox Co., O.; came with his parents to Ogle Co. in 1849; owns 125 acres land, valued at \$60 per acre; married Rachel Horton Nov. 29, 1866; she was born Sept. 9, 1844, in Bradford Co., Pa.; have three children: Eddie, born April 19, 1868; Alta May, June 11, 1873, and Baby (not named) born July 8, 1877; Mrs. A. is a member of the Baptist Church; her father, Ithiel Horton, and mother live in Lee Co. with their three sons and one daughter; they were both born in Bedford Co., Pa.

AZNOE MRS. HANNAH, Widow of Henry Aznoe; Sec. 30, P. O. Rochelle; he was born in Montreal Nov. 26, 1822; moved near Prescott, Canada, in 1837; came to Ogle Co. in 1855; died Sept. 21, 1876; married Hannah Swart Dec. 31, 1845; she was born Dec. 3, 1828, near Prescott, Canada; she owns 86 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; has two adopted children, Helen M. Aznoe, born Aug. 8, 1859, and Jay R. Aznoe, Feb. 29, 1864; is a member of the Baptist Church at Rochelle; has been a member since she was 16 years old.

BAIN AUGUST, capitalist; Rochelle.

BAIN ROBERT, Farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Rochelle; born March 17, 1839, in Scotland; came with his parents to Ogle Co., in 1845; he owns 160 acres, valued at \$42 per acre; married Susan McFarren Dec. 29, 1859; she was born March 15, 1839, in Steuben Co., N. Y.; have three children: Angus J., born March 31, 1861; Robert, Oct. 17, 1864; Lena Leota, June 28, 1868; served in Co. G, 2d Illinois Light Artillery for two years and nine months, was in engagements in Old Town Creek, Miss., July 15, 1864; Hurricane Creek, Miss., Aug. 13, 1864; Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15 and 16, 1864; siege of Spanish Fort, Blakely and Mobile, Ala., from March 27 to April 12, 1865; battle of Tupelo, Miss., July 14, 1864.

BAILEY ALBERT, Farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Kyte River; born April 19, 1824, in Otsego Co., N. Y.; in 1857 came to his present farm; owns 40 acres, valued \$4,000; married Calistia A. Bennett Dec. 23, 1846; she was born July 8, 1829, in Otsego Co., N. Y.; had four children, three living: Kittie A., born Dec. 11, 1853; David E., July 4, 1856; Bayard T., July 24, 1858; is postmaster, and been school director; are members of the Baptist Church; enlisted in Co. H, 46th Illinois Infantry; served the last year of the war;

was present during the great explosion at Mobile; was with his regiment in Texas, New Orleans, etc.

Bailey Jerry, farm; S. 16; P. O. Kyte River.

Bailey Nor. farm; S. 16; P. O. Kyte River.

Bailey Wm. Rochelle.

Baldrige Geo. carpenter; Rochelle.

Baldwin Geo. W. mason; Rochelle.

Ballard S. farm; Sec. 8; P. O. Kyte River.

Banks F. A. farm; S. 9; P. O. Kyte River.

Banks Henry, farm; S. 9; P. O. Kyte River.

Barber V. S., Barber, Lane & Co., Rochelle

Barry Michael, laborer; Rochelle.

Baxter A., Rochelle.

Baxter D. A. harness; Rochelle.

Beagles John, butcher; Rochelle

Beers Rich. farm; Sec. 36; P. O. Rochelle.

Belber H. G., Rochelle.

Bell W. H., Rochelle.

Bell Wm. marble works, Rochelle.

Bence Geo. C. farm; S. 7; P. O. Rochelle.

Benedict E. F. farm; S. 10; P. O. Rochelle.

Benedict D. H. farm; S. 10; P. O. Rochelle.

Bennet Augustus, clerk, Rochelle.

BENNETT C. C. Express Agent; resides corner Grant and Chapin Streets; born Sept. 28, 1835, at Lockport, N. Y.; moved to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1837, and in 1852 came to Chicago; was clerk for A. H. & C. Burley, books, etc.; in 1856 came to Rochelle and commenced in the drug and book business; has had charge of various branches of business, and in 1871 commenced express business; married Louisa Fulton Oct. 18, 1857; she was born in Painesville, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1835; they have seven children: William A., Frank B., Clarence W., C. C., Jr., H. B., William Alfred and Ida A.; has been Deputy Postmaster for about six years.

Benson John, Rochelle.

Berry J. H., Rochelle.

Best W. H., Rochelle.

Bethel Geo. W. clerk; Rochelle.

Biggins Daniel, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Kyte River.

Bird Albert, First National Bank; Rochelle.

Bird J. F. agricultural implements; Rochelle.

BIRD JAS. F. Butter and Produce; residence Washington Street; born April 2, 1836, at Groton, Huron Co., Ohio; came to Freeport in 1856; came to Lynnville, Ogle Co., in 1857, and in 1863 came to Dement, thence to Rochelle in 1873; married Jennette A. Payne Oct. 29, 1863; she was born Jan. 18, 1844, in Brookfield, Fairfield Co., Conn.; they have one child, Nellie A., born Feb. 24, 1868.

Bishop F. Rochelle.

Blagles Henry W. butcher; Rochelle.

BLACKMAN E. H. Farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Rochelle; born April 2, 1826, in Bradford Co., Pa.; in 1852 came to his present homestead; owns 160 acres valued at \$10,000; married Fannie Horton, Feb. 12, 1850; she was born Sept. 26, 1829, in Bradford Co., Pa.; they have six children: David W., born June 25, 1851; Lydia L. (now Mrs. W. Banks), April 17, 1854; Isabel, Feb. 1, 1856; Elijah Dallas, Oct. 4, 1858; Grant, July 9, 1864; Frank, Jan. 12, 1869; enlisted in Co. H., 46th Regt. I. V. I.; served one year; was wounded at the Battle of Shiloh, and was honorably discharged the following Oct. at Fort Donelson; they are members of the Baptist Church; Mrs. B.'s father, J. Horton, died at the advanced age of ninety-two years in Pa.; Mrs. Horton died at the age of fifty-two in Pa.

Blackman D. W., Rochelle.

BLACKMAN STERLING, Farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Rochelle; born July 31, 1818, in Bradford Co., Pa.; came to Ill. in 1838; then returned to Pa., and in 1845 came to Ogle Co. and settled on his present farm; owns 100 acres valued at \$3,000; married Aurelia Bostwick May 7, 1843; she was born in Bedford Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1825; they had ten children, four living: Elizabeth (now Mrs. Place), born June 30, 1845; Mary E., Feb. 5, 1851; Samuel C., March 8, 1853; Aurelia Z. (now Mrs. Cole), July 16, 1857; are Adventists; has been Justice of the Peace two terms; Supervisor one term, also School Director and Trustee; Mr. B. is one of the oldest settlers in the Tp.

Blake L. C., Rochelle.

Blinkenship Samuel, Rochelle.

Boguigtor A. foundry; Rochelle.

Boone W. laborer; Rochelle.

Bothwell A. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Rochelle.

Bowler William, laborer; Rochelle.

BOYCE CALEB B. Traveling Sales man; res. on Palmer St.; born Nov. 26, 1829, in Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y.; came with his parents to Ogle Co. in February, 1837; commenced General Merchandise business in 1854, then Boyce & Bump, for ten years carrying on business in Rochelle and Paine's Point; was also one of the firm of R. C. Craft & Co., Grain Dealers, till 1874; Mr. B. was Postmaster here from 1860 to 1870; married Lilitia Stinson May 5, 1853; she was born Feb. 3, 1833, in Dunbarton, N. H.; have one child: Edith M., born May 17, 1854.

Boyle D. R. farmer; Secs. 31 and 32; P. O. Rochelle.

BRACKETT W. H. Proprietor Brackett House, Washington Street; born in Brattleboro, Vt., Jan. 29, 1835; came to Springfield, Mass., in 1856, and commenced in the Livery business; came to Polo, Ill.,

in 1865; removed to Oregon in 1868, and engaged in Hotel and Livery business; came to Rochelle in March, 1876; married Sarah M. McAdams in 1863; she was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1841.

BRAIDER M. J. Lumber, Coal, Cement, etc.; res. at Brackett House; born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1835; came to Illinois May, 1850, and in 1856 came to Rochelle; he engaged in the grain business with H. Burlington for a term of about four years, and then commenced farming about seven miles west, which he continued for about twelve years; then returned to Rochelle, and commenced his present business in 1872; married Julia P. Flagg July 28, 1857; she was born in Rochelle May 3, 1840; they have had four children; May C., Nettie C., Lulu and Wilbur; Nettie is the only child now living.

Breen Henry, carpenter; Rochelle.

Breen James, laborer; Rochelle.

Brink? D. wagon manufacturer; Rochelle.

Brink Daniel, Rochelle.

Brooks Chas. Rochelle.

Brown Harvey, Rochelle.

BROWN WALLACE, Farmer; res. on Jefferson Street; born in Cortland Co., N. Y., July 27, 1842; came to Ogle Co. March 9, 1860, and commenced farming; he owns 97 acres valued at \$8,000; has been Constable and City Marshal; served in the 92d I. V. I. three years; married Laura A. Smith Dec. 8, 1868; she was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, February, 1851; have one child: Howard, born Dec. 10, 1871; Mr. B. is a strong Republican.

Brownell E. F. flour and feed; Rochelle.

Brundage Israel, Presbyterian minister; Rochelle.

Brundage James, stock dealer; Rochelle.

Brundage Z. P. stock dealer; Rochelle.

Buchan J. C. teamster; Rochelle.

BUDLONG JOHN, Brewer; Bartholomew Street; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Sept. 5, 1830; came to Ogle Co. in June, 1858; and engaged as Carpenter and Joiner for about two years: then followed farming about two years; then moved to Rockford and engaged as Machinist on the Rockford Water Power, where he remained about fifteen years; then came to Rochelle; married Martha J. Landt Jan. 1, 1854; she was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Sept. 14, 1838; have had eight children; four still living; the survivors are: Alpha D., Fannie I., Milton M. and Mahel M.

Buras Michael, laborer; Rochelle.

Bush Addis, laborer; Rochelle.

Butterfield John, Rochelle.

Calahan Patrick, Rochelle.

Calaghan Thos. laborer; Rochelle.

Calaghan Wm. laborer; Rochelle.

CALKINS D. N. with Ellinwood & Seranton, Bruce Street; born March 18, 1835, in Arcade, N. Y.; came to Rochelle in 1860; married Ruby Swartout; she was born Nov. 7, 1839; have two children: Ardella S., born Oct. 12, 1863; Willis M., born Aug. 11, 1872.

Callen Jos. E. carpenter; Rochelle.

Caning W. G. express agent; Rochelle.

Carlson John, photographer; Rochelle.

Carmicheal John, lumber; Rochelle.

CARPENTER JOSIAH, Farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Rochelle; born in Elmira, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1835, and in 1856 came to Wisconsin, then to Ogle Co.; remained there about three years, and came to Lee Co., where he remained about eleven years, farming and stock raising, and in 1865 came to Ogle Co. and continued farming and stock raising; married Caroline E. Lillibridge March 16, 1865; she was born in Coldwater, Mich., May 30, 1837; have three children: Charles W., born Nov. 18, 1866; Florence Julia, born Jan. 18, 1868; Henry James, born Jan. 8, 1874.

Cass Aaron, First Nat. Bank; Rochelle.

Cawley Andrew, laborer; Rochelle.

Cheaney C. W., Rochelle.

Chettenden Frank, laborer; Rochelle.

Clark A. B. farmer; P. O. Kyte River.

CLARK ALANSON D. Farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Kyte River; born October 14, in 1823, in Steuben Co., N. Y.; came to Ogle Co. on September 18, 1845, and located on his present farm; he owns 200 acres, valued at \$60 per acre; married Matilda Biggers April 26, 1843; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Aug. 10, 1827; had seven children, six living: Alonzo B., Silas D., Rhoda A., now Mrs. G. Reed; Amerett B., now Mrs. Cooley; Anson D. and Frank D.; Mr. C. was the first assessor and second town clerk here; has been postmaster four terms; has been township trustee several terms; he holds two commissions from the Governor for justice of the peace; he is superintendent of the Sunday-school, having held this position most of the time for twenty-eight years; has traveled through Europe, Palestine, Syria, and Egypt.

CLARK GEORGE W. of the firm of Clark & Barker, Druggists, Washington Street; res. corner Brice and Bartholomew Streets; born at Church Hill, Liberty Tp., Trumbull Co., Ohio, Aug. 30, 1839; came to Ogle Co. in 1850; lived one and one-half years in Marion Tp.; in 1851 he returned to Ohio; in 1854 he came to Oregon, this Co.; was engaged in the drug business there until 1857, when he re-

CADWELL FRANK, carpent'r; Rochelle.

moved to Rochelle; has been engaged in same business ever since he came here; Mr. C. has been town trustee, alderman, and was elected mayor in April, 1877; his first wife was Lydia C. Lehman, she died Nov. 26, 1870; they had one son, who is now living; Frank W.; present wife was Martha E. Livingston; married Aug. 29, 1872; she was born in Monroe City, Mich.; Mrs. Clark is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Coffee Patrick, laborer; Rochelle.

Colamer William, laborer; Rochelle.

COLDITZ WILLIAM (Firm of Colditz & Williams), Hardware, etc.; res. cor. Washington and Holland Sts.; born in Saxony Jan. 16, 1834; came to Lane (now Rochelle) in Dec., 1856; carried on a tin-shop with T. E. Turkington & Co. till Aug., 1870, and then the firm changed to Colditz & Williams; married Clara Boesewetter in July, 1855; they have four children: William D., born March 8, 1858; Emma O., Oct. 13, 1859; Jennie L., July 29, 1861, and Lincoln, born March 13, 1864; are members of the Universalist Church; Mrs. C. died Nov. 24, 1873; he married Anna Cridner Aug. 18, 1874; she was born in Gussen, Germany.

COLLIER JOHN, Res. Bartholomew St.; born in Chemung Co., N. Y., Dec. 1, 1811; came to Ogle Co. in 1836, and taught school about two years, then returned to Chemung Co., N. Y., and continued teaching; returned in 1842 to Ogle Co., and bought a claim in Jefferson Grove, and lived there; has been Justice of the Peace and Township Treasurer for a number of years; married Eleanor Rowley, Jan. 1, 1840; she was born in Chemung Co., N. Y., March 17, 1818, and died April 19, 1873; have had eight children—three now living: Mary E. (now Mrs. L. D. Rees), Alletta J. (now Mrs. M. C. Denslow), and Frances R.

Comstock R. A., Rochelle.

Cook C. N. farm; Sec. 29; P. O. Rochelle.

Cook Walter, Rochelle.

COOLEY JOHN, Farmer and Blacksmith; Sec. 6; P. O. Rochelle; born Aug. 10, 1829, in Bradford Co., Pa.; came to his present farm in 1838; owns 120 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Eliza Austin Oct. 27, 1850; she was born April 5, 1833, in Knox Co., O.; her father, Edward Austin, lives with her; he was born Nov. 3, 1799, in the Co. of Kent, England, and came to this country in 1830; her mother died Jan. 23, 1854, aged 52 years; had eight children—five are living; Mary E. (now Mrs. Evans), born Sept. 6, 1854; Abigail E. (now Mrs. Crandall), Sept. 6, 1856; John W., Aug. 10, 1864; Cora E., Oct. 1, 1866; Austin M., Oct. 28, 1869; Mr. C. was present at the shooting of the Driscolls; his father, Rufus M., was born June 29, 1785, and died Aug. 25, 1873; his

mother, Mary Horton, was born Oct. 14, 1796, and died Aug. 21, 1874.

Coon Charles, painter; Rochelle.

Coon F. B. livery; Rochelle.

Coon Horace, Rochelle.

COOPER PETER, Farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Rochelle; born Aug. 22, 1823, in Morris Co., N. J.; went to Franklin Co., O., in 1846; came to Ogle Co., in 1848, and entered 173 acres land; then returned to N. J., and remained about 18 months; then returned to Ohio, and in 1854 returned to Ogle Co. and settled on his farm; owns 337 acres, valued at \$50 per acre, and 1,200 acres in Kas., valued at \$6 per acre; married Mary Serick May 29, 1855; she was born Dec. 12, 1836; had twelve children—ten living: Mary E. (now Mrs. J. Haynes), born May 28, 1856; Garret P., Jan. 14, 1858; Oliver, Dec. 9, 1859; Eda A., Aug. 10, 1861; Catherine, Nov. 30, 1862; Albert, Dec. 12, 1866; Minnie, Oct., 1868; William, Nov. 14, 1870; Charles, Jan. 9, 1873; Howard, Aug. 7, 1876.

Corbin F. H. laborer; Rochelle.

Corbin William H. laborer; Rochelle.

Coyne Andrew, laborer; Rochelle.

Coyne Mathew; laborer; Rochelle.

CRAFT JOSEPH V. Boots and Shoes; res. cor. Bartholomew and Chapin Sts.; born Aug. 3, 1832, in Hunterdon Co., N. J.; late of Morris Co., N. J.; came to Ogle Co., in 1868, and in the Fall of 1871 commenced his present business; he is a Director of the First National Bank; married Martha P. Garriston, May 10, 1860; she was born Nov. 13, 1837, in Somerset Co., N. J.; have three children: Catherine G., John C. and Frederick W.

Craig J. M. Rochelle.

Crandall B. M. farmer; Sec. 13; Rochelle.

CRAWFORD E. F. Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Rochelle; born July 16, 1832, in Putnam Co., N. Y.; in 1835 came with his parents to Steuben Co., and in 1858 to Flagg Tp.; married Harriet E. Denslow Dec. 11, 1861, daughter of Martin Denslow, who came to this Co. twenty-six years ago, and died aged fifty-five years; her mother's maiden name was Harriet Clark; she was fifty-three years old when she died; Mrs. C. was born in Mass. March 4, 1841; have one son, Edward M., born July 4, 1864; Mr. C. is a Republican and member of the Red Ribbon Club.

Crawford H. E., Rochelle.

CRAWFORD JAMES, Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Rochelle; born Jan. 8, 1809, in Franklin Co., Pa., which was Gen. Jackson's great day in defeating the British at New Orleans; when about seventeen Mr. C. was apprenticed to learn the tanning trade and served two and one half years; Mrs. C. owns 160 acres valued at \$65 per acre; came to Ogle Co. Nov. 9,



S. H. John
BYRON



1863; married Eliza J. A. Scott Oct., 1835; she is a sister of T. A. Scott the great railroad king; she was born Nov. 24, 1819, in London, Franklin Co., Pa.; they had eleven children, eight living: Lucritia J. (now Mrs. Ringle), born June 27, 1838; Martha A. (now Mrs. Atherton), Aug. 23, 1844; Thomas A., Aug. 12, 1846; David D., Aug. 17, 1850; Mary E., Sept. 8, 1852; Hezekiah E., July 1, 1854; Harriet P. (now Mrs. Johnson), Sept. 30, 1857; George K., Jan. 26, 1861; Mr. C. was elected Justice of the Peace in 1861 in London, Pa., and served two years; during that time he was appointed Revenue Assessor by Mr. Harper, and held this position till he came West; was taken prisoner by fifty guerrillas and afterwards released; members of the Presbyterian Church.

Crawford Solomon.

Crawford Thos. laborer; Rochelle.

Crill D. R. farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Rochelle.

Cross D. farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Rochelle.

Camlar Frank, Rochelle.

Currier Le Roy, wagon maker; Rochelle.

Curtiss William H. Rochelle.

CUTTS GEO. W. Rochelle; Train Dispatcher on Chicago & Iowa R. R.; born Feb. 17, 1848, in Buffalo Grove; in 1863 went to Mass. and attended school; returned to Polo and attended school at Wheaton till 1868; then commenced the railroad business; married Mary E. Thorp Jan. 1, 1875; she was born Aug. 2, 1855; have one child, Ethel, born Oct. 9, 1875.

DAIELY THOMAS, Flagg Station.

Davis E. Rochelle.

Davis Frank, clerk; Rochelle.

Davis Geo. F. Rochelle.

Davis Henry, laborer; Rochelle.

DAWSON CHAS. H. City Marshal; res. on Brice Street; born Aug. 15, 1854, in Washington Co., Pa.; in 1855 came to Rochelle and followed farming till 1865, and in 1873 commenced the harness business, and about three years later joined the police force; he has a brother and sister, William W. and Ida A.; Mr. D. was elected Constable last April.

Dawson J. S. harness; Rochelle.

Dawson John, laborer; Rochelle.

DAWSON JOHN, Residence on Brice Street; born in Washington, Washington Co., Pa., Dec. 15, 1825; came to Rochelle in Dec., 1855; engaged in farming several years; in livery business twelve years; married Jane McCoy in 1851; she was born in Washington Co., Pa.; they have three children. Wm. W., Charles H. and Annie Ida.

Dean S. engineer; Sec. 27; P. O. Rochelle.

DeCamp A. F. merchant tailor; Rochelle.

Delaney J. farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Rochelle.

Delaney Michael, Rochelle.

Delaney Thomas, clerk; Rochelle.

Delong S. laborer; Rochelle.

DENSLOW C. M. Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Rochelle; born Oct. 10, 1833, in Berkshire Co., Mass.; in 1841 came to Burlington, Conn., and Plainville, Conn.; in 1851 came to Ogle Co.; he owns 70 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Alletta J. Collier Feb. 27, 1861; she was born in Chemung Co., N. Y., April 2, 1843; had five children, two living: Albert M., born Nov. 18, 1865, and Fred, Nov. 2, 1875; has been School Director.

DENSLOW EDWIN M. Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Rochelle; born March 27, 1836, in Tolland, Mass.; came to Conn. with his parents in 1839, and in 1851 came to his present farm; he owns 80 acres, valued at \$4,000; married Hester M. Collins Sept. 28, 1869; she was born Feb. 18, 1843, in Bradford Co., Pa.; her mother was born Feb. 7, 1819, and lives at her homestead; her father died there aged 59 years.

DENSLOW MRS. SUSAN C. Widow of Amos Denslow; Sec. 8; P. O. Kyte River; Mr. D. was born in Mass. March 23, 1810, and died Jan. 27, 1870; came to Ogle Co. in 1867; they were married June 1, '37, in Wayne Co., Pa.; she was born Jan. 4, 1820, in Litchfield, Conn.; she came with her parents to Orange Co., N. Y., in 1823; removed to Pa. in 1829; in 1867 came to Ogle Co.; she owns 97 acres valued at \$40 per acre; had five children, three living: Lewis F., born March 8, '38, Joseph O., April 23, '50, Ella A., Aug. 24, '59; Joseph O. is now teaching school.

Doran Thos. laborer; Rochelle.

Dunkleberry G. farmer; Sec. 1; Rochelle.

Dunkleberry J. farm; Sec. 1; P. O. Rochelle.

Dummore K., Rochelle.

EARL HENRY, Livery, etc.; on Washington St.; born Feb. 16, 1837, in Genesee Co., N. Y.; came to Ogle Co. in 1846; engaged in farming till 1872; since then livery business; married Agnes Reed Jan. 6, 1853; she was born in Scotland, Aug. 2, 1838; have had two children: Halburt R. and Carrie; Halburt R. died Jan. 22, 1877.

Eaton Frank, Rochelle.

Eaton W. T. insurance agent; Rochelle.

Egleston S.

Eiser Wm. carpenter; Rochelle.

Elder A. J., Rochelle.

ELLINWOOD MARVIN T. of the firm of Ellinwood & Scranton, dealers in hardware, stoves, etc., Washington Street, corner Brice; res. corner Brice and Lafay.

ette Streets; born in Cambridge, La Moille Co., Vt., July 18, 1831; came to Chicago in August, 1845; lived there until 1850, when he removed to Rockford, where he resided until he came to Rochelle in 1857; was in the dry goods business in Rockford; been carrying on the hardware business ever since he came here; Mr. E. was a member of the school board several years; is now serving as alderman; he was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank, and was president of the bank three years; married Anna Brice Dec. 7, 1854; she was born in Washington, Washington Co., Penn.; they have had five children; one son died in infancy; the living are: Charles M., Mary L., Grace, and Robert L.; Charles M. is professor in scientific and preparatory department of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. E., two daughters and one son, are members of the M. E. Church.

Elliott Andrew, drayman; Rochelle.

Elmer A. B. dentist; Rochelle.

England Joseph, laborer; Rochelle.

Evans C. M.

EVANS JOHN S. Res. on Lafayette St.; born Oct. 14, 1833, in Oneida Co., N. Y.; came to Rochelle in 1865, and engaged in general warehouse business, and so continues.

Evans W. R., Rochelle.

EVARTS GEO. F. Carpenter; res. on Grant St., born Feb. 15, 1837, near Oregon, and in 1848 came to Black Walnut; in 1859 moved to White Rock, and remained there till 1867, when he returned to Black Walnut; and in 1869 came to the Town of Flag, and removed to Rochelle in 1877; has been school director and road master; married Elizabeth Lilly Sept. 19, 1861; she was born April 19, 1839, in Northumberland Co., Penn.; have four children: Cora E., DeWitt C., Judd L., and Frank E.

Eyster Chas. painter; Rochelle.

Eyster J. B. painter; Rochelle.

FARRINGTON MRS. C. A. Widow of O. Farrington; res. corner Stiles and Palmer Sts.; Mr. F. was born March 6, 1828, in Pittsfield, Mass.; he was one of the earliest settlers here; he owned a farm on Willow St., where he died May 19, 1872; had one daughter by first wife: Etta; his second wife was Czarina A. Snow; married Jan. 17, 1867; have two children: Annie, born May 19, 1868, and Charles, born Feb. 2, 1871.

FARRINGTON EDWIN L. Res. on Main St.; born Nov. 21, 1821, in Pittsfield, Mass.; came to Rochelle in 1854, and commenced the mason and carpenter trade, and so continues; married Agnes Murray Dec. 25, 1856; she was born in

Butler Co., Penn., Sept. 2, 1843; David Navaro, who is a nephew of Mr. F., is now in Barnum's Museum, N. Y., he is sixteen years old, and weighs about 600 pounds.

Farry M. saloon; Rochelle.

Farry Patrick, laborer; Rochelle.

Ferguson W. H., Rochelle.

Ferrenger A., Rochelle.

Fields A. H. butter; Rochelle.

Fisher Adolphus, carpenter; Rochelle.

FISHER THOS. B. Farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Flag Station; born Feb. 8, 1815, in Muskingum Co., O.; in 1832 came to Columbus, O., and in 1844, came to his present farm; he owns 151 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Matilda Squier March 19, 1840, in Franklin Co., Ohio; she was born Feb. 28, 1816, in Washington Co., Penn., and died Aug. 27, 1874; had four children, one living: William A., born Oct. 27, 1842; Jno. S. Hough married Emma E., born Nov. 8, 1852, died April 7, 1875; he has a granddaughter living with him: Minnie M., born June 27, 1874; Mr. F. is a member of the M. E. Church; is a Republican.

Fisher W. A., Rochelle.

FLAG WM. PARKER, (deceased) born in Richmond, Vt., June 8, 1808; came to Madison Co., Ill., in 1830, and in 1837 came to LaSalle Co., and in 1838 came to Hickory Grove and bought a claim on which the City of Rochelle now stands; in 1839 married Mrs. Lucy Lake, daughter of Rev. Wm. Cochran; they had six children, two dying in infancy; the survivors are: Julia, Caroline, Olive A. and Alfred; on May 19, 1855, Mrs. F. died from injuries sustained by fire; in 1857 he married Mrs. Mary Setterly, who had four children by a former marriage: Emory, born Oct. 1, 1841, Lovina, July 14, 1844 (now Mrs. James McHenry), Francis, Sept. 27, 1847, died June 12, 1852, and Mark, Jr., March 3, 1853; she was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., March 19, 1822; Mrs. F. lives with her daughter, Mrs. McHenry; Mr. F. has held the office of Co. Commissioner of Ogle Co. and Supervisor of the Town of Flag for seven years; he was stricken with paralysis about eleven years ago, and died Aug. 10, 1877, at his home in Hickory Grove; was a Free Thinker by religion; he was buried in Lawn Ridge Cemetery, under the rights of the Masonic Order, of which the deceased was a member.

Fleming John, laborer; Rochelle.

Flynn John, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Rochelle.

Flynn Michael, saloon; Rochelle.

FOWLER MRS. ELIDA, Widow of the late Wm. Fowler; farm; Sec. 9; P. O. Kyte River; he was born Aug. 28, 1824, in Tompkins Co., N. Y.; came to Ogle Co. in 1855, and in 1856 settled on their pres-

ent farm; Mr. F. died Dec. 26, 1875; she owns 160 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; they were married April 18, 1855; she was born in Orange Co., N. Y., July 3, 1832; have six children: Garrett, Sarah E., Martha H., Welling B., Emma M. and Wm. E.

Fowler George W.; Rochelle.

Fowler J. E. farm; Sec. 10; P. O. Rochelle.

Francis A. C. merchant; Rochelle.

Francis T. D. merchant; Rochelle.

FROELICH REV. EDWARD, Pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church; born in Hohenzollern, Sigmaringen, Prussia, Germany, March 31, 1839; came to Covington, Ky., Sept. 3, 1857, and was pastor of St. Aloysius' Church for eight years, which he built at a cost of \$8,100; came to Chicago in 1872, and was pastor of St. Peter's Church for three years; then traveled for one year in Europe, France, England, Germany and Italy; saw Pope Pius the Ninth, and got a silver medal from Cardinal Antonelli; came to Rochelle Dec. 23, 1876; he has got the handwriting of the Holy Father.

FULLER H. G. Restaurant on Cherry St.; P. O. Rochelle; born June 20, 1851, in Rockford, Ill.; came to Rochelle in 1873 and commenced livery business with H. Earl; his parents now live in Sedalia, Mo.; they were born in Canada, his father, March, 1816, his mother, Feb. 15, 1808; his father formerly was Sheriff of Winnebago Co.; has three brothers: Edwin B., Ezra B. and Samuel C.

Fulton John, Sec. 2; P. O. Rochelle.

Furlong W. J. clerk; Rochelle.

GARDNER ED. beer bottling; Rochelle.

Garlow S.; Rochelle.

Gates Chas. H. saloon; Rochelle.

GERARD CHAS. H. Farmer; Secs. 35 and 36; P. O. Rochelle; born July 8, 1820, in Cortland Co., N. Y.; came to Steuben Co. in 1858, and in 1864 enlisted in Co. E, 2d N. Y. C.; served in the Army of the Gulf; was there when the Spanish Fort was taken at Mobile Bay; served till the close of the war; was wounded by the discharge of a pistol shot at Stockton, Ala.; came to his present farm in 1865; he owns 200 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Electa A. Bostwick July 20, 1846; she was born May, 1828, in Steuben Co., N. Y.; was married there; have four children: Eleanor (now Mrs. Merkley), Emma (now Mrs. Bushey), Charley and George.

Gibbs Jerry, Rochelle.

Gilgar Martin, laborer; Rochelle.

Gilbert H. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Rochelle.

GILCHRIST DAVIS, Farmer; Secs. 16 and 17; P. O. Kyte River; born in East

Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Oct. 4, 1830; came to Portage Co., Wis., in 1852; came to Ogle Co. in 1859; he owns 140 acres valued at \$40 per acre; married Harriet Biggers Feb. 14, 1860; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., March 8, 1838; have two children: Maggie M., born April 23, 1864, and George S., Nov. 11, 1869; he is a Democrat.

GILCHRIST JAMES O. Farm Renter; S. 27; P. O. Rochelle; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Aug. 25, 1837; came to Wisconsin in the Winter of 1849 and '50; came to Stark Co., Ill., in 1853; came to Ogle Co. in 1858; married Francis Holley Jan. 10, 1875; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1848; have two children; Harry, born Dec. 2, 1875, and Baby, Jan. 6, 1878; he owns 80 acres of land in Gage Co., Neb., valued at \$800.

GILCHRIST SHELDON L. Farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Rochelle; born in East Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., April 30, 1835; came to Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1854; came to Ogle Co. in 1871; owns 50 acres, valued at \$30 per acre; married Mrs. Arminda Millard, Oct. 4, 1871; her first husband was Morey Millard, born near Elmira, N. Y., and died here in 1865, of a disease contracted when in the army; Mrs. G. was formerly Arminda, daughter of Philoman Brace and Sarah Wickham; was born Aug. 10, 1839, in Schuyler Co., N. Y.; had two children by first marriage: George M., born June 18, 1863, and Morey R., born Aug. 15, 1865; Mrs. G. was five years old when her father died, aged 52 years; Mr. G. is class leader of the prayer meetings; all the family are members of the M. E. Church; his father James Gilchrist, was born April 19, 1784, and died in Dec., 1867; his mother was born July 24, 1797, and died Jan. 30, 1872, in Oneida Co., N. Y.; she had eleven children.

GLENN HENRY H. of the firm of Francis, Glenn & Co., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., Washington St., cor. Cherry; born in Phillipsburg, Centre Co., Pa., Feb. 1, 1833; moved to Ashton, Ill., March 4, 1857; came to Rochelle in April, 1872; married Elizabeth C. Grazier Feb. 8, 1855; she was born in Warrior's Mark Tp., Pa., July 23, 1833; they have had four children; those living are: Jessie E. and Willie C.; Ida May died at the age of six years, and Harry H. at the age of five; Mr. and Mrs. Glenn and daughter are members of the M. E. Church.

Gloss R. farm; Sec. 32; P. O. Flagg Station.

Gooday Mathew, Rochelle.

Goodmanson A. shoemaker; Rochelle.

Gould W. W. physician; Rochelle.

Grawe John, Rochelle.

Gray Charles H., Rochelle.

Green E. W. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Rochelle.

Green James, laborer; Rochelle.

GREGORY CHARLES E. Book-keeper Barber, Lane & Co.; boards at Brackett House; born Aug. 26, 1855, at Nauvoo, Ill.; went with his parents to Sedalia, Mo., in 1857; remained there till April, 1860, when his father died and was buried near Sedalia; in 1861 he removed with his mother to Rockford, and came to Rochelle in 1863; he attended the Ill. Industrial State University, and graduated in 1876.

Griffith S. farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Rochelle.

Grimes Danl. farm; Sec. 21; P. O. Rochelle.

Griswold A. shoemaker; Rochelle.

HALL CHARLES R. Agricultural and Farming Implements; res. Rochelle; born Dec. 21, 1821, in Madison Co., N. Y.; came to DeKalb Co. in 1851, and to Lee Co. in 1855; came to Rochelle in 1868, and commenced farming; married Arin C. Hollister in Oct., 1851; she was born in Jan., 1830; had five children, two now living: Jessie M. and Gratia M.; have an adopted child, Harry A., born Aug. 8, 1860; Mr. H. was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Lee Co. about five years.

HALSEY W.M. Saloon, under Rochelle House; res. on Locust St.; born Nov. 7, 1824, in Washington Co., Pa.; came to Rochelle in 1856, and commenced farming; married Mary J. Hastings, Feb. 28, 1849; she was born in Washington Co., Pa., in 1832, and died June 7, 1851; had three children: John H., Martha J. and W. H.; married again Sept. 8, 1853; she was born in 1834, and died June 12, 1866; had three children by second marriage: Sam., Mary E. and Annetta.

Harding R. R. carpenter; Rochelle.

HARLOW ALDEN. Res. cor. Palmer and Lafayette Sts.; born April 14, 1801, in Albion, Me.; came to Ill. in 1836, and in 1844 returned to Me.; in 1853 removed to Rochelle, and commenced the carpenter and joiner's trade; married Sarah Ever Dec. 25, 1825; she was born Feb. 7, 1801, in Vassalborough, Me.; had four children, one now living, Rhoda J. (now Mrs. Schoolmaker); her husband died in Oct. 1865; are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Harper James, P. O. Rochelle.

Harris Henry, laborer; Rochelle.

HATHAWAY MORTIMER D. Attorney at Law and President of the Rochelle National Bank; res. on Bartholomew and Holland Sts.; born in Penn., Yates Co., N. Y., April 28, 1831; came to Rockford in Sept., 1854; admitted to the Bar in Dec., 1856; has been engaged in the practice of law since that time; in 1861 he removed from Rockford to Rochelle; has been President of the Rochelle National Bank since 1874; was Alderman one year; married Martha A. Humphrey

at Greenfield, Mass., Jan. 18, 1862; she was born in Gill, Franklin Co., Mass.; they have four children: Grace, Mortimer D., Jr., Frank B. and Katie D.

HAYES CLIFFORD, Farmer; Secs. 2 and 3; P. O. Rochelle; born Jan. 23, 1856, in Marion, Ogle Co.; came with his parents to White Rock the same Spring; remained there till Oct., 1877, when he removed to his present farm; owns 124 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Martha S. James; she was born Sept. 23, 1861, in White Rock; have one child, Walter E.

HEALY W.M. Saloon; res. on Cherry St.; born March 14, 1846, in Sligo Co., Ireland; came to Rockford in 1853, and removed to Rochelle in 1871; his father died in Ireland Jan. 11, 1850; his mother lives with him; married Mary McDermott, Nov. 23, 1876; she was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., April 14, 1850; are members of the Roman Catholic Church; was Superintendent of Gas Works at Freeport two and a half years.

HEATH F. C. Farmer; Secs. 33 and 34; P. O. Rochelle; born. Nov. 29, 1818; in Broom Co., N. Y.; commenced teaching school at the early age of 18, and continued teaching most of the time till 1858; came to Ogle Co. in 1850, and located on his present farm in 1869; owns 276 acres, valued at \$35 per acre; his first marriage was to Amelia Weeks Nov. 4, 1852; she was born in Broom Co., N. Y., July 10, 1823, and died Nov. 5, 1856; had one child, Margery A., born Dec. 10, 1853, and was drowned with her mother in a cistern, Nov. 5, 1856; married Harriet Hyde June 20, 1857, by the Rev. Crews, in Rockford; she was born Dec. 21, 1827, in Trumbull Co., Ohio; they have three children: Addison H., born April 21, 1858; Warren F., Dec. 7, 1860, and Laura A., Dec. 27, 1863; Mrs. H. was educated in Oberlin College, and graduated from the Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati May 19, 1855.

HEIDKLANG RUDOLPH, Grocery, Bakery and Confectionery; res. cor. Cherry and Main Sts.; born Oct. 14, 1843, in Germany; came to Milwaukee in 1868, and removed to Chicago in 1870; remained there one year, then came to Rochelle; married Lena Schoenholz Nov. 23, 1875; she was born in Lee Co., Oct. 5, 1858; had one child, who died July 9, 1877; Mr. H. served in the Prussian War in 1866.

Henzie Henry; Rochelle.

HILB ADOLPH, Boards at Brackett House; Clothing; born Sept. 14, 1842, in Muhlín, Wurtemberg, Germany; came to Rochelle in 1866 and commenced the clothing business with his brother and so continues.

HILB EMANUEL, Dealer in Ready-made Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Hats, Caps, Trunks, etc.; Washington St., res. same building; born in Germany, April 29, 1834; came to Rochelle in 1854; he has been engaged in present business ever since he came here; has been Alderman of the First Ward several terms; has been City Treasurer, and is one of the Directors of the Rochelle National Bank.

HILL THOS. W. Res. on Grant St.; born Jan. 4, 1796, in Orange Co., N. Y.; came to Tioga Co., N. Y., Oct. 19, 1817, and remained there till April 18, 1834; then removed to Pa., and in 1842, returned to N. Y.; in 1852 came to Lynnville and remained there till 1874, when he came to Rochelle; married Hester Smith Jan. 19, 1822; she was born Sept. 10, 1795, and died Nov. 15, 1872; had eight children, five living: Mary E. (now Mrs. L. P. Bronk), Abiel, Smith Y., Ruth A. (now Mrs. E. H. Shaw), Hester J. (now Mrs. Doty); married Mrs. C. E. Prentiss Feb. 3, 1874; she was born Oct. 2, 1822; has been a freemason fifty years; served fifteen months in the War of 1812; he receives a pension of \$8 per month.

Hinckly E. A., Rochelle.

Hinckley Guss, Rochelle.

Hinckley Ivan T., Rochelle.

Hinebraugh F. F. flour and feed; Rochelle.

Hinebraugh H. D. miller; Rochelle.

Hines James, Rochelle.

Hines Thomas, carpenter; Rochelle.

Hines Thomas, builder; Rochelle.

HOADLEY ALFRED S. Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and Insurance Agent; office in Ellinwood and Scranton's building; res. corner Grant and Jefferson Sts.; born in Richmond, Chittenden Co., Vt., March 13, 1823; came to Hickory Grove (now Rochelle), in Sept., 1848; he was engaged in mechanical business until 1854; elected Justice of the Peace in 1854; has served in that position all the time since, except for four years, from 1858 to 1862; was Town Clerk for several years; first wife was Julia A. Cochran of Bethany, Wayne Co., Pa.; she died July 29, 1872; six children by this marriage, only two living; they are: William C. and Julia Aurelia; present wife was Harriet E. Brace; married Dec. 18, 1872; she was born near Watkins, N. Y.; they have one child, Josephine; Wm. Cochran, father of Mr. Hoadley's first wife, came to Jefferson Grove, this Tp., in 1836.

Hoadley D., Rochelle.

HOADLEY E. Res. on Washington St.; born in Windsor Co., Vt., Jan. 2, 1800; in 1812 came to Chittenden, and in 1854 removed to Rochelle and engaged in carpenter and joiner business; has been Justice of the Peace, School Director, City Clerk; while in Vt. was Capt. of Militia Co., under Gen. Coleman; married

Semanthia Flagg June 20, 1822; she was born in Orville, Vt., Nov. 22, 1799, and died March 29, 1849; five children living: A. S., Josephine B., Sidney C., Albert G. and Willard F.; four deceased; married Mary Bishop June 20, 1849; she was born in Richmond, Vt., Aug. 10, 1802.

HOADLEY L. Butcher; res. on Lafayette St.; born June 2, 1829, in Lorain Co., Ohio; he came with his father to Winnebago Co. in 1837, and in 1843 came to Lynnville, and came to Rochelle in 1870; married Catherine Ryan Dec. 31, 1849; she was born in Livingston, N. Y., June 15, 1833; they had four children; two now living: G. F. (now a Dentist in Byron) and J. N.; Mrs. H. is a member of the Methodist Church.

Hobbs Isaac, laborer.

Holecomb W. H. receiver O. & I. R. R. Rochelle.

Hooley Daniel, laborer; Rochelle.

Hope Christian, shoemaker; Rochelle.

HOPE WM. Tailor; cor. Washington and Jefferson Sts.; born in Rochelle Dec. 27, 1856; in 1862 attended Mr. Long's school, he being the principal, and about two years later attended Mr. Howe's school; also Mr. Blanchard's, where he finished his education; commenced the tailoring trade in 1872; he is a member of the Roman Catholic Church; his parents are Edward and Margaret Hope, who came to Rochelle in 1854; formerly from Ireland.

Horton Joshua; Flagg Station.

Horton Morris; Flagg Station.

HOTALING J. R. The subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears elsewhere, was born in Sharon, Schoharie Co., N. Y., March 3, 1824, where he resided with his parents until he was fifteen years of age, when he started to do life's battle by himself. To this end his father bound him out for three years to learn the printers' trade. After serving eighteen months he bought his time and went to New York City, where, after a series of adventures, he finally succeeded in getting employment in a printing office, where he remained one year. About this time he had an opportunity to go abroad with one Captain Hitchcock, with whose family he had become acquainted, and during an absence of five months visited Antwerp, Rotterdam and other European cities.

On his return he was employed as overseer of a wire mill, and by observation learned the trade.

A few months later a company of English capitalists started an extensive enterprise of a similar nature, and Mr. Hotaling, in spite of the fact that none but men who had served their time of seven years in the old country, were employed, became foreman of the establishment, where he

remained until the breaking out of the Mexican War. He then enlisted in a company of mounted dragoons from New York and went to Vera Cruz, from there joining the main army, who fought their way to the City of Mexico, he being in the advance to enter the city and one of the last at the evacuation. About this time Mr. Hotaling came very near losing his life in an encounter with guerrillas, and but for the timely assistance of a comrade the sabre cut he received would have been his death wound, and he still carries the scar.

After the Mexican War, Mr. Hotaling went South, where he remained three years, when the great California gold fever broke out, and he had a very severe attack of "saud fever," which took such deep root he concluded to go to the "Land of Gold."

To this end he went to New York and was one of a company of sixty who chartered a vessel to take them around the Cape to California. The cabin was beautifully furnished and every thing betokened ease and luxury, but when the hour for leaving port came they found, to their surprise and disgust, that the cabin had been stripped of nearly every thing and tin cups and plates put in the place of the rich adornments they had expected to enjoy.

To add to their discomforts the vessel proved almost unseaworthy, and they put in at Rio Janeiro, where they made complaint to the American Consul, who compelled the captain to make repairs, which occupied thirty-one days.

During this time Mr. Hotaling was present at a birthday reception of Dom Pedro, the present Emperor of Brazil; shook hands with him and the Empress, and was afterwards, with several others, the guest of the royal family at their residence, where the Emperor exhibited great interest in America, its educational and other free institutions. The next port made by the voyagers was Callao, where they remained fifteen days, in the meantime visiting Lima, also. Finally, after a series of interesting adventures, he reached San Francisco in the Fall of 1849, having been eight months and three days on the voyage.

He remained here two years, when, becoming tired of such a rough life, he returned to New York in the Spring of 1851, where he was soon after married to Miss Sophia Waterhouse, of Brooklyn. After a few months he determined to try his fortunes in the Western States, and started for Oregon, the present county seat of Ogle County. By a mere accident he found a valuable farm two miles south of Lindenwood, which, by a strange combination of circumstances, he was enabled to purchase at one half its real value, and he located at this place.

Mr. Hotaling remained on this farm until the Spring of 1852, when, not being altogether satisfied with his success as a farmer, he concluded to go to railroading, and contracted, among other things, to build two miles of the present railroad through Rochelle, which he completed in the Fall of 1853. In 1855 he built the first brick store in Rochelle, and in 1856 the first elevator of any size or modern improvements.

At the breaking out of the war in 1861, Mr. Hotaling raised a company of cavalry, and, receiving his commission as Captain, went to Springfield, where they became Co. A, of the 2d Ill. Cav., well known to be as fine a regiment as ever reported for duty. After a little time, Captain Hotaling became dissatisfied with some of his superior officers, and figured to get two of the companies away from the regiment, which he succeeded in doing, and thinks that with them he did some as good fighting as was done by any other two companies in the service. After the capture of Corinth, the Colonel got an order for these two companies to report to their regiment, but through the influence of General Oglesby, the order was changed to include only one which left Captain Hotaling with his own company, only. With these men the Captain never hesitated to do things which ordinarily would not have been undertaken by a regiment, as he knew his men to be as brave and fearless as any in the whole army. When General Ord came West, he got an order for Captain H.'s company to report to him, where they remained until the General was wounded at the battle of Hatchie. In General Ord's report of that fight he speaks very highly of Co. A, saying that they showed the intelligence of generals, and that they had acted that day as colonels of regiments, captains of batteries, and aides de camp. The wounds of General Ord necessitated his retirement from active service for some time, but he made a request to General Grant that Co. A be kept for him, but he was gone so long that after three months, during which the company had been fighting on their own hook, they were ordered to report to General Logan. After being with Logan a short time, Captain H. was appointed senior aid on his staff, with the title of Major, in which capacity he served with marked distinction to the close of the war. General Logan says of him, "as a brave, diligent and faithful officer, he had no superior in the army," also that he deserved high promotion, and that he must confess to his own shame that it was through his own selfishness that Captain H. was kept on his staff. General C. C. Walcutt, of Columbus, Ohio, told the writer of this sketch at a re-union of the Army of the Tennessee, held in Chicago

the 15th day of May, 1868, that he considered Major Hotaling one of the bravest officers in the field, also that our forces owed their success before Atlanta more to him than to any other one man, and that he had wondered why he did not receive promotion immediately afterwards. Of this, Major Hotaling said, that in the position he then occupied, having the full confidence of General Logan and the control of 15,000 men, he thought he could be of more service to his country than he could possibly be by any promotion he could hope to get.

In February, 1863, while Major Hotaling was fighting the battles of his country, his wife died of consumption, aged 34 years, leaving two children, Emma Frances, born April 21, 1856, now the wife of W. P. Mallery, of Rochelle, and Charles Lucerne, July 18, 1858, now living in the State of Oregon. Two other children, Frank and Willie, died in infancy. After the close of the war, Major Hotaling returned to Rochelle, feeling he had discharged his duty to his country, and engaged in buying grain. Dec. 9, 1868, he married again to Mrs. Carrie C. Ward, who was born Feb. 4, 1829.

By this second marriage there is but one child living, Eugene Jay Ritter, born Dec. 4, 1871, one other died in infancy.

In the Fall of 1869, Major Hotaling was appointed postmaster at Rochelle, and still occupies this office. In 1871 he went to Central America, leaving the post-office in charge of his wife, and engaged in railroading under Henry C. Meiggs, recently deceased, but the climate being very sickly he returned after an absence of six months. About February 1, 1874, Major Hotaling was induced to visit the gold fields of South America, but returned after an absence of about two months, having found the obstacles to be surmounted in gold mining in that climate too great to warrant him in pursuing the undertaking.

The reader will readily see that the life of Major Hotaling, so far, has been made up of more kinds than usually falls to the lot of one man, and few men are possessed of more indomitable pluck and energy than he, as his many successful undertakings amply testify.

HOUGH JOHN S. Farmer; Renter; Sec. 29; P. O. Flagg Station; born Jan. 6, 1852, in Ogdensburg, N. Y.; came to Lee Co. with his parents in 1854; in 1862 removed to Whiteside Co., and in 1868 came to Ogle Co.; rents his father-in-law's farm; married Emma E. Fisher Sept. 11, '73; she was born Nov. 8, '52, and died April 7, '75; had one child by this marriage; Minnie M., born June 27, '74; married Frances A. Thorp April 5, '76; she was born June 12, '55, in Fayette Co., Iowa; have one child; Julia E., born March 25, 1877; Mr. H. is a Republican.

HOWE GEO. L. Dealer Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes; he also deals in Leather and Findings; Turkington's Block, Washington St.; born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 11, 1823; came to Chicago in 1857; engaged in farming in Bremen, near Chicago, until 1862, then removed to Chicago, where he remained until he came to Rochelle in 1864; he has been engaged in present business ever since he came here; first wife was Elvira Eldridge; she died in 1864; they had four children; only one, Ella L., now living; present wife was Ellen M. Patrick, of N. Y. State; married July 5, 1865; they have had four children; one died in infancy; the living are: Walter L., Eva F. and Irving C.; Mrs. Howe is a member of the M. E. Church.

Hubbard Theron, Rochelle.

Huut D. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Rochelle.

Hunt Frank P., Rochelle.

Huntley F. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Rochelle.

Huntley L. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Rochelle.

Huntley S. H. farmer; S. 21; P. O. Rochelle.

Hurd E. farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Rochelle.

Hurd P. J. farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Rochelle.

HURD P. P. Farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Rochelle; born March 13, 1813, in Tompkins Co., N. Y.; came to Geneva, Ill., Nov. 19, 1839, and to his present farm in 1854; he owns 365 acres, valued at \$25,000; married Viola V. Curtis July 1, 1836; she was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., May 10, 1817; had seven children, five living; Franklin, Clara (now Mrs. McIlvain), Statira (now Mrs. W. B. Marr), and P. J.; Mr. H. is a Spiritualist and Republican.

Hyde H. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Rochelle.

HYSER SILAS H. Farmer; Secs. 28 and 33; P. O. Rochelle; born Aug. 25, 1830, in Steuben, Oneida Co., N. Y.; in 1854 came to Ogle Co., and located 200 acres of land in Pine Rock; in 1867 he removed to his present farm; owns 340 acres land in Ogle Co., and 80 acres in Iowa; married Jeannette Sluyter Sept. 20, 1858; she was born Jan. 18, 1837, in Steuben Co., N. Y.; have five children: Charles A., born Jan. 25, 1860; Lucy A., Dec. 20, 1862; Harriet Ida, May 14, 1864; William A., Aug. 19, 1865, and Fred H. Sept. 6, 1867; members of M. E. Church.

JACKSON JOHN, Rochelle.

JENKS DR. CHARLES, Veterinary Surgeon; res. Rochelle; born Feb. 22, 1843, in England; came to Ogle Co. in 1852, and to Rochelle in 1875; served three years in Co. B, 3d I. V. I., and one year in Co. B, 144th I. V. I.; served as a veterinary surgeon during the war; married Eva Stolp Feb. 18, 1877, she was born Jan. 13, 1856, at Aurora, Ill.

Jones Anson, farm; Sec. 6; P. O. Rochelle.

JONES GEORGE, Firm of J. F. Bird & Co., Butter, Eggs and Produce; Rochelle; born Jan. 17, 1849, in Concord, N. H.; came with his parents to Joliet in 1856; removed to Rockford, and remained there about one year, then came to Lynnville; in 1868 removed to Iowa, and in 1872 came to Rochelle; married Carrie Cook April 7, 1873; she was born in Sept., 1852, in Milford, Ill.; have three children: Harry, born March 15, 1874; Beryl, Sept. 14, 1875, and Edna, Sept. 23, 1876.

Johnson George C. Rochelle.

Jones H. Rochelle.

Jones L. C. milk; Rochelle.

Judson H. D. telegraph operator; Rochelle.

KAHALIER MORRIS, laborer; Rochelle.

Karr Meredith L., Rochelle.

Kelley James, Rochelle.

Kelley John, blacksmith; Rochelle.

Kelley Thomas, teamster; Rochelle.

Kendall Lewis, Rochelle.

Kershaw George, Rochelle.

Keneston C. H. mason; Rochelle.

Keneston S. laborer; Rochelle.

Kerr Morris, Rochelle.

Kimball G. W. lightning rods; Rochelle.

Kimball J. D., Rochelle.

King Daniel, Rochelle.

KING GEO. W. Farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Kyte River; born May 31, 1830, in Worcester, Mass.; in 1836 came to Hampshire Co., N. Y.; in 1840 removed to Steuben Co., N. Y.; in 1853 came to his present farm; he owns 362 acres, valued at \$45 per acre; married Rachel Biggers Feb. 28, 1852; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., June 10, 1830; have five children: Ida A. (now Mrs. Blackman), Emma L., Mary E., Huldy E. and Ettie M.; are members of the M. E. Church; has been School Director and Commissioner of Highways.

King William, Rochelle.

Kirk E., Rochelle.

Knit Jas., Rochelle.

Kofer C. shoemaker; Rochelle.

LADD JOS. carpenter; Rochelle.

Ladd Frauk, carpenter; Rochelle.

LAKE OSCAR M. With Andress & West, Rochelle; born March 10, 1832, in Millersburg, Holmes Co., Ohio; in 1837 came with his grandfather to Rochelle and commenced farming; engaged in grain business in 1853, and so continues; married Mary Miller Sept., 1855; she was born Feb. 1834; have two children: Lucy J. and Chas. F.; has been Town Collector, Constable and Deputy Sheriff several years.

Lamb W. P., Rochelle.

LANE JAS. B. Firm of Barber, Lane & Co., manufacturers of Malleable Iron; born in Washington Co., Pa., Dec. 2, 1851; came to Rockford in 1852, and in 1876 came to Rochelle; he also attends to the sale of lands for his father, Dr. R. P. Lane, of Rockford; married Anna Sumner Oct. 1, 1873; she was born in Pecatonica Sept., 1852; they have one child: Robert Sumner.

Larkins Patrick, laborer; Rochelle.

Lattin W. H., Rochelle.

Lawler David, drayman; Rochelle.

Lawson S. laborer; Rochelle.

LeClare Lewis, laborer; Rochelle.

Leigh B. J., Rochelle.

Leonard Edward, Rochelle.

LEONARD HIRAM, Farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Kyte River; born Feb. 17, 1810, in Delaware Co., Ohio; came to Tazewell Co., Ill., Oct. 28, '34, and the following Feb. came to Ogle Co.; he owns 500 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Sarah Randall March, 1842; she was born Feb. 10, 1823, in Aleria, Ohio; had thirteen children, six living: Jno., Ransom, Edward, Sarah C. (now Mrs. Young, who lives in Iowa), Geo. W. and Allen; Mr. L. was one of the first Road Commissioners in laying the road from Oregon to the Co. line, south; has been Town Treasurer about eight years, Town Clerk three terms, School Director several terms; is a Green-backer.

Leonard Jas. H., Rochelle.

Leonard J. farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Rochelle.

Lichty Daniel, physician; Rochelle.

Linden Hugh, Flagg Station.

LONGENECKER CHARLES O. Dealer in Dry Goods, Carpets, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Washington St.; res. cor. Main and Holland Sts.; born near Bedford, Bedford Co., Pa., Dec. 1, 1838; came to Polo in 1857; moved to this place in 1861; was in partnership here with Isaac Shrinkel eleven years; since then he has carried on his business alone; married Emma McConaughy, June 23, 1866; she was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., she is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Longenecker William, Rochelle.

Longwell Ira T., Rochelle.

Loomis George, Rochelle.

LOOMIS HENRY, Firm of Milne & Loomis, Lumber and Coal, Loomis and Pierce Sts.; born in Town of Marion, Wayne Co., N. Y., Aug. 25, 1840; came to Aurora, Ill., in 1844, and removed to Rochelle March 1, 1870; married Sarah M. Swartout Dec. 17, 1873; she was born in Olcott, Niagara Co., N. Y.

Lorden Michael, laborer; Rochelle.

Lynn Geo. W. farm; Sec. 1; P. O. Rochelle.
 Lynn Isaac, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Rochelle.
 Lynn Jonathan, farm; S. 1; P. O. Rochelle.

MCCANN HUGH, Rochelle.

McCANN JAMES, Farmer; Secs. 2 and 3; P. O. Rochelle; born in Ireland in 1832; came to Canada in 1853; removed the same Fall to N. J., and in 1854 came to Ogle Co., and settled in the neighborhood where he has lived ever since; owns 124 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Delia M. Condit, July 11, 1857; she was born Jan. 4, 1835, in Essex Co., N. J.; are members of the Methodist Church.

McCarty James, Rochelle.

McCarty Larry, Rochelle.

McClausey S. H., Rochelle.

McCONAUGHY JAMES O. Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Broker; office in Ellinwood & Seranton's Building; res. Washington St.; born in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 7, 1848; came to Lindenwood with his parents in 1852; lived there until 1856, when they came to Rochelle; has been engaged in present business two and one half years; served six months in Co. H, 140th I. V. I.; married Amelia A. Gardhouse Feb. 16, 1876; she was born in Canada, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. McC.'s father, Dr. John McConaughy, was engaged in the grain business here for a great many years; died Nov. 9, 1869.

McConough George M. teacher; Rochelle.

McDermott John, blacksmith; Rochelle.

McDermott Peter, Rochelle.

McGINNIS ED. Merchant Tailor; res. Stiles St.; born in Kings Co., Ireland, May 10, 1844; went to England in 1863, following the tailoring trade, and in 1865 came to Columbus, O., and continued his trade for about two years; then traveled to different parts of the country, and in 1869 came to Rochelle; married Mary McDermott Nov. 8, 1872; she was born in Chicago Aug. 13, 1849; have two children, Eddie and Mary Ellen; are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

McGrah Michael, laborer; Rochelle.

McHENRY JAMES S. Res. Main St.; born Dec. 8, 1834, in Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; came to Ogle Co. in 1849; in 1855 went to California, and returned in 1861; enlisted in Co. A, 2d I. V. C., and served three years; in 1872 went to Salt Lake, and returned to Rochelle in 1876; he then went to the Black Hills, where he is now engaged in mining; married Lovina Setterley, daughter of Mrs. Flagg, July 26, 1865; she was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., July 14, 1844; have two children, Bruce and Wilbur.

McIlvane B. E. carpenter; Rochelle.

McKee J. M., Rochelle.

McMahon John, carpenter; Rochelle.

McMahon Patrick, laborer; Rochelle.

McNeal Henry, clerk; Rochelle.

MALLERY I. M. Bartholomew St.; born in Berkshire Co., Mass., Aug. 28, 1819; came to Rochelle May 28, 1855; engaged in lumber business for about three years, then commenced grain and stock business and continued in it about ten years; he then discontinued the grain and continued the stock business till 1876; married Tabitha E. Brownell, in Hoosic, N. Y., in 1840; she died in 1851; had one child; Mary (now Mrs. Able Bliss, of Chicago); married Sarah J. Thompson Sept., 1853, in Pownell, Vt.; she was born in Pownell, Vt., in 1829; has five children by present wife: Joseph T., Weir P., Lydia, I. M. and Rose; Mr. M. was the first President of the Rochelle National Bank; he has held many prominent offices in Rochelle.

Malone Peter, laborer; Rochelle.

Malory W. P., Rochelle.

Mareh C. C. attorney at law; Rochelle.

Marsh J. F. physician; Rochelle.

MARR W. B. Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Rochelle; living with his father-in-law, P. P. Hurd; born March 13, 1839, in Rockville, Ogle Co.; was in Sturges' Rifles, of Chicago, about nineteen months; was in the Quartermaster's Department, mostly, during the war; married Statira, daughter of P. P. Hurd; she was born March 9, 1848, in Geneva, Ill.; have one child: Edgar H., born March 17, 1872.

Martin Chas. painter; Rochelle.

Martin D. S., Rochelle.

Martine Geo. W., Rochelle.

Martin Herman, Rochelle.

MARVIN BORU, Express and Drays; residence Bartholomew St.; born Nov. 30, 1831, in St. Charles, Ill.; remained there till 1863, when he came to Rochelle; for two years he followed farming, and one year at Osage fencing; married Hattie E. Rice Nov. 28, 1869; she was born in N. Y., Aug., 1847.

Mattison O. F. Methodist minister; Rochelle.

May D. C., Rochelle.

MAY J. M. Livery, Washington St.; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Dec. 21, 1824; came to Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1844, and to Rockford in 1855, and in 1859 came to Rochelle; married Susan E. Short May 7, 1866; she was born in Kendall Co., Ill., in 1839; they have two children: Louisa S., born March 3, 1869, Earl C., Oct. 23, 1874.

Mayer Anthony, baker; Rochelle.

Mead Chas. laborer; Rochelle.

Mead W. H. Rochelle.

Meeker Esquire, Rochelle.

Meeks George, Rochelle.

Merriman Horace.

Middledorf Louis, clerk; Rochelle.

Miller C. A., Rochelle.

Miller Jeremiah, butter dealer; Rochelle.

Miller Jno. T., Rochelle.

MILLER J. T. Cashier First National Bank; residence on Bartholomew St; born Sept. 14, 1840, in Cherry Valley; came to Rochelle in 1860, and engaged in banking; married Lora Miller June 21, 1876; she was born in Cherry Valley, July 20, 1857; have one child: Sumner, born April 26, 1877; served in 92d I. V. I. for nine months; he has been City Treasurer.

MILNE EDMUND, Firm of Milne & Loomis, Lumber and Coal; born in England, Oct. 16, 1825; came to Tioga Co., N. Y., in 1848, and came to Whiteside Co. in 1856 and commenced farming, and so continued till 1865, when he came to Rochelle and engaged in the grain business, which he continued till 1872; then engaged in present business; married Mary Kershaw in 1850; she was born in England, Jan. 5, 1824; had one child; died when eighteen months old in Tioga Co., N. Y.

Mills Jas. M., Rochelle.

Mills Peter, Rochelle.

Minkler H. T. farmer; S. 25; P. O. Rochelle.

Minkler M. farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Rochelle.

Minkler Peter, Rochelle.

Minkles Frank, Sec. 22; P. O. Rochelle.

Misener Daniel, laborer; Rochelle.

Mixer C. L. station agt. C. & I. R.R., Rochelle.

Monroe W. J. farming implements and seeds; Rochelle.

Moore M. S. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Rochelle.

Moore Stephen, laborer; Rochelle.

Moore Thos., Rochelle.

Morgan C., Rochelle.

Morningstar George, Rochelle.

MORRISON ALEX. Engineer for Andress & West; res. on Washington St.; born in Scotland, Jan., 1835; came to Canada in 1849, and followed sailing till 1862; then came to Sycamore and worked for Wiswell & Co., in the grain business; in 1867 came to Rochelle, and in 1872 worked for Boyce & Craft, A. B. McCrae and present employers as engineer; married Ellen Campbell Feb. 13, 1865; she was born in N. Y. State in 1845; had five children, four living; Flora E., Alex. H., Francis D. and Mary J.; they are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Morse A. A. clerk railroad office; Rochelle.

MOSS J. W. Barber Shop on Washington St.; boards on Cherry St.; born March 24, 1836, in Randolph Co., N. C.; went to

Indianapolis in 1848, and removed to Cincinnati in 1863; commenced running on the railroad between Cincinnati and Chicago in 1865, and in 1869 went to Battle Creek; remained there about one year, then came to Rochelle and started a barber shop, which he is now running; married Susan Clark March 28, 1870; she was born in Ind. Oct. 25, 1853; had two children; both died in infancy.

Murane Ed. mason; Rochelle.

MYERS OLIVER C. Carpenter; res. Washington St.; born July 15, 1832, in Oneida Co., N. Y.; in 1853, went to Dunkirk, N. Y., and removed to Canada in 1853; came to Dixon in 1856, and to Rochelle in 1858; married Eleanor Means Feb. 28, 1861; she was born Feb. 29, 1834, in Ireland; had four children, three now living; Albert D., Margaret A. and Clark; enlisted in Co. H, 140th I. V. I.; remained about six months; they are members of the Methodist Church.

NEAL PHIN, laborer; Rochelle.

Neil Henry, Rochelle.

NEVILLE WM. S. Farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Rochelle; born Feb. 13, 1834, in Pickaway Co., O.; went to Columbus; came to Ogle Co. in 1839, and settled on his present farm in 1858; owns 140 acres valued at \$50 per acre; married Mary A. Shostenkirk June 23, 1858; she was born May 25, 1839, in Gloversville, Fulton Co., N. Y.; had two children; Luella J., born Nov. 1, 1859, and Nellie E., Nov. 10, 1864, who died Nov 28, 1876, of diphtheria; believes in the Advent doctrine.

Nichols N. H., Rochelle.

Nike Harry, Rochelle.

Northup Geo. F. foundry; Rochelle.

OGDEN JOHN, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Rochelle.

Osborn E. M. laborer; Rochelle.

OTIS E. L. Editor and Proprietor of the Rochelle Register.

OTIS G. W. Father of E. L. Otis, editor and proprietor of Rochelle Register; res. Lafayette St.; born June 30, 1803, in Danville, Vt.; in 1824 came to Franklin Co., N. Y., and 1827 went to Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; remained there till 1847, and went to N. Y. City in 1852; two years later he removed to Rockford, and Jan 8, 1864, came to Rochelle; married Eliza C. Holmes Dec. 25, 1827; she was born Oct. 28, 1802, in Essex Co., Vt.; had five children, three now living; Parmelia, now Mrs. L. Whitney; Laura A., now Mrs. J. C. Whitney, and E. L.

Overhizer J. C. insurance agent; Rochelle.

PADGETT R. M., Rochelle.

PARKER JOSEPH, Bookseller, Stationer, Dealer in Wall Paper, etc., cor. Washington and Brice Sts.; res. cor. Main and Brice Sts.; born in England Aug. 27, 1820; went to Clintonville, Clinton Co., N. Y., in 1832; removed to Gilsun, Cheshire Co., N. H., in 1833; in the Spring of 1838 moved to Nelson, in the same Co.; in 1839 went to Stoddard, same Co.; went to Keysville in 1840; worked on farm, clerking and attending school up to that time; was thereafter in a store most of the time until the Fall of 1843, when he came to Daysville, Nashua Tp., Ogle Co., Ill., arriving there Sept. 8, 1843; was engaged in tailoring and merchandising until 1855; had charge of the ferry there one year; in 1855 came to Rochelle, where he was engaged in general merchandising until 1863, since which time he has been engaged in present business, principally in Nashua Tp.; has been Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk and School Director; since he came to Rochelle has been Tp. School Treasurer ten years, Supervisor several years, Town Trustee, City Clerk, etc.; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1869 and 1870; first wife was Susan R. Moore, of Grand de Tour; she died in May, 1847; they had one son, Ernest L., who is now living; second wife was Julia A. S. Moore; she died Dec. 27, 1870; had five sons and three daughters by last marriage; two sons deceased, John Henry and Ralph; children now living are: John, Kate B., Martha E., George F., Alice E. and Lonis.

PARKER MINOR, Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Kyte River; born Jan. 24, 1830, in Cortland Co., N. Y.; in 1836 came to Hillsdale, Mich., and in 1846 returned to N. Y.; in the Spring of '51 he went to California, engaged in mining and speculating, and returned to N. Y. City in 1859; came to Ogle Co. in 1860; he owns 120 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Abbie A. Smith Nov. 3, 1863; she was born Sept. 19, 1832, in N. Y. City; had six children, five living: Ida E., born Jan. 21, '65, Lawrence A., Feb. 19, '69, Sarah C., Aug. 7, '70, Florence M., Nov. 24, '71, Margaret L., March 13, '74.

PARKER SAMUEL J. of the Firm of Parker Bros., Harness Makers and Dealers in all kinds of Saddlery, Robes, Trunks, etc.; Carriage Trimming done; Washington St.; res. cor. Bartholomew and Holland Sts.; born in England June 4, 1836; came to Wis. in 1854, and to Rochelle in Dec., 1860; he has been engaged in present business since 1861; Mr. Parker is Alderman of the second ward; has served four years; married Flora Hense Aug. 30, 1859; she was born near Friendsville, Susquehanna Co., Pa., in Oct., 1837; Mr. and Mrs. Parker are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Parks Geo. H. farmer; Sec. 22; Rochelle.

Patchin J. S. Rochelle House; Rochelle,

Patten D. H. carpenter; Rochelle.

PATTERSON ALEX. Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Rochelle; born May 27, 1834, in Forfarshire, Scotland; remained there farming until 1864, when he came to Chicago, and in 1865 removed to DeKalb Co., and in 1868 came to his present farm; he owns 130 acres, valued at \$55 per acre; when in Scotland was a member of the Established Church; Mrs. P. is a member of the Episcopal Church; married Jane Baird April 17, 1867; she was born July 4, 1844, in Ireland; have five children: Isabella, born Sept. 17, 1868, Anderson, May 1, 1870, Alex., April 29, 1872, Cordelia E., Oct. 7, 1874, and George, June 4, 1875.

PATTERSON WM. House, Sign and Frescoe Painting; P. O. Rochelle; born Sept. 23, 1833 in Preston, England, and learned his trade in Manchester, England; in 1857 came to Cincinnati; in 1859 came to Clarksville, Tenn.; in 1862 came to Chicago; thence to Freeport; in 1867 removed to Oak Park; remained till 1874, when he came to Rochelle; married Elizabeth Duncan Feb. 18, 1861; she was born Feb. 18, 1845; have five children: Elizabeth G., Amelia, Wm., James A. and Fred. Patterson William, Rochelle.

PECK DUANE, Firm of Brink & Peck, Blacksmiths and Manufacturers of Spring Wagons; Rochelle; born June 25, 1833, in Jefferson Co., N. Y., and came to Rochelle in 1866; he also carried on this business in his native place; married Clara Barnes Feb. 28, 1856; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Dec. 16, 1839; had four children, three living: Armeta A., born July 18, 1858, Wm. E., July 20, 1862, Geo., April 22, 1868; served in Co. E, 186th N. Y. about one year; they are members of the Methodist Church.

Peirce G. H., Rochelle.

Perkins F. J., Rochelle.

Perkins G. H., Rochelle.

PERRY HARVEY O. of the firm of Perry & Todd, Dealers in Dry Goods, Carpets, Groceries, etc., Washington St.; res. cor. Bartholomew and Holland Sts.; born in Lee, Oneida Co., N. Y., Dec. 5, 1839; moved to Aurora, Ill., in 1853; came to Rochelle in 1871; he has been engaged in mercantile business since 1866; Mr. Perry served four years in Co. A, 52d I. V. I.; was in all the battles that Regt. was engaged in; married Mary W. Rowell Oct. 27, 1869; she was born in Salem, Mass.; they have one child: Carrie G.

PERRY I. N. Cashier of the Rochelle National Bank; born in Lee, Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1847; came to Aurora, Ill., with his parents in 1852; moved to Rochelle Oct. 1, 1871; married Anna W. Wilbur Oct. 25, 1869; she died Dec. 5, 1877; Mr. Perry has been Cashier of the

Rochelle National Bank for the last four years.

Perry J. S., Rochelle.

HELPS ELKANAH, Res. Main St.; born Oct. 1, 1795, in Oneida Co., N. Y.; came to Genesee Co. in 1800, and in 1815 came to Erie, Pa.; remained there till 1845, when he came to Lake Co., Ind.; in 1870 he came to Rochelle; married Lucina Miller Nov. 17, 1815; she was born at Saratoga, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1799; had eight children, four living: Mary J. (now Mrs. Himebaugh), Charlotte L. (now Mrs. Bruce), Chas. W. and Elkanah W.; are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Phelps J. C. merchant; Rochelle.

Philips B. F., Flagg Station.

Phillips John, Flagg Station.

Pickle Harry, Flagg Station.

Pickle Mathias, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Flagg Station.

PIERCE BRINKLEY, Residence Rochelle; born in Wilmington, Del., Feb. 22, 1818; came to Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1838; came to Jefferson Grove and commenced farming in 1845; has been Town Collector and Road Commissioner, for several years, being the first Collector of Flagg and Dement; he is a member of the Methodist Church; married Phoebe Brown in 1835; she was born July 15, 1809, and died Dec. 2, 1873; had nine children; seven still living: Clayton, John, Brinkley, Mary E., Sarah J., Matilda A. and Harmon; married Mrs. Mary A. Nelson July 29, 1875; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Nov. 25, 1825; Mrs. Nelson had three children; one living: Lawrence M. born June 26, 1847.

Pierce C. farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Rochelle.

Pierce Harmon, Sec. 21; P. O. Rochelle.

Pierce John, Rochelle.

Pierce Ralph, Rochelle.

Porter S. L., Rochelle.

POWELL DR. L. C. Veterinary Surgeon; Cherry Street; born in Franklin Co., Ky., Oct. 19, 1843; came to Whiteside Co. in 1855; came to Rochelle in 1877; enlisted in the 12th I. V. I., and was in engagements at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, etc.; married Mary S. Hibargen in 1868; have two children: William D. and B. C.

Pratt W. H., N. W. R. R.; Rochelle.

Primrose J. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Rochelle.

Prince James, butcher; Rochelle.

PRINDLE JAMES, Farmer; Secs. 5 and 6; P. O. Rochelle; born in Steuben Co., N. Y., May 10, 1817; came to his present farm in 1845; owns 210 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Susan P. Walters Dec. 1, 1841; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Sept. 5, 1823; had five children; four now living: Almira, now

Mrs. Airhart, born Sept. 24, 1842; Emma, now Mrs. Shoonhover, May 12, 1849; John, Sept. 1, 1863, she is a member of the Baptist Church; has been School Director and Road Commissioner; Mr. P. was 1st Lieut. in a Regiment organized in Steuben Co., N. Y.

Printice J. W., Rochelle.

Putman J. L. druggist; Rochelle.

QUINN MICHAEL, laborer; Rochelle.

RAE JAMES, beer bottling; Rochelle.

Rae John, groceries; Rochelle.

Rae R. Hancorn, painter; Rochelle.

Rae Robert, Rochelle.

RANDALL JAMES P. Farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Rochelle; born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Dec. 8, 1813; came with his parents to Lorain Co., Ohio, in 1823; came to Winnebago Co. in 1836; removed to Ogle Co. in October, 1840; he owns 484 acres land valued at \$50 per acre; married Elenor M. Stewart, July 4, 1840; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Sept. 4, 1816; had eight children; seven living: Osborn R., born April 27, 1845; Josephine, Oct. 4, 1847; William S., May 22, 1852; Fred J., Sept. 27, 1854; Alice L., Oct. 12, 1856; Owen J. and Frances M., May 1, 1859; was eight years Justice of the Peace; is a Republican; Osborn R. served in Co. E., 104th I. V. I.; served five months at the close of the war.

Rathburn C. H. clerk; Rochelle.

RATHBUN W. H. Farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Kyte River; born July 18, 1827, in Cataaugus Co., N. Y.; in 1828 came with his parents to Steuben Co., and in 1837 came to Calhoun Co., Mich; in 1838 removed to his present farm, he being the first settler in this locality; owns 225 acres valued at \$50 per acre; married Sarah Hanners May 2, 1859; she was born in 1837, and died March, 1861; had one child, Ida M., born Sept. 6, 1860; his second marriage was to Maria Smith Dec. 30, 1864; she was born Oct. 5, 1833, in Orange Co., N. Y.; they have one child, W. D., born March 6, 1866; he has been School Director several terms; is a Republican.

RAYMOND Z. C. Cooper; P. O. Rochelle; res. corner Cherry and Palmer Streets; born Aug. 1, 1834, in Onondago Co., N. Y., came to Oswego Co. in 1844, and in May, 1855, came to Ogle Co. with his parents; his father died in Lee Co., aged sixty-eight; his mother lives with his brother in Monroe, Ill.; married Lavina E. Favetute June 29, 1863, in Dixon, Ill.; she was born May 23, 1844, in Lycoming Co., Pa.; had five children, three living: Elna, born July 23, 1864; Everett J., March 2, 1868; Irving Clark, Feb. 13,

1874; are members of the Advent Christian Church.

Reed Charles, Rochelle.

Reed Henry, physician; Rochelle.

Reed Orland, engineer; Rochelle.

Reed W. painter; Rochelle.

Reynolds Edward, Rochelle.

Reynolds E. H. musical instruments; Rochelle.

Reynolds Geo. D., Rochelle.

Reynolds Simeon, Rochelle.

Reynolds L. D., farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Rochelle.

Rhodes Thos. F., Rochelle.

Rice Daniel, Rochelle.

Rice John, drayman; Rochelle.

Richel Thos., Rochelle.

Riddle Frank, operator; Rochelle.

Ringle Daniel, grain; Rochelle.

Roberts Thos. butter dealer; Rochelle.

ROGERS HENRY O. Attorney at Law; office corner Washington and Brice Sts.; res. on Washington St.; born in Middletown, Vt., March 12, 1831; came to Marengo, Ill., in 1846; lived there until he came to Rochelle in 1861; admitted to the Bar in 1855; he has been Justice of the Peace since 1862; has been Mayor of Rochelle; married Sarah Barber May 11, 1864; they have one son, George Hart; Mrs. Rogers is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Rohley John, Jr., farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Rochelle.

Rohley John, Sr., farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Rochelle.

Rowley Ezra, Rochelle.

Rowley G. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Rochelle.

ROYCE CHAS. C. Res. on Grant St.; born July 8, 1819, in Delaware Co., Ohio; came to Lafayette Grove Nov. 1, 1835, and commenced farming; he owns about 250 acres land valued at about \$10,000; has held various offices in the Town of Lafayette; he also witnessed the shooting of the Driscols in 1841; married Margaret Rathburn, Nov. 16, 1839; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Nov. 20, 1819; they had eight children: those living are: Benjamin, born Oct. 29, 1842; John W., March 16, 1847; David, March 10, 1852; Sarah Dec. 16, 1849; William, July 16, 1856; Benjamin enlisted in the 34th Regt. I. V. I.; served during the war; John W. was in the 92d Regt. I. V. I. about one year

Kyerson E. R., Rochelle.

SACKETT R. W. clerk; Rochelle.

Salyers J. carpenter; Rochelle.

Sanders Geo. H., Rochelle.

SCHAALE CHARLES F. Clerk for Francis Glenn & Co.; boards corner Cherry and Price Sts.; born March 29, 1856, in York, York Co., Penn.; he came with his parents to Portage City, Wis., in 1865, and returned to York in 1866; the following year they moved to Lyons, Ia.; in 1868 came to Clinton, Ia., and was in the employ of P. S. Towle & Co.; in 1870 removed to Rochelle; Mr. S. is secretary of the Red Ribbon Reform Club, and M. F. and C. Washington Camp No. 2 of P. O. S. of A.

Schemerhorn W. H. butter dealer; Rochelle.

Schnider C., Rochelle.

Scott Chas. laborer; Rochelle.

Scott W. E. barber; Rochelle.

Scranton A. L. hardware; Rochelle.

Seaton Myron A., Rochelle.

Seaton W. L., Rochelle.

Sexton Charles, Rochelle.

Sexton E. P. Rochelle.

Shafer John, Rochelle.

Sharland Geo. H. marble works; Rochelle.

Sheadle W. T., Rochelle.

Sherman James E., Rochelle.

SHINKEL ISAAC, Dealer in Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Groceries, and every thing kept in a general store, Washington St., corner Cherry; res. corner Bartholomew and Palmer Sts.; born in West Coventry, Chester Co., Penn., Oct. 8, 1825; came to Freeport, May 4, 1848; moved to White Eagle Mills in October of the same year; came to Brookville, this Co., in 1852, and to Rochelle in 1861; he has been engaged in present business ever since he came here; married Mary A. Fasnight in June, 1851; she was born in Schuylkill Co., Penn.; they have seven children: Sarah E., now Mrs. F. C. Ward; Alice S., Newton, Frank M., Adella, Charles, and Samuel; Mrs. S. is a member of the Evangelical Church.

Shockley Demard, capitalist; Rochelle.

Simons Robert, blacksmith; Rochelle.

Skelly Thomas, Rochelle.

SLAUGHTER ADIN, Farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Kye River; born March 6, 1830, in Co-hocton Co., Ohio; came with his parents to Washington Grove in 1846, and in 1858, removed to Peru, Ill.; in 1860 came to Rochelle and followed blacksmithing, and in 1865, removed to his present farm; he owns 160 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; married Eleanor Cryder; she was born Feb. 26, 1836, in Franklin Co., Ohio; had seven children: Laura J., born Feb. 16, 1857; Lillie C., Oct. 12, 1863; Eddie E., Jan. 6, 1866; Elmer F., Jan. 10, 1869; Mittie M., Nov. 11, 1872; and Ella, Dec. 12, 1876; Albert died Dec. 12, 1871.

SLAUGHTER DANIEL, Farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Rochelle; born Aug. 27, 1828, in Coshocton Co., Ohio; came to his present farm in 1856; he owns 160 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Hannah J. Parks Sept. 1, '51; she was born March 30, 1834, in Coshocton Co., Ohio; had eight children, six living: Mary E., born July, 1852; John F., April 3, 1856; William, Jan. 26, 1858; Ada E., Sept. 11, 1864; Dana P., Jan. 1, 1872; Vida L., Oct. 3, 1875.

Slaughter Daniel, Rochelle.

Slaughter Fred, Rochelle.

Slaughter Thos., Rochelle.

Slaughter W. farm; Sec. 25; P. O. Rochelle. Smith Amos clerk; Rochelle.

SMITH EXOS, Farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Rochelle; born Dec. 28, 1815, in Franklin Co., Ohio; in 1844 came to his present farm; he owns 86 acres valued at \$50 per acre; married Sarah A. Fisher, his first wife, Oct. 8, 1842, in Ohio; she was born in 1817, and died Oct. 1, 1848; married Hannah C. Talley, second wife, in 1850; she was born Oct. 15, 1833, in Muskingum Co., Ohio; had three children by first marriage; Columbia A. (now Mrs. Sampson), born Oct. 2, 1843; Mary E., Oct. 15, 1844, died Sept. 28, 1865; Curtis, Oct. 1, 1846, died Oct., 1848; had eight children by second marriage: Clarinda E., born Feb. 5, 1851, died Jan. 9, 1870; Emily, March 5, 1852, died in infancy; Jacob W., May 11, 1854; Sarah M., June 27, 1856, married A. Troop and died Oct. 10, 1876; Ella J., Nov. 21, 1859; William L., Sept. 4, 1862; Edith A., April 11, 1868; Ernest M., Sept. 28, 1872; are members of M. E. Church; is a Republican; was elected Town Collector but refused to serve.

Smith G. B., Rochelle.

Smith James, Rochelle.

Smith Jonas, Rochelle.

SMITH PETER, President of the First National Bank; res. on Washington St.; born in Franklin, Bergen Co., N. J., Dec. 21, 1808; came to Ogle Co. Aug. 1, 1839; settled in White Rock Tp. in 1840; lived there five or seven years, when he moved to Sec. 36, Marion Tp.; he was engaged in farming and stock raising until Dec., 1875, when he came to Rochelle; Mr. S. was Collector and Constable of Marion Tp., School Director there about fifteen years; he married Sarah Foster May 12, 1831; she was born in Ireland July 12, 1810; they have had ten children, five now living; they are: Abbie A. (now Mrs. Minor Parker, Margaret (now Mrs. Chas. Russell), Susan M. (now Mrs. Aaron Cass), and George F.; they have lost five children, two sons and two daughters died in infancy; one daughter, Emma, died in 1867, aged twenty-seven years; Mrs. Smith is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Smith S. J., Rochelle.

Smith W. S., Rochelle.

SOUTHWORTH THOS. G., Farmer; res. on Main St.; born on Nov. 16, 1829, in Dryden, N. Y.; came to Ogle Co. in 1867; married Malvira A. Freeland April 19, 1855; she was born in Caroline, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1834; they have one child, Jno. W., born April 17, 1856, in Dryden, N. Y.; Mrs. Southworth's mother, Mrs. Freeland, lives with her; she was born Oct. 4, 1803, in Vt.; her husband died in N. Y. Dec. 9, 1854.

Spath John, Rochelle.

Spath Mathias, Rochelle.

Stradford Jno. well driller; Rochelle.

Stalford Chas., Rochelle.

Stalford Mathew, Rochelle.

Spence A. D., Rochelle.

Steele G. C. farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Rochelle.

Steele H. engineer; Rochelle.

Steele J. R. carpenter; Rochelle.

Steele Perry, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Flag Station.

Stettler Hebron.

STILES D. B. Sec. 14; P. O. Rochelle; born in Nelson, N. H., Feb. 5, 1819; came to Ogle Co. in 1837; he bought an interest in a Saw Mill near Daysville and remained there about seven years, and in 1853 came to Rochelle and started in General Merchandise business, he being the first merchant in the place; married Emily Mason in 1842; she was born in N. H.; in 1870 he married Mrs. Sarah A. Stryker; she was born in 1839; have two daughters by first wife: Addra A. (now Mrs. Spaulding), and Ella G. (now Mrs. Monroe Stiles.)

STOCKING WM. On Main St.; born in Franklin Co., Mass., Jan. 3, 1827; came to Ohio in 1832, and removed to Ogle Co. in 1839, and engaged in farming till 1875; then came to Rochelle and commenced in grain and stock business; Mr. Stocking is Vice President of Rochelle National Bank; has been Supervisor of the Town of White Rock, has also been Alderman etc.; married Lydia Crill June 27, 1847; she was born July 18, 1827; have had four children: Horace E., born Oct. 13, 1848; Dexter, Nov. 22, 1851; Aurora, April 4, 1859; George, Jan. 2, 1864; Dexter died Sept. 19, 1855.

Storms J. L. coal; Rochelle.

Strickfaden Andrew, Rochelle.

Sullivan J. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Rochelle

SUTPHEN P. M. Res. cor. Stiles and Brice Sts.; born Nov. 13, 1819, Yates Co., N. Y.; came to Ogle Co. in 1862; settled at Flag Center, and commenced farming and so continues; married Mary A. Hollister, who died in 1866; have five chil-

dren by this marriage: Emmet O., Chas. R., Alida M., Truman P. and John R.; married Maggie Kelly July 4, 1867; she was born in Canada in 1839; have three children: Lenora E., Hattie and Henry; last two are twins.

Sykes J. D., Rochelle.

TALEY MRS. SARAH, Widow of Peter Taley; Farming; Sec. 32; P. O. Flagg Station; he was born March 9, 1783 in Newcastle Co., Del., and died March 23, 1859; they came to their present farm in 1847; she owns 90 acres valued at \$50 per acre; they were married Oct. 4, 1829 in Chester Co., Pa.; she was born Feb. 7, 1799 in Chester Co., Pa.; had five children; four living; Diana (now Mrs. Taley), Hannah (now Mrs. Smith), Lewis and Ruth R.

Taylor Charles, clerk; Rochelle.

Taylor Elijah, butcher; Rochelle.

Taylor John R. carpenter; Rochelle.

Thomas E. L. M. jeweler; Rochelle.

Thompson Henry, Rochelle.

Thornburg Benj. express; Rochelle.

THORP ALFRED, Merchant and Postmaster; Sec. 32; P. O. Flagg Station; born June 15, 1815, in Sutton-Valence, Co. of Kent, England; came to N. Y. in 1830, and settled in Chautauqua Co., and came to Ogle Co. in 1873, and settled at Flagg Station; owns 8 acres land, valued with improvements at \$6,000; married Frances Reif, Dec. 25, 1839; she was born Aug. 17, 1817, in Kent Co., England; have three children: William E., Isaac E. and A. A.; William E. enlisted in Co. D, 21st N. Y. V. I.; served two years; Isaac E. enlisted in 1864 in the navy; he, with his brother, William E., remained there till the close of the war; A. A. is in the grain and coal trade here; he owns 90 acres, valued at \$45 per acre; he was born March 6, 1846, in Mina, N. Y.; married Harriet L. Smith; she was born June 24, 1847, in Winnebago Co.; had three children, two now living: Alice P., born in March, 1873, and Clara B., in April, 1876.

Thorp Joseph A., Flagg Station.

Thorp J. E., Flagg Station.

Throop J. A. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Flagg Station.

Tige Peter, laborer; Rochelle.

Tilton George, Rochelle.

Tilton Nathaniel, Flagg Station.

Todd G. H. Merchant; Rochelle.

Toomey D., Rochelle.

Tracy Norris, Rochelle.

Trenholm John W., Rochelle.

Trenholm J. U., Rochelle.

Tunison D. H. farm; Secs. 4 & 5; Rochelle.

TURKINGTON GEO. E. Corner Lafayette and Chase Sts.; born June 4,

1827, in Danbury, Vt.; came to Rockford in 1852, and engaged in R. R. business; in 1853 removed to Rochelle; he has been town clerk, and is secretary of the Agricultural Society; married Isabel Marshall Sept. 1861; she was born in Madison Co., N. Y., Jan. 7, 1838; have two children: George and Anna Bell; Mr. T. was captain Co. H, in 140th Illinois Infantry.

UNGER HENRY, Rochelle.

Unger Peter, furniture; Rochelle.

VANLOOM J., Rochelle.

VAN EMAN J. H. Capitalist; corner Brice and Stiles Sts.; born in Brown Co., Ohio, March 9, 1821; came to Indiana and remained there about five years, and in 1834 came to Kendall Co., Ill., and engaged in farming; in 1855 came to McLean Co., and in 1864 came to Kane Co., and in 1867 removed to Rochelle; married Sarah P. Harkness April 13, 1852; she was born in Scotland Nov. 18, 1833; have three children: Etta J., Eloise M., and Ada E.

Vaile D. W. C. physician; Rochelle.

Vaughn Hosea, farmer; Sec. 6; Kyte River.

WADEY JOHN, Rochelle.

WADE WM. E. Pumps and Cooper Works; res. on Stiles St.; born Feb. 15, 1830, in Canada; came to Ogle Co., in 1838, with his father, who died in Rockville Tp. in 1839; in 1852 he came to Rochelle; married Anna Eliza Austin in 1850; she was born in 1832, and died April 14, 1856; had two children: Mary M., now Mrs. Henry Ford, and Effie, now Mrs. L. Gleason; September 6, 1859 he married Mary A. Bechtel; she was born Dec. 31, 1835, in Columbus, Ohio; have one child, Bryant E., born Sept. 24, 1862.

Waite O. E., Rochelle.

WALKER P. R. Principal of Rochelle School; res. on Bartholomew St.; born July 1, 1837, in Brooklyn, Conn.; he came with his father in 1856, to Scott Tp., and remained there till 1865, when he removed to Criston, and in 1873 came to Rochelle; has been teaching since with the exception of three years, at Normal University, where he graduated in 1861; served in Co. K, 92d Illinois Infantry, for three years, and was promoted to 1st Lieutenant; was in the army of the Cumberland, and joined Sherman on his march from Chattanooga to the sea; married Martha E. Webb Aug 16, 1865; she was born Dec. 16, 1839, at LeRoy, N. Y.; have one daughter, Fannie E., born Oct. 5, 1870; Mrs. W. is a member of the Methodist Church.

Walrath Jerry, engineer; Rochelle.

Walters Horace, farm; S. 3; P. O. Rochelle.

Walters Henry, Rochelle.
 Walters Malcom, butter dealer; Rochelle.
 Walters Richard, butter dealer; Rochelle.
 Ward A. J. carpenter; Rochelle.
 Ward Ebinger, Rochelle.
 Ward F. C. stationer; Rochelle.
 Ward Thos. carpenter; Rochelle.
 Warren O. A., Rochelle.
 Warren S. F. clerk; Rochelle.
 Way J. T. painter; Rochelle.

WAY WILLIAM H. Painter; Res. Main Street; born in Glenhand, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Sept. 23, 1838; came to Rockford in 1853; came to Rochelle in 1859; married Ethilenda C. Reed Feb. 15, 1861; she was born in Penn. May, 1843; had five children; three living: Anna, Merda and Nora.

Wayland Jerry, building mover; Rochelle.
 Weeks George, Rochelle.
 Welch William, Flagg Station.
 Werrick V., Rochelle.

WEST BENJ. Firm of Andress & West; Grain; born in Ireland Jan. 20, 1843; came to Illinois in 1848; came to Rochelle in 1873, and then commenced the Grain trade; married Catherine B. Rhodes Aug. 23, 1874; she was born in 1845; have two children: Arthur E. and infant daughter; served in Co. B., 13th I. V. I.; was in engagements at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Battle of Corinth; was wounded at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and taken prisoner at the Battle of Corinth.

Wettstein Otto, jeweler; Rochelle.
 Wheldon J. R., Rochelle.

WHEELER CHARLES T. Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Kyrie River; born in New London, Conn., Aug. 17, 1822; came to Indiana in 1848; came to Ogle Co. in 1852; went to Minnesota in 1857; was through the Indian massacre when forty-three white settlers were killed by the Indians; returned to Ogle Co. in 1859; he owns 65 acres valued at \$40 per acre; married Lydia Cooley Dec. 27, 1859; she was born in Bradford Co., Penn., Oct. 6, 1839; enlisted in Co. A., 2d Illinois Cavalry in 1862; discharged June 24, 1865; the Regiment was in all the battles from Fort Donelson to Mobile; his father was born in New London Co., Conn., Sept. 20, 1789; he now lives on the land taken by Colonel Grant, to the Wheelers; it was formally granted to Chas. Wheeler; Mr. W. has in his possession an arm chair brought from Connecticut; it has been in the family about 150 years.

Wheeler James, teamster; Rochelle.
 Wheeler John, Rochelle.

WHEELER LUKE. Res. Brice St.; born in Ireland June 24, 1809; came to this country in 1837, and worked at the Calico

Print Works in Belleville, N. J., for nine years; came to Chicago in 1846; came to Rochelle in 1853; married Bridget Barder in 1844; she was born in Ireland Feb. 2, 1816; have five children; Andrew L., Michael, John, Morris M. and Margaret A.
 Wheeler Michael, blacksmith; Rochelle.
 White E. R. farmer; S. 14; P. O. Rochelle.
 White W. B., Rochelle.
 Williams A. L., Rochelle.
 Williams Gideon, Rochelle.

WILLIAMS JAMES H. Firm of Colditz & Williams, Hardware; res. cor. Stiles and Chapin Sts.; born in Washington Co., Pa., Feb. 3, 1834; came to Rochelle in 1856, and in 1861 returned to Pa. and enlisted in the 1st Pa. Reserve Cavalry, and in the Winter of '61-'62 was promoted to Captain, and remained three years in the service; came to Rochelle in 1867; married first wife, Helen M. Barrett, July 30, 1868; she died Feb. 18, 1875; married Helen L. Lounsberry June 13, 1876; have two children by first wife: Fred A. and Una M.; Mr. W. is the leading elder of the First Presbyterian Church.
 Williams Robert F., Rochelle.

WILLEY HENRY, Farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Flagg Station; born March 9, 1804, in Pineplains, N. H.; came to N. Y. in infancy; in 1821 came to Pa., and in 1849 came to Ogle Co. and entered 200 acres of land, and had a law suit over this land lasting several years, and through the efforts of Mr. Washburne, Member of Congress, the suit was decided in his favor; this land is valued at \$50 per acre; married Mercy A. Abbott Jan. 1, 1826; she was born Aug. 1, 1810, in Susquehanna Co., Pa.; had seven children, four now living: Jno. H., Phoebe A. (now Mrs. Atwater), Betsy M. (now Mrs. Sullivan) and Matilda L.; Collins B. enlisted in Co. H, 92d I. M. I.; served three years, and belonged to Wilder's Brigade; he was born Feb. 16, 1838, and died Dec. 14, 1865, at his father's home.

WILLIS J. N. Clerk, Francis Glenn & Co.; res. on Lafayette St.; born June 27, 1842, in Herkimer Co., N. Y.; came to Rome, N. Y., in 1847, and came to Rochelle in 1859; he enlisted in Co. H, 92d I. V. I., and served three years; was in several engagements; married Eliza Beagle Aug. 17, 1862; she was born in Ind. Sept. 4, '42.

Winders Thos. G., Rochelle.
 Wright Richard, Rochelle.

YEAGER JAMES F., Rochelle.

Yonker George, drays; Rochelle.
 Young Andrew, Rochelle.
 Young Jno. S., Rochelle.
 Youngman W. T., Rochelle.



J. W. Cluitor
POLO

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.

A CKERT ABRAHAM, teacher, Woosung.

Ackert Mathew, blacksmith, Woosung.
Adams Adam, farm.; Sec. 24; P. O. Polo.

ADAMS JACOB, Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Polo; son of Jacob and Polly Lane; born April 10, 1818, in Washington Co., Md.; came to Pine Creek Township in the Fall of 1843; the following Spring he moved to Rowland's Grove, and lived there about ten years; sold and moved to Pine Creek; lived there about seventeen years; in 1870, he moved to present farm of 140 acres, valued at \$70 per acre; owns 220 acres in Pine Creek Tp.; in 1836, he married Miss Elizabeth Furry, daughter of John and Barbara Cunningham Furry; born Jan. 10, 1814, in Washington Co., Md.; have had twelve children, eight living—Adam, born March 21, 1838; Eli, March 20, 1840; Jacob, Jr., June 4, 1843; John, Sept. 5, 1845; Daniel, May 8, 1848; Zachariah, May 10, 1850; Clegit, March 21, 1856; Menzellia, Jan. 1, 1858. Adam lives in Montgomery Co., Iowa; Eli in Hardin Co., Iowa; Jacob and John in Pine Creek; Daniel, at home; Zachariah, in Ringgold Co., Iowa; Clegit, in Cass Co., Iowa; and Menzellia, at home.

ADAMS PETER N. Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Polo; owns 100 acres of land; he was born in Washington Co., Md., June 15, 1837; and in 1842, came to Ogle Co., with his parents (Adam and Susan Adams, who were born in Washington Co., Md.); when he was old enough to work, he labored on his father's farm until he was married, in 1860, to Mary C. Yeakle, who bore him two children—Ella, deceased, April 16, 1864; and Emma, born Feb. 17, 1862, his wife died April 18, 1864; on the 25th of Jan., 1866, he was married to his present wife, Ann E., daughter of Jacob Brubaker, of Polo; she was born June 6, 1841, in Huntingdon Co., Pa.; there were four children born to Mr. Adams by this marriage, viz.: Charles B., born March 19, 1867; Holly, Feb. 26, 1870; George W.,

Sept. 1, 1872; Walter, May 29, 1877, died March 15, 1878; Mr. Adams is a Democrat; and was School Director two years; Mrs. Adams is a member of the Church of the Disciples.

Adams Stephen, carpenter; P. O. Polo.

Alcorn John, painter; Polo.

Albright, Jno., far.; Sec. 3; P. O. Polo.

ALDRICH TILSON, Druggist and dealer in Paints, Oils, Fancy Goods, etc., Mason st. near Railroad; residence, corner Division and Dixon sts.; born in Douglass, Worcester Co., Mass., June 6, 1816; came to Elkhorn Grove, Carroll Co., in the Spring of 1839; during his residence there, he was for twenty years Postmaster, Supervisor three terms, Township School Treasurer, etc.; came to Polo in 1868; engaged in the drug business ever since he came here; a portion of the time dealing in leather also; he was one of the incorporators of the Polo Harvester Co., and is President of the Company now; Mr. A. married Hepsibah Morgan in 1837; she was born in Canton, Hartford Co., Conn.; they have one child living; one son, Myron, died at the age of three years; Mr. and Mrs. A. are Congregationalists.

Allaben Adelbert E. Presbyterian Clergyman; Polo.

Allaben J. C. physician; Polo.

ALLEN MRS. MARGARET, Farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Polo.

Allen Thomas, carp.; S. 28; P. O. Polo.

Allen Wilson, merchant; Polo.

Ambrose John, blacksmith; Woosung.

Anderson Alexander, farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Polo.

ANDERSON AROLD T. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Polo; son of George A., of Virginia, and Elizabeth Freeman, of New Jersey; was born in Crawford Co., Pa., in 1825; came to Buffalo Grove in the Spring of 1848; commenced farming on forty acres, on Sec. 22; at the present time, he has the following real estate: 320 acres on Sec. 27, 160 acres on Sec. 3, 320 acres on Sec. 20, 280 acres on Sec. 26, besides 1,120 acres in Lee Co., Ill.; has dealt in stock extensively; commenced the

Winter with seven hundred hogs and two hundred and fifty head of cattle. Has been School Director for six years; in politics, Republican; and is a member of the Methodist Church; married, Sept. 28, 1847, Miss Lurinda Clark, daughter of J. B. and Charity C. Clark, of Ontario Co., N. Y.; have had eleven children; seven are now living, as follows—Mattie L., Lot E., Ellen E., George A., L. Emmagine, Howard A., and Laura F.

ANDERSON CAPT. JOHN H.

Station Agent I. C. R. R., and Justice of the Peace, Woosung; owns 300 acres, probable value \$12,000. He was born Sept. 22, 1818, in Dublin, Ireland; in 1832 he went to sea with his father (Capt. John Anderson, who was born in England), who sailed his own vessel to the United States, West Indies, and other countries; he was with his father for about three years, and made his first voyage to Charleston, S. C.; altogether he served an apprenticeship of about seven years, and afterward went as his father's 2d Mate on a voyage to Trinidad of the West Indies, where he came very near dying from yellow fever, having been bled five times in one night. In the course of time he returned to Liverpool, where he shipped as 2d Mate on a voyage to Singapore, East Indies, and returned to London, where he heard of his father having taken a cargo to Trinidad, but neither his father nor the vessel was ever after heard of. From London he went to Liverpool, where he shipped as 1st Mate on a voyage to Singapore and China. In consequence of a disagreement with the 2d Mate (who was a nephew of the Captain of the vessel), he was deserted by the Master of the vessel on arriving at Singapore. Fortunately an opium clipper happened to be in port at the time, and Mr. Anderson made his case known to the Master, whose name was Pybus. Capt. Pybus kindly told him that he would give him a passage to China; and on their way up the China sea, a typhoon struck them, which came very near destroying the ship and all on board. They put in on the coast of China, where there were three or four vessels belonging to Capt. Pybus, and one of them

needing a Mate, the position was offered to Mr. A., who gladly accepted it at \$60 per month. He was in Capt. Pybus' employ as Mate for two years, when he was appointed Captain of the clipper barque "Sir Edward Ryan," with a crew of 125 men, and sailed her for five or six years. He made three voyages to the Cannibal Islands, and on two occasions narrowly escaped death. He has now in his possession a case of screw-barrel pistols (English make) to which he owes the preservation of his life on more than one occasion. He came to the United States, arriving in Boston, Mass., July 17, 1856, and came to Ogle County in October of the same year. He was married Aug. 14, 1856, to Elizabeth F., daughter of Augustus A. Roundy, of Woburn, Mass.; she was born Nov. 14, 1830. They have one child—Charles F., born Jan. 17, 1869; they lost one child—Henry A., born May 25, 1857; died Aug. 14, 1858. Capt. Anderson is a Republican, and is now serving his fourth term as Justice of the Peace; he is Town Auditor, and was School Director for two or three terms; he is a member of the Baptist Church of Dixon, of which denomination Mrs. Anderson is also a member.

Angle David M. retired farmer, Polo.

Angle Jacob M. farmer, S. 5; P. O. Polo.

Annon John G. farmer, Sec. 7; P. O.

Woosung.

Antrim E. G. dealer in horses, Polo.

APLINGTON JOSHUA C.

Farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Polo; owns 124 acres of land; born in Sandford, Broome Co., N. Y., March 6, 1824; came to Mt. Morris Township, Ogle Co., in 1857; moved to his present location in 1861; he has served ten years as Township Highway Commissioner; is now serving for the third term; he has been School Director many years; married Mary Nichols May 28, 1855; she was born in Andes, Delaware Co., N. Y., June 29, 1829. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. A. is a Baptist. Mrs. Aplington's parents, Wm. and Jane (Look) Nichols, came to Buffalo Township, Ogle Co., in Oct., 1836; they both died here.

Apple Andrew B. farmer, Sec. 32, Polo.

APPLE WILLIAM H. Farmer, Sec. 4, Polo; owns 75 acres of land; probable valuation, \$5,000. Mr. Apple was born Aug. 14, 1832, in Luzerne Co., Pa., where he followed a general mercantile business for several years. In 1861, he came West to Ogle Co., and settled in this township, where he has since resided. He was married Oct. 19, 1870, to Miss Alpha L. Spencer, daughter of John J. and Mary A. Spencer, of Luzerne Co., Pa.; she was born July 8, 1846. Mr. Apple is Republican in politics, and was Road Master for one term and School Director for three years. He is a member of the Society of Patrons of Husbandry, and is a member of the Lutheran Church.

APPLEFORD ISAAC D. Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Pumps, Wind Mills, Seeds, Wagons, Carriages, etc., cor. Mason and Division streets; resides on Franklin street, Polo; born in Canada West, Jan. 1, 1839; came to Ogle County in 1856; engaged in farming and teaching until he engaged in present business in 1873. Mr. A. was Commissioner of Highways in Lincoln Township; he is Alderman of North Ward, Polo; has served in that capacity since 1875; married Maria L. Lawrence, Jan. 1, 1862; she was born in this township; they have one child—William E.; lost one, daughter, Katie, who died Oct. 11, 1867, aged one and a half years. Mrs. Appleford is a member of the M. E. Church.

Atkins W. G. Constable, Polo.

Atley John, lumber salesman, Polo.

AVEY LEVI, City Marshal, Polo, Ogle Co.; was born Feb. 15, 1841, in Bucklestown, Va., and came with his parents (George and Nancy Avey) to this county, and settled in Maryland Township in 1846; when old enough to work, he assisted his father on the farm, and went to school between times until he was 22 years old, when he went to Montana in 1864, in search of gold; he worked there in the mines for eighteen months, when he came back to his home in Maryland Township, and after a short stay started West to Colorado, and was engaged in various pursuits in the gold mines for two years, when he again returned to his home in Maryland

Township in August, 1868. He was married Nov. 22, 1865, to Mary J., daughter of Thomas Rummmonds, of Pine Creek Township; she was born Aug. 24, 1848; they have one child—Mary, born Aug. 9, 1866. Mr. Avey is Independent in politics, and was elected City Marshal March 12, 1875, for one year, and was re-elected March 12, 1877, which term he is now serving. He runs a cider-mill and vinegar factory and does quite an extensive business in this line; his cider press is the "Syracuse press," the only one of the kind in the county. He is also an Auctioneer and General Trader.

Ayres Charles H. farmer and Agt. Stover's Wind Mills; S. 8; P. O. Woosung.

Ayers Dwight B. farm.; S. 29; P. O. Polo.

Ayres Samuel R. farm.; Sec. 8; P. O. Woosung.

AYRES SILAS, Farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Polo; owns farm of 60 acres; he was born in Amherst, Mass., Jan. 24, 1820; in Nov. 1856, he came to Byron, Ogle Co., Ill.; Mr. Ayres' first wife was Eliza Hawley; she was born in Hadley, Mass., Oct. 22, 1822; they were married Feb. 25, 1840; she died Sept. 11, 1854; they had six children, one son—Dwight B., now living; he was born at Amherst, Mass., March 3, 1841; Mary F. was born Nov. 7, 1844, and died Dec. 9, 1858; Henry M. was born Feb. 3, 1847, and died Nov. 11, 1866; Francis N. was born March 13, 1849, and died Nov. 4, 1858; two children died in infancy; Mr. Ayres' present wife was Lois Hawley; date of marriage Nov. 27, 1856; she was born in Hadley, Mass., Sept. 1, 1809; Mr. and Mrs. Ayres are members of the Lutheran Church; Dwight B. Ayres came to Ogle Co., with his father in 1856; he enlisted in Co. E, 92 Ill. Mounted Inf., August 15, 1862; mustered into service Sept. 4, 1862; he was in all the engagements his regiment participated in until after the battle of Atlanta; he was mustered out June 21, 1865; he married Emily P. Schryver, Sept. 26, 1865, she was born at Tioga Center, Tioga Co., N. Y. April 30, 1844; they have three children—Francis N., born Nov. 19, 1868; Minnie E., May 27, 1871, and Arthur, Oct. 5, 1873.

BAER MATHEW.

BAER HENRY H. Farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Polo; owns 120 acres in Sec. 5 and 60 acres in Sec. 8; Mr. Baer was born in Manor Township, Lancaster Co., Pa., Oct. 2, 1851; came to Ill. in 1857; came to Ogle Co. in April, 1875.

Baker Daniel E. carpenter; Polo.

BAKER ELIAS, P. O. Polo.

Baker Jacob, tenant farmer; S. 15; P. O. Polo.

Bamborough Jerry, restaurant; Polo.

BAMBOROUGH WM. J. Farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Polo; born in Lancaster, Pa., June 19, 1849; came to this county in 1866; married Emily Jennie Wilder, Sept. 28, 1869; she was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1849; they have three children—Claude, born April 2, 1873; Jerry, Oct. 8, 1874, and Maud, Jan. 28, 1877.

Bane William, laborer; Polo.

Barber Bryant H. Polo.

Barber Henry D. banker; Polo.

BARBER CHANCEFORD R.

Banker; res. cor. Mason and Fulton sts.; Mr. Barber was born in Wardsboro, Windham Co., Vt., Oct. 2, 1818; he came to Buffalo, Ogle Co., Ill. in 1843; he was engaged in mercantile business there with his brother, Lemuel F. Barber, until the Autumn of 1856, when he came to Polo; since his removal to this place he has been engaged in banking, and largely interested in real estate, being the owner of a large amount of property in Buffalo and adjoining townships; Sept. 6, 1849, he married Lucie H. Eager, of Newfane, Windham Co., Vt.; they have had three children—Gertrude T., died Feb. 8, 1867, aged 15 years; two sons now living—Bryant H., born Jan. 12, 1853, and Henry D., March 3, 1855; both of whom are associated with him in business.

BARBER CHARLES FINCH.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, etc.; Polo; ancestors on maternal side named Finch, emigrated from England in 1630 with Gov. John Winthrop, and were prominent in the early history of Massachusetts and Connecticut; ancestors, paternal side among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts and Vermont; son of Dr. Luther H. Barber and Julia Finch;

born Nov. 8, 1836 at Poestenkill, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; came to Buffalo Grove, Ogle Co., Ill. Oct. 16, 1854; engaged as clerk in the store of C. & L. N. Barber; removed to Polo in the Fall of 1855, with L. N. Barber; on the event of his death in July, 1859, became his successor in business with Walter W. Peirce as partner, under firm name of Peirce & Barber; at the opening of war with the South, enlisted as private in Co. H, Capt. Morton D. Swift, 15th Ill. Vol. Inf.; in April, 1861, promoted to Adjutant; participated in Freemont campaign in Missouri in 1861; Grant's campaign up the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers in Feb. and March, 1862, to Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Holly Springs, Tallabatchie River, Grand Gulf, Haines' Bluff, Siege of Vicksburg; resigned army position after surrender of Vicksburg, July, 1863; resumed mercantile life with his partner, who had continued business during his absence; associated with them Wayland S. Goodhue; in 1867, Reed M. Pearson purchased the interest of Mr. Pierce, when the firm became C. F. Barber & Co.; in 1873, Mr. Barber purchased the interest of Messrs. Pearson & Goodhue, and continues the business at the present time; married Oct. 23, 1866, to Mary Louise Coons, of Brunswick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; has one son—Henri Newton Barber, born Aug. 4, 1871.

Barkman William H. blacksmith; Polo.

Barnes Cyrus, laborer; Polo.

Barnes Oscar, laborer; Polo.

Barnes Russell, teamster; Polo.

Barnhizer David, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Polo.

Brown Jacob, laborer; Woosung.

Barrett William J.

Bassett Mortin F. Town Assessor and City Treasurer; Polo.

Bassett Peter, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Polo.

Beach Matthew, lab.; Polo.

Beamee Edwin E. billiard hall; Polo.

Beam Samuel, farmer; P. O. Polo.

Beard Daniel W. grocer; Polo.

Beard Solomon, auctioneer and grocer; Polo.

Beck John, farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Polo.

Becker Henry, harness maker; Polo.

Bennett George, harness maker; Polo.
 Bennett Nathan C. farmer; P. O. Polo.
 Bentley Gilbert, farm.; S. 13; P. O. Polo.
 Berger Nelson, Polo.
 Berger Samuel, Polo.
 Betebener Samuel, retired farmer; Polo.
 Betebener Samuel G. plasterer; Polo.
 Bingham Joseph, butcher; Polo.

BINGAMAN & CUNNING-

HAM, Dealers in Groceries, Flour, Provisions, etc., cor. Mason and Franklin streets. John Bingham, res. on Franklin street, was born in Northumberland Co., Pa., Feb. 16, 1826; he came to Buffalo Township, Ogle Co., Ill., in 1841; engaged in farming and carpenters' work until 1859; was for four years Assessor of this township; in 1873, he was Alderman of the North Ward; he is a Director in the Exchange National Bank; in 1861, engaged in present business; married Elizabeth Schore, Feb. 24, 1856; she was born Schuylkill Co., Pa. W. H. Cunningham, res. on Franklin street, he was born in Washington Co., Md., May 21, 1841; came to Polo in 1858; has been engaged in present business nineteen years; married Delia Sandford, June 14, 1868; she was born in Old Buffalo, Ogle Co.; they have four children—Cora, Frank, Fannie and Carrie.

Bisbee Austin, farmer; P. O. Polo.
 Black Cochran S. miller; Polo.

BLAKSLEE CHARLES G.

Professor of Instrumental and Vocal Music; Polo; was born July 27, 1840, in Bradford Co., Pa.; at a very early age he developed a talent for music, and nearly all of his spare time was devoted the cultivation of those talents, having taken several courses of instruction from several musical professors, among whom, most notably, was George F. Root, now of Chicago; during the term he spent with Mr. Root, he had for a class-mate, Mr. P. P. Bliss, who was killed in the dreadful railroad accident that occurred at the breaking of the railroad bridge at Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1876; Mr. Blakslee commenced instruction in music when only 19 years old; he enlisted in the 75th I. V. I., Aug. 22, 1862, for three years, but was honorably discharged (by reason of disability), July 27, 1863, at Winchester, Tenn.; he re-

turned to Carroll Co., Ill., where he was married March 27, 1864, to Sarah C., daughter of Samuel Saylor, of Washington Co., Md.; she was born Feb. 24, 1841; they have one child—Guy O., born June 15, 1875; they lost one child—Nellie M., born May 15, 1869; died May 5, 1871. Mr. B. is a Republican, and was Township Collector, in Carroll Co.; he is a member of the Christian Church, of which denomination Mrs. Blakslee is also a member.

Bogheldt Michael, Sr. laborer; Polo.
 Bogardt John, carpenter; Polo.
 Bogue Virgil H. farmer; Sec. 24; Polo.
 Bohner Abraham, speculator; Polo.
 Bomberger John M. Postmaster; Woosung.
 Boon Hezekiah, farmer; Polo.
 Borgheldt Michael, laborer; Polo.
 Bopp David, laborer; Polo.
 Bovey John, Sr., retired farmer; Woosung.
 Bovey Samuel B. Woosung.
 Boward Jacob, laborer; Polo.
 Bowers Philip W. telegraph operator; Polo.
 Bracken Robert T. engineer; Polo.
 Brand George, farmer; S. 4; P. O. Polo.
 Brand Isaac, retired farmer; Polo.
 Brand L. A. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Polo.
 Brimblecom Fred, farmer; Woosung.
 Brimblecom Henry, farmer; Woosung.
 Brooks John, drayman; Polo.
 Brown Chas. laborer; Woosung.
 Brown H. C. railway mail agent; Polo.

BROWN JOHN W. Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Platform and Democrat Wagons, Cutters and Sleighs; all kinds of repairing done; manufactory on Franklin street near Mason; residence on Congress street; born in Berkley Co., Va., May 9, 1838; came to Polo in Sept., 1875; he has worked at present occupation since 16 years of age; married Mary E. Myers, March 29, 1871; she was born at Clear Spring, Washington Co., Ind.; they have had four children; one died in infancy; the living are—Lena V., Sarah Daisey, and Ralph Martin; Mr. Brown is a member of the M. E. Church.

Brubaker John H. merchant; Woosung.
BRUBAKER JACOB K. Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Polo; son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Kauffman B.; born

Sept. 6, 1834, in Huntington Co., Pa.; came with parents in the spring of 1847 to Pine Creek Township, where they located on a farm of 160 acres; in 1864 he came to Buffalo Township and purchased a farm of 80 acres, valued at about \$60 per acre; in 1860 he married Miss Ann A. Adams, daughter of Adam and Susan Adams; born Jan. 23, 1839; have two children—Ida May, born Dec. 1860; Charles H., Feb., 1862.

BUCK CHRISTIAN L. Hedge Dealer; Polo; born in Old Buffalo, this township, Sept. 11, 1852; his parents came to this county in 1847 or 1848; his father, John S. Buck, died here in 1863, aged 42 years; he was a native of Huntington Co., Pa.; his wife was Elizabeth Lutz; she was a native of the same county; she died in the same year, 1863, at the age of 40 years.

Buck Henry, farmer; S. 24; P. O. Polo.

Burbank H. C. agent Polo nursery; Polo.

Buck D. farm laborer; P. O. Polo.

BURNS WM. W. Physician and Surgeon; Polo; whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Mercersburg, Franklin Co., Pa., May 10, 1821; in 1838 he went to Chambersburg, Pa., and was engaged in teaching school, and pursued the study of medicine up to the year 1841, when he removed to Cincinnati, O.; in 1842 he entered the University at Louisville, Ky., from which institution he graduated in 1843; in 1848 he came to Buffalo Grove, Ogle Co., and engaged in the practice of medicine; upon the opening of the Illinois Central R. R. he transferred his residence to Polo, and has been and is at the present time actively engaged in the practice of his profession, which is both large and lucrative; he has always been actively engaged and prominently identified with the educational interests of Polo, having been for the last fifteen years President of the Board of Education, being re-elected to this position five times, and the last having but one dissenting vote; notwithstanding great opposition, he has made, by his untiring efforts, the citizens of Polo mainly indebted to him for their Public School Building, one of the finest edifices in Northern Illinois; one of the first houses in Polo was built by him; he has filled the office of Mayor three

years, and served two years as President of the Board of Town Trustees, previous to city incorporation; married Harriet M. Moffatt at Buffalo Grove, Dec. 2, 1852; they had four children; two died in infancy; two living—Mary E. and Ellbert L.; Mrs. Burns is a member of the Congregational Church.

CAIRNS JAMES, carpenter, Polo.

Calahan Patrick, saloon keeper, Polo.

Callahan John, laborer, Polo.

CAMPBELL JOHN D. P. O. Polo, was born July 21, 1830, in Ulster Co., N. Y. In 1831 his parents moved to Delaware Co., N. Y., and settled in Middletown. In 1840 his father, Henry Campbell, died, and John D. left home to make his own way in the world, and from that time until he was seventeen years of age he worked during the Summers and attended school Winters. In 1847, he taught the Public School at Margaretville, Delaware Co., N. Y., during the Winter term, and the following year entered Hanford's Seminary at Hobart, in the same county, where he remained as a student one year. He was then made Principal of the Hobart Public School, and was connected with the educational institutions of this place until his appointment to represent the county in the State Normal School at Albany, where he graduated April 4, 1850. He then became Principal of the Public School of Verplank, Westchester Co., N. Y., and two years later Superintendent of the West Lake Farms Union School in the same county, where he remained two years. Having devoted his spare moments since graduating from the Normal School to reading law, he next entered the law office of Hon. Edward Wells, at Peekskill, N. Y., where he remained until July 3, 1855, when being examined before the Supreme Court was admitted to practice in all the courts of New York as attorney and counselor at law. In the Autumn of 1855, Mr. Campbell settled in Polo, and engaged in the practice of his profession, where he has remained to the present time. Dec. 22, 1859, he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. Hiram Cutts, and has now two daughters—Jun iata and Mignonette,

aged sixteen and eleven years respectively. Mr. Campbell has filled many local offices, including that of Supervisor, Town Clerk, Mayor of the city, and City Attorney, and for nine successive years was a member of the Board of Education. In 1862, he was appointed Enrolling Commissioner of Ogle County by Gov. Yates. From 1861 to 1865, he conducted *The Polo Press*, as its Editor and Proprietor. In 1872, he was elected States Attorney for Ogle County, and was re-elected in 1876. For the past six years he has been continuously re-elected by the Board of Supervisors as Attorney for the county, and his practice has been both a successful and lucrative one.

Campbell Mark, farmer; Woosung.

CARL JOEL R. Retired; Polo; son of Treadwell and Hannah Carl, Suffolk Co., L. I.; was born Oct. 22, 1822; came West in the Fall of 1847, and to Mt. Morris in the Winter of 1848, and settled on 160 acres, Sec. 26, of the same township; in 1870, moved to Polo, where he now resides, having retired from active labor. During his residence in Mt. Morris Township, he was Supervisor and Commissioner of Highways for ten to twelve years, and laid out most of the roads of the western portion of the township; was School Trustee and Township Treasurer. In 1846, he married Miss Esther H. Mack, daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy Mack, of Tompkins Co., N. Y. They had five children (three deceased), two living, namely, Emma M. and Annie L.; wife died in 1871; married a second time, Miss Elizabeth Newcomer, daughter of Jacob and Susan Keedy, of Mt. Morris, in 1872; no children. During the late war, Mr. C. was one of the most active of its citizens in filling the township quota of soldiers.

Carl Lyman S. grain dealer; Polo.

Carley Wm. G. carriage maker; Polo.

CARPENTER D. D. Farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Polo; owns 90 acres, probable valuation \$6,750; Mr. Carpenter was born Nov. 4, 1808 in Montgomery Co., N. Y., where he followed the business of blacksmithing for several years, and also ran a grist-mill in Delaware

Co., N. Y., for seven years; he was married March 12, 1829, to Olive, daughter of John Veghte of Montgomery Co., N. Y.; she was born May 15, 1809; they have five children—Ann C.; Edwin J., Jane E., Mary and Francis R.; they lost one child, Adeline, who died Feb. 21, 1850; Mr. Carpenter was Town Constable for seven years, and Town Collector three years in Montgomery Co., N. Y.; in 1854 he came to Ogle Co. and settled in this township; he is Rep. in politics, and was Poormaster for three years; Assistant Postmaster three years; Road Commissioner one year, and School Director for about fifteen years; he is a member of the M. E. Church, of which denomination Mrs. Carpenter is also a member.

Carpenter J. W. farmer; P. O. Polo.

Carpenter Martin L. lab.; S. 3; P. O. Polo.

CAVANAGH LAWRENCE,

Farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Woosung; owns 100 acres land; probable value \$6,000; Mr. Cavanagh was born March 23, 1838, in Dublin, Ireland; he came to the United States (arriving in N. Y. City) in 1850; and came to Ogle Co. in 1852; he worked by the month at farming for three years; in 1867 he purchased the farm he now lives on, and was married June 17, 1872, to Mary A., daughter of Owen Graham of Buffalo Township; she was born June 10, 1850; they have three children—Maggie M., born May 10, 1873; Jane G., August 6, 1875; Nellie A., March 19, 1877; Mr. Cavanagh is independent in politics, and was Road Master for one term; the family are members of the Catholic Church.

Cavanaugh Wm. farm.; S. 4; P. O. Woosung.

Castle Samuel, butcher; Woosung;

CHAFFEE GUS. Dealer in Confectioneries, Fruit and Oysters, 48 Mason st., cor. Divison; Mr. Chaffee manufactures choice home-made candies, and keeps a full supply of "French and American Candies of best Manufacturers;" he also has a store in Exchange Bank Block, Franklin st., next door to the post office, where he keeps a fine stock of Confectionery and Fruits; parties and families supplied with Ice Cream of the finest quality.

Chapman G. L. physician; Polo.

Chase Arza B. retired; Polo.

CLARK SAMUEL C. Agent I. C.

R. R. and American Express Co.; Polo, Ogle Co., Ill.; Mr. Clark was born May 27, 1847 in Busti, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he went to school and clerked for his father, Valentine C. Clark, who carried on the dry goods business; when he was 19 years old he went to Hastings, Minn., and lived there for about eight months, and then came to Buffalo Tp., and settled in Polo, where he went to work for the I. C. R. R. Co., and by a faithful discharge of his duties was promoted from one position to another, and now represents the I. C. R. R. and American Express Cos., as their Agent; in politics, Mr. Clark is a good Democrat.

Clark Samuel W. City Clerk; Polo.

CLINTON J. W. Polo; whose portrait appears in this work, is a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., where he received an academic education; in the Autumn of 1857, he removed to Polo; his first occupation was teaching the old town school during the Winter of 1857-58; the next Summer he taught a select school in the "old seminary" at the old town; the greater part of the next eight years, he spent in teaching in the schools of Buffalo, Polo and Forreston; on the 1st of August, 1865, he became editor of the *Ogle Co. Press*, which position he has occupied to the present time; under his management the *Press* has attained a circulation about five times as great as when it passed into his hands, making it one of the strongest papers in the county; it was the first local newspaper in Northern Illinois which advocated prohibition of the liquor traffic. For some years he was also connected as publisher with the *Forreston Journal*, and the *Poultry Argus*; has occupied various town offices, and is at present Postmaster, under whose management the receipts of this office have been considerably increased; he is also and has been for several years Treasurer "Illinois Press Association." In 1861, married Miss Carrie A. Perkins, youngest daughter of Timothy Perkins; their children are Georgianna, Evangeline, George P., John D., Bertie F., and

Edgar M.; two of them, Georgianna and Bertie, died in infancy.

Clopper Harry M. clerk; Polo.

Clopper Joseph. clerk; Polo.

Clopper J. G. A. cooper and Town Collector; Polo.

Coe Clinton D. farmer; Sec. I; Township 22; P. O. Polo.

Coffin Hiram, laborer; S. 17; P. O. Polo.

Coleman Christopher, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Woosung.

Coleman Frank, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Woosung.

Coleman Francis, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Woosung.

Connor Michael, laborer; Woosung.

Connor Thomas, Section Boss I. C. R. R.; Woosung.

Cooper F. B. teacher; Polo.

Cooper Wm. T. blacksmith; Polo.

Cornelius Elias, farmer; P. O. Polo.

Cornelius John, teamster; Polo.

Cornelius Richard S. City Weigher; Polo.

Cornelius Steele A. cigarmaker; Polo.

Cornwall W. M. grain dealer; Polo.

Courrier Thomas.

Covar Peter R. farmer; S. 18; P. O. Polo.

Craft Jacob, farmer; Sec. 7; Township 22; P. O. Polo.

Cram Jas. O. Methodist clergyman; Polo.

Crass Gavin, farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Polo.

CUSHMAN CHARLES F. Retired Farmer; P. O. Polo; son of Salmon and Phila Cushman; was born Oct. 24, 1811, in Georgia, Franklin Co., Vt.; came West May, 1836; and in the Spring of 1837, located on a farm of 160 acres, in Sec. 1, Tp. 23, Range 7, in Buffalo Grove, Ogle County; here Mr. C. lived for thirty years, until 1870, he disposed of his farm and moved to Polo, where he now resides, having retired from active labor. In Nov. 2, 1837, he married Miss Mary Waterbury, daughter of John and Phoebe Waterbury, who became residents of Buffalo Grove in the Autumn of 1836; they have four children—Harriet W. (now Mrs. Cram, of Webster Co., Iowa); Edwin S., John W. and Phila S., of Polo. The sons enlisted in the 92d I. V. I., which became a mounted regiment, carrying Spencer's rifles, and was attached to Col. Wilder's Brigade, and served with him about one year, afterward was attached to the Cavalry Divi-

sion of Gen. Kilpataick, accompanying him in all his rades in Sherman's March to the sea.

Cushman Edwin S. drayman; Polo.

Cushman John W. jeweler; Polo.

Cutts Thomas B. farm.; S. 16; P. O. Polo.

DAVIDSON THOMAS, tenant farm; Sec. 20; P. O. Polo.

Dean James L. harnessmaker; Polo.

Deihl Josiah, retired farmer; Polo.

Denneen Dennis, stone mason; Polo.

Detwiler J. S. Lutheran clergyman; Polo.

Deveny Owen, farm.; Sec. 3; P. O. Polo.

Devine William, laborer; Polo.

Dew Edwin, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Polo.

Dewolf Robert H. laborer; Sec. 19; P. O. Polo.

Dewyer James, farmer; S. 2; P. O. Polo.

Dimond David, Polo.

Dodson, Joel R. retired farmer; Polo.

DODSON THOMAS, Farm Renter; son of Joseph and Mary Dodson, of Maryland; she was born in Bedford Co., Pa.; May 7, 1807; came West in 1865; married 1852, to Miss Christiana Stiverson, daughter of Tobias and Jane Irving Stiverson, of Pa.; she was born in 1834; have had ten children, eight living—Henry T., born Dec. 23, 1853; Joseph A., March 12, 1860; William H., May 6, 1861; Sarah E., Dec. 14, 1863; Mary Ann, July 23, 1865; E. Thompson, May 12, 1867; Sheridan Nelson, Jan. 22, 1869; Margaret, March 5, 1871.

Dowie Henry G. Asst. P. M. Polo.

Doyle Darby, farm.; Sec. 2; P. O. Woonung.

Doyle Patriek, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Woonung.

Doyle Peter, farm.; Sec. 34; P. O. Woonung.

Dunkle Oliver, peddler; Polo.

Durr Thomas D. laborer; Polo.

Dusong Elias, farm.; Sec. 10; P. O. Polo.

Dusong Martin L. thresher; Sec. 10; P. O. Polo.

EAKLE GEORGE, painter; Polo.

EISENBISE PETER J. Minister of the German Baptist Church; Sec. 28; P. O. Polo; owns 120 acres probable value \$6,000; Mr. Eisenbise was born Aug. 30, 1840, in Miami Co., Ohio; he came to Illinois in 1855 and settled in Carroll Co., where he followed

farming; in 1872, he came to Ogle Co., and settled in Buffalo Township; he was married Sept. 3, 1863, to Martha, daughter of Joshua Slifer, of Ogle Co.; she was born Aug. 18, 1845; they have four children—Clinton S., born Jan. 9, 1865; Newton A., Feb. 9, 1867; Warner, Nov. 3, 1868, and Lulu, April 4, 1877; they lost three children—Oscar C., Sarah M., and one child not named; Mr. E. was Road Master for one term; in October, 1874, he was forwarded to the preaching of the Word by the members of his church.

Eicholtz W. B. farm; S. 11; P. O. Polo.

Eldridge Eli, painter; Polo.

Ellicott Andrew, grocer; Polo.

Ellicott Joseph B. lightning rod agent; Polo.

Ellingworth Charles, farm.; Sec. 1; P. O. Polo.

Ennis Thomas, farm.; S. 12; P. O. Woonung.

Esterly Adam, farm.; Sec. 5; P. O. Polo.

Esterly Henry, stonemason; Polo.

Esterly William, farm.; S. 5; P. O. Polo.

FAULDING DAVID S. farmer; P. O. Polo.

FAGLEY HARRY W. Dealer in Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, etc., Exchange National Bank Block; Polo; born in Tyrone, Blair Co., Pa., April 4, 1850; enlisted in Co. B, 149th Pa. V. I., in Sept. 1863, being only 13 years of age at the time of enlistment; was in battles from Brandy Station, Rappahannock, Warrenton Junction, etc., to Rapidan; married Martha A. Gemmel, July 26, 1870; she was born in Buffalo Township, Ogle Co. Ill.; she died in Feb. 12, 1878; Mr. Fagley came to Polo in March, 1867; he has been engaged in present business since that time.

FALKLER WILLIAM, Surveyor; Polo; Mr. Falker was born January 1, 1811, in Washington Co., Md., where he followed the business of clerk in a dry goods store, and afterwards was engaged in mercantile pursuits on his own account; he was Deputy Surveyor of Washington Co., Md., for about six years, and came to Illinois and settled in Haldaue Tp., July 5, 1845, where he lived until March 13, 1871, when he came to Buffalo Tp. and settled in Polo;

he was married April 25, 1839, to Susan, daughter of Capt. George Shryock of Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md.; she was born April 11, 1817; they have four children—Edward L., born August 25, 1845; Frisby, Nov. 25, 1851; Nettie, March 25, 1854, and Laura, May 10, 1860; they lost four children—Walter B., born June 23, 1840, died Aug. 25, 1844; James, born Feb. 11, 1848, died Aug. 1853; Frank, born Aug. 20, 1857, died Sept. 17, 1859; and Charles S., born July 5th, 1842, enlisted in the war of the rebellion and was killed in battle at Aiken, S. C., Feb. 11, 1865; Mr. Falker is Republican in politics, and was School Trustee in Haldane Tp. for about seventeen years; School Director two terms, and Township Assessor for two terms in Mount Morris Township; Mrs. Falker is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Faulder David S. farmer; Polo.

Fause Harvey, laborer; Woosung.

Falker Frisby, clerk; Polo.

FEARER WM. L. Farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Polo; owns 200 acres in Sec. 12, 10 acres in Pine Creek Township; born in Alleghany Co., Md., Nov. 18, 1829; came to Bureau Co., Ill., near Princeton, in Fall of 1837; lived there until Spring of 1843, when he removed to Pine Creek Township, Ogle Co.; lived there till 1866; came to present location, where he resided till Spring of 1871, when he removed to Polo, where he resided two years; then returned to his farm, where he has resided ever since; was Township School Trustee in Pine Creek; Supervisor in 1871, of Buffalo Tp.; Assistant Supervisor from 1873 to date; just elected to fill same position; School Director for many years in Pine Creek and Buffalo Townships; married Mary Coffman, Nov. 18, 1852; she was born in Washington Co., Md., May 9, 1836; they have had ten children; two died in infancy; the living are—Sarah E., born Oct. 21, 1858; Minnie, Aug. 2, 1860; John A., Nov. 3, 1862; Lewis D., July 9, 1862; William C., Sept. 12, 1868; Charles S., May 25, 1870; Emma, Sept. 11, 1871, and Parker H., Jan. 2, 1873.

Fehl Geo. retired farmer.

Ferris Hiram A. news dealer; Polo.

FINFROCK SAMUEL, of the firm of Finfrock & Baker, Dealers in Groceries, Flour, Provisions, Boots and Shoes, Gloves, Mittens, Bags, Crockery, Glassware, etc.; Gordon's Building, Mason st.; res. on Congress st.; born near Sharpsburg, Washington Co., Md., May 2, 1832; came to Grand Detour, Ogle Co., in April, 1855; came to Polo same year; he worked at his trade of boot and shoemaker until 1857; in 1857 he opened a store at what was known as the "Pennsylvania settlement," in Pine Creek Township; was there about two years; during that time he was Postmaster at that place; in 1859, he returned to Polo; from 1859 to 1860, he was engaged in buying grain, etc., for Polo dealers; in the Spring of 1860 he removed to Woosung and was employed there, buying grain for Mr. Botsford, until the Spring of 1861, when he again returned to Polo, and was in the employ of Mr. Preston, lumber and grain dealer, until he enlisted in the 7th Ill. Cavalry, Sept. 8, 1861, he was in the service as Musician until July, 1862; he then engaged in the grocery business here, and has carried on that business here all the time to date, except a part of 1865 and 1866, when he was out of business entirely; he married Cornelia J. Hills, May 27, 1868; she was born in Decatur, Ill., January 26, 1841; they have had two children—one daughter, Nellie, is now living; she was born March 10, 1869; one son, Frank, died April 29, 1876, aged 5 years and 8 months.

Fiddler Clark, shoemaker; Woosung.

Finkle Lawrence, farmer; Polo.

Finkle William, drayman; Polo.

Fisher Francis, farmer; Polo.

Fisher Romanzo, carpenter; Polo.

Fisher T. O. agent Polo nursery; Polo.

Fogerty James, clerk I. C. R. R. Co; Polo.

Forney Edward, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Polo.

Fox James, laborer; Polo.

FRAZIER JAMES, Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Polo; born in Scotland, March 15, 1826; came to Canada in 1840; moved to Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1843; lived there until 1846, when he removed to Winnebago Co., Wis.; resided in Wisconsin until he came to Buffalo, Ogle

Co., in 1856; has resided in Carroll and Ogle Counties ever since; he was Township Highway Commissioner when he resided in Lima, Carroll Co.; he married Julia Boothe, Sept. 26, 1846; she was born in Wyoming, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1825; they have four children—Mary Eliza, born July 7, 1847; Chas. E., born Nov. 6, 1849; James A., born Oct. 18, 1851, and Ella M., born Nov. 16, 1862; Mr. and Mrs. Frazier are members of the Presbyterian Church.

FREEMAN PROF. J. H. Principal of Polo Public School; residence on Division st., two doors north of Lutheran Church; born in Poland, Androscoggin Co., Vt., May 13, 1841; educated at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine; taught school in Maine several years; came to Leland, Ill., in 1866, taught there three years, then went to Aurora, where he was for two terms Principal of the Brady School; in 1870, he became Principal of the Polo School; in consequence of ill health, he resigned his position here, in 1874, and went to Denver, Colorado, where he became first Principal of the Denver High School; the climate not proving beneficial to his health, he returned to Illinois in 1876; taught Summer term of that year at Streator, Ill., and in Aug., 1876, resumed Principalship of Polo School; he enlisted in Aug., 1862, in Co. G, 23d Maine Vol. Regt.; was discharged July 15, 1863; served as Second Lieut. of that Co.; re-enlisted, in Feb. 1865, in Co. H, 14th Maine Regt., and was commissioned Capt. of that Co.; mustered out Sept. 15, 1865; the Professor married Mary Alletta Stone Aug. 25, 1867; she was born at Unity, Waldo Co., Maine; they have had four children, two now living—Gracie, born March 9, 1872, and Joseph Edwin, born Feb. 14, 1876; one child died in infancy, the other, Charles C., died Jan. 22, 1878, aged four years and three months.

Fulton Wm. H. tailor; Polo.

FUNK H. M. Vice President of the Polo Mfg. Co.; manufactory on the R. R., south of Oregon st.; residence on Mason, corner Congress st.; he was born in Frederick Co., Md., Nov. 26, 1827; came to Pine Creek Tp., Ogle Co., in 1843; he was engaged in farming until

his removal to Polo, in 1863; since he came here he has been engaged in mercantile business, he built the "City Hall Building" in 1865; he now owns one-half of said building; he is serving second term as Alderman of the South Ward; Jan. 1, 1860, he married Mrs. Mary C. Phelps; she was born in Washington Co., Md.; they have three children—Lillian M., Robert L., and Lina; Mrs. Funk is a daughter of Joseph Thomas.

G AFFNEY JAMES, laborer; Polo.

Gaffney Thomas, laborer; Polo.

Gallagher E. B. painter; Polo.

Gardner James B. farm.; Sec. 11; P. O. Polo.

Garnhart Geo. W. farm.; Sec. 14; P. O. Polo.

Garrett Wm. P. O. Polo.

Geeting Joseph; dealer in flour and feed; Polo.

Geeting Otho F. dealer in butter and eggs; Polo.

Gemmell Frank, farm.; S. 5; P. O. Polo.

Gibbony Robt. H. clerk; Polo.

Gibbs Geo. C. hardware dealer; Polo.

GILBERT DANIEL, Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Polo; owns farm of 388 acres; 120 acres in Sec. 8, 40 acres in Sec. 4, and 228 acres in Sec. 5; he was born in Washington Co., Md., April 6, 1836; came to Ogle Co. in March, 1857; he has held the office of Road Master, etc.; married Elizabeth Hardnock Jan. 25, 1855; she was born in Germany, Aug. 4, 1838; they have had nine children; lost one son, Daniel, he died July 17, 1872, aged one year and seven months; the living are—John H., born March 19, 1856; David M., May 2, 1858; Albert, July 4, 1860; Susan Kate, Jan. 31, 1862; Samuel, Nov. 27, 1863; Franklin, Jan. 18, 1866; Benjamin, May 7, 1868; and George, Dec. 15, 1872; Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert are members of the Dunkard Church.

Gilbert John, farmer; Sec. 8; Township 22; P. O. Polo.

Glavin Thomas, laborer; Polo.

Glavin Thos. Jr. laborer; Polo.

Glanville John, farm.; S. 15; P. O. Polo.

Gohlson Monroe.

Good Benjamin, retired farmer; Polo.

Goodhue Wayland S. capitalist; Polo.

Goodrich Aldro, P. O. Polo.
 Grim Simon P. clerk; Polo.
 Gordon Leander, capitalist; Polo.
 Gordon Thomas, laborer; Polo.
 Gough Phillip, laborer; Polo.
 Graham Owen, farm; S. 3; P. O. Woosung.
 Graham Patrick, farmer; P. O. Woosung.
 Graham Washington J. painter; Polo.
 Grain A. Martin, tailor; Polo.
 Granger J. L. Pastor Presbyterian Church;
 Polo.
 Grant A. J. tailor; Polo.

GRAYBILL JOSEPH C. Farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Polo; owns 80 acres in Sec 32 and 40 acres in Sec. 29; he was born in Penn Township, Lancaster County, Penn., but was brought up in East Hempfield, same county; date of birth was Oct. 8, 1832; came to his present location in 1869; he married Mary Ann Hottenstein Nov. 20, 1855; she was born in East Hempfield, Lancaster Co., Penn., May 31, 1833; they have two children—Hiram H., born Feb. 3, 1857, and Philip, H., born Aug. 26, 1859.

Gregory Wm. S. carpenter, Polo.

GRIFFIN LEANDER, proprietor of Livery, Feed and Sale Stables, cor. Franklin and Dixon Sts. (residence opposite); Polo; born in Royalton, Niagara Co., N. Y., April 18, 1838; came to Polo April 28, 1861; enlisted in Co. A, 53d I. V. I., Dec. 30, 1861; was at siege of Corinth, his company being Gen. Halleck's body guard; discharged on account of disability June 24, 1862; married Mary C. Hawks Dec. 19, 1866; she was born in Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y.; they have had three children; one died in infancy; those living are Hugh L. and an infant son.

Grim David, retired farmer; P. O. Polo.
 Grim Isaac, hardware merchant; Polo.
 Grim Rev. J. H. United Brethren Clergymen; Polo.
 Grim M. L. P. O. Polo.
 Grove J. H. renter; Sec. 20; P. O. Polo.
 Grush David, farmer; P. O. Polo.
 Guyer Henry, capitalist; P. O. Polo.
 Guyer, John, clerk; Polo.

HAIGHT GILBERT R. well driller; P. O. Woosung.
 Hall William, Sec. 17; P. O. Polo.
 Haus W. P. P. O. Woosung.
 Hamilton John, laborer; P. O. Polo.

HAMILTON THOMAS, Farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Polo; owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$12,000; he was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, June 8, 1841; came to Ogle Co. in July, 1866; he married Lilius Struthers, of Lanarkshire, Scotland; she was born there in March, 1844; they have six children—Jeanette, born July 22, 1866; Marion, born Sept. 14, 1867; Ellen, born Jan. 18, 1870; Elizabeth, born Jan. 6, 1872; John, born Feb. 28, 1874; James, born Feb. 27, 1876; Mrs. Hamilton is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Hammer Benj. grain dealer; Polo.

Hammer J. W. prop. meat market; Polo.

Harman Amos, tenant farmer; P. O. Polo.

Harmon Philip, shoemaker; Polo.

Harshman Geo. A. carpenter; Polo.

Harshman Jno, farmer; P. O. Polo.

HAYNES WILLIAM, Proprietor of Haynes House; Franklin street, between Locust and Dixon streets; Polo; born in Genesee, Livingston Co., N. Y., April 27, 1806; moved to Erie Co., Pa., in the Fall of 1836; lived there 15 years, then went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he resided over one year; then came to Buffalo Township, Ogle Co., arriving here in Nov., 1852; came to Polo Nov. 1, 1854; built the first house on present site of city of Polo; he was engaged for many years in the business of carpenter and builder; was Constable three years, Town Collector two years; he was for ten years one of the Trustees of the Independent Presbyterian Church; Deacon of same church 18 years; he was one of the building committee that constructed the present church edifice; Feb. 18, 1829, he married Mary Ann Collier; she was born in Scottsburg, Livingston Co., N. Y.; they have three children—Aurelia, now Mrs. Anthony Wilbur; Martha A., now Mrs. M. E. Sammis, and Elizabeth C., now Mrs. Edgar Welch; Mr. and Mrs. Haynes are members of the Presbyterian Church.

HAWKS NORMAN, Farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Polo; son of Zeeb and Rebecca Saxton Hawks, Franklin Co., Mass.; was born June 26, 1802; in the Spring of 1844 he came West; resided in Chicago one year and a half; in Dixon, Ill., two years and a half; thence moved to Buffalo Township; Mr.

Hawks and Mr. Moore, his son-in law, own about 500 acres in Buffalo Township; married, in 1829, Miss Sarah Smith, daughter of Eleazer and Mehitable Bartlett; she was born in 1812; have had three children—Stata Maria, now Mrs. J. L. Moore; Emma C. (deceased); Mary C., now Mrs. Leander Griffin, of Polo.

Hays Daniel G. merchant; Polo.

Hays Henry, Sr., retired farmer; Polo.

Hays Henry, Jr., butcher; Polo.

Hays J. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Polo.

Hazeltine Morrill J. marble cutter; Polo.

Healey H. D. United Brethren clergyman; Polo.

Helm Henry W. clerk; Polo.

Henderson C. A. traveling salesman; Polo.

Henry Don L. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Polo.

Henry Sherman D. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Polo.

Hersch Thomas, farmer; P. O. Polo.

Hibarger Daniel, carpenter and contractor; Polo.

Hibarger Frank D. stone mason; Polo.

Hibarger O. Ridgley, carpenter; Polo.

Hibarger Selathiel, builder; Polo.

Hicks D. L. P. O. Polo.

Hicks O. Z. merchant; Polo.

HIGLEY HENRY A. Farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Polo; born in this township June 23, 1852; married Emma E. Patterson, Sept. 4, 1873; she was born in this township Oct. 3, 1857; they have one child, Clayton, born Nov. 1, 1876.

Higley Isaac, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Polo.

Hitt Geo. S.; P. O. Polo.

Hills Philo, cabinet maker, Polo.

Hitt Archibald; Sec. 1; P. O. Polo.

HITT MRS. BARBARA A.

Polo; daughter of Andrew and Catharine Hershey; born in Virginia Dec. 25, 1805, and widow of Samuel M. Hitt, who was born Jan. 22, 1799, in Bourbon County, Ky.; was married April 3, 1823; they had six children—Margaret C., now Mrs. Daniel J. Pinckney, of Mt. Morris; Andrew M., Chicago; Robert S., Chicago; John W., Mt. Morris; Joseph E., Mt. Morris; Susan E., Polo. Mr. Hitt was one of the early settlers of the county; was a large real estate dealer; encouraged and promoted immigration; died Nov. 16, 1859.

Hitt Geo. B. Sec. 1; P. O. Polo.

Hitt Samuel, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Polo.

Hoffman John W. farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Polo.

Hoffman Wm. farmer; P. O. Woosung.

Hoffman Wm. B. butcher; Polo.

HOLBROOK CHRIST. G. Retired Farmer; Polo; son of Simon and Catherine H., of Bellingham, Mass., was born March 6, 1809; came to Buffalo Grove in May, 1837, and entered Government land; still engaged in farming; has held the various offices of Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, School Director and Trustee of Schools; married Caroline March Lazelle, in July 4, 1841; have one son—Charles Lazelle, born, Sept. 28, 1842, who is a farmer on Sec. 10; has 120 acres valued at \$60 per acre; Mr. H. owns 80 acres in city of Polo, valued \$75, and 120 acres in Brookville Township, valued at \$40 per acre.

Holbrook C. L. farm; Sec. 10; P. O. Polo.

Holsinger Geo. S. farm; S. 25; P. O. Polo.

Holzauer Valentine, farm; Sec. 12; P. O. Woosung.

House John W. carpet weaver; Polo.

House Thos. painter, Polo.

Huggans Daniel U. farm; Sec. 7; P. O. Polo.

Huggans David G. farm; Sec. 32; P. O. Polo.

Huggans E. D. farmer and stock dealer; Sec. 29; P. O. Polo.

Huggans Richard M. farm; Sec. 32; P. O. Polo.

Huggans W. S. farmer and stock dealer; Sec. 29; P. O. Polo.

Hull Jos. tenant farm; Sec. 2; P. O. Polo.

Humphrey Horace, retired farmer; Polo.

Hunt Geo. M. retired lumber merchant; Polo.

Huntley Daniel, retired; Polo.

Hunter Alfred, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Polo.

Hunter Ed. F. farm; Sec. 1; P. O. Polo.

Hunter John D. carriage maker; Polo.

Hunter Wm. carriage maker; Polo.

Hurless Parker, clergyman and editor *Radical*, Polo.

Hurst Harry H. laborer; Polo.

ISHAM DANIEL, stone mason, Polo.

Isham Duncan, farm; Sec. 17; P. O. Polo.

Isham Dwight, baker; Polo.

Isham Ephraim, retired; Polo.

JOHNSON AARON H. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Polo.

JENKS AUSTIN, Dealer in Cigars and Tobacco; Mason street, near the railroad; residence on Jackson street; born in Caroline, Tompkins Co., N. Y., July 22, 1834; came to Polo March 15, 1862; engaged in farming and dealing in agricultural implements for several years; married Adalaide C. Reed, Oct. 18, 18—; she was born in N. Y. State; they have two children—Zada Winona and Cornelia.

JOHNSTON SAMUEL S. Photographer; Mason st., Polo; born in Springfield Township, Richland Co., Ohio, Dec. 13, 1825; came to Ogle Co., in 1837; engaged in farming, principally, until 22 years of age; from 1845 to 1853 he was in Cincinnati, Ohio; married Sarah J. Norton; she was born in Knox Co., Ohio; they had ten children, seven have died, the living are—Elva E., now Mrs Osterhout; Charles N. and Harry; Mr. Johnston was Collector of Byron Township one year.

Johnson George, harness maker; Polo.

Jones, Francis G. farm.; S. 5.; P. O. Polo.

Jones George E. farm.; S. 5; P. O. Polo.

Jones Henry W. P. O. Polo.

Judson James H. veterinary surgeon and farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Polo.

Judson Roswell, farm.; S. 14; P. O. Polo.

KEAGY JOHN, blacksmith; Polo.

KAUFFMAN BENJAMIN S.

Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Polo; son of John and Martha Kauffman; born in Huntingdon Co., Pa., March 14, 1840; in Sept., 1861, he enlisted in Co. H. 87th Pa. V. I.; served three years; wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bunker Hill, Va., June 13, 1863; was prisoner 108 days at Belle Isle, Richmond; when he was paroled he went to Annapolis, and rejoined his regiment at Brandy Station; was in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and all the principal engagements of the Army of the Potomac under General Grant, until July 6, 1864; from Petersburg he then went to Baltimore and Frederick City; was at the battle of Monocacy Junction, July 9, 1864; after being stationed at various places, was in the

battles under Gen. Sheridan, from Winchester to Woodstock, when he was mustered out of the service; came to Polo, in Dec. 1865, and engaged in farming; married, in the Spring of 1872, Miss Sarah A., daughter of John and Lydia Winders, of Pine Creek Township; she was born June 26, 1852; have one child—Ilda K., born July 13, 1875.

KAUFFMAN TOBIAS S. Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Woosung; owns farm of 52 acres; he was born in East Hempfield, Lancaster Co., Pa., Jan. 12, 1818; came to Whiteside Co., Ill., twenty-three years ago; came to present location in March, 1877; married Elizabeth Myers Nov. 9, 1848; she was born in Maryland, May 6, 1829; they have four children—Mary Elizabeth, now Mrs Jacob H. Hoofstiter, born Oct. 27, 1849; Jacob, July 1, 1851; Anna, now Mrs. A. M. Kreider, May 11, 1853; John, Feb. 11, 1865; the children were all born in Lancaster Co., Pa.; The eldest son, Jacob, married Phebe Mannahan, Jan. 15, 1877; she was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Nov. 19, 1856.

Keator Joseph, farmer; Polo.

Kegan Michael, P. O. Polo.

Kegan Peter.

Kellogg Joseph, printer; Polo.

Kenyon Peter, stone mason; Polo.

Kidder Nelson B. farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Sterling.

Killeen John, farm.; Sec. 9; P. O. Woosung.

King Lorenzo F. Secy. Polo Mfg. Co.; Polo.

Kingery G. W. farm., S. 26; P. O. Polo.

Kiuney Hiram, laborer; P. O. Polo.

Kitz John, janitor Public School; Polo.

Kline Bennett, farmer; P. O. Polo.

Kline Warren W. Supt. of Streets; Polo.

Klock Martin J. teamster; Polo.

Kohler Fred. Polo.

Koontz Alfred F. laborer; P. O. Polo.

Krape Wm. W. dentist; Polo.

KRAUSE ERNEST W. Photographer and Artist, over Treat's Hardware Store, Mason street; born in Germany, March 27, 1851; came to Milwaukee, Wis., with his parents when he was two years of age; resided in Milwaukee until Oct. 21, 1871, then went to Whitewater, Wis.; was engaged in

photographic business there for five years; he commenced working at this business when only fourteen years of age, and is thoroughly acquainted with the art which he represents, and has ample facilities for making the most finished pictures.

Kridler Burt D. clerk; Polo.

Kummerer Marcus C. watchmaker and jeweler; Polo.

Kummerer W. F. clerk; Polo.

Kyte Marshall Jr. laborer; Polo.

Kyte Marshall T. farm. S. 17; P. O. Polo.

LANDIS JACOB, teamster; Polo.

LANDON JOHN P. Physician and Surgeon, office over Barber & Trumbauer's Bank; residence on Mason street, Polo; born at Elkhorn Grove, Carroll Co., Ill., Jan. 1, 1850; the Doctor is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital College, N. Y., class of 1874 and 1875; married Carrie S. Woodruff May 26, 1875; she was born in Eagle Point Township, this county. They have one child—Fred Court, born Dec. 15, 1876.

Landenslager S. S. machinist, Polo.

Lawrence Jordan C. farm. Sec. 21; P. O. Polo.

Lawson George, retired; Polo.

LAWSON JAMES, General Insurance Agent, office rear of Barber & Trumbauer's Bank; resides in Webster's Addition, Polo; born in Paisley, Scotland, Dec. 29, 1815; moved to Canada in 1832; lived there until 1836, then moved to Massachusetts; came to Polo in 1855; was engaged in the lumber and coal business several years; was Constable from 1862 to 1866; Town Assessor for the years 1867-68-69, 1873-74-75; married Mary Holden, of Paisley, Scotland, Dec. 25, 1839. They have had eight children—two died in infancy, one son, James J., died Oct. 7, 1866, aged 13 years; those who are now living are John, Janet, Henry, Emeline S. and Mary Ann.

Leal Daniel M. Police Magistrate; Polo.

Line Jacob S. farm. Sec. 24; P. O. Polo.

Lingle Geo. W. P. O. Polo.

Livingstone F. K. P. O. Polo.

Loneragan John S. Section boss I. C. R. R.; Polo.

Lowe S. B. tailor; Polo.

Lowell Ira, laborer; Polo.

LOWER HENRY H. Blacksmith; Polo; son of Daniel and Elizabeth Lower; was born March, 1837, in Danphin Co., Pa.; came in the Spring of 1845, to Brookville Tp., with his parents, who purchased a farm, which is still owned by Mrs. Daniel Lower, Mr. L. having died in 1865; in the Autumn of 1862, Henry H. enlisted in the 14th I. V. C.; was in the Kentucky and Tennessee Dept., under Gen. Burnside, where he remained about one year and a half; was then assigned to the Dept. of Gen. Sherman; was taken prisoner in Aug., 1864. was in the different prisons of Andersonville, Macon and Millen for eighteen months, and was released by the closing of the war; is a blacksmith by trade; in 1868, he was married to Miss Amelia Myeakle, and removed to Polo; they have one child—William E., born in 1869.

LUCKEY JAMES C. Attorney and Counselor at Law; Polo; born in New York City, Feb. 15, 1824; married June 1, 1844, to Miss Gertrude Rogers; they have three children living; two boys having died during their residence in Illinois; Mr. L. was educated as a teacher, having been connected with the public schools of New York City in the several relations of pupil, teacher and Superintendent until the age of thirty; in 1854, owing partly to the necessity of a change of climate, he visited the West, and actuated in a measure by that "longing for the West" that has resulted in a building up of this beautiful section, was so pleased with the surroundings of what is now Polo, that he purchased a home in Buffalo Township, and returned to New York for his family; they arrived in Polo, then a cornfield, Nov. 1, 1854, and eight days after buried Willie, their youngest child; like all who have come "thus far to aid in the great work of building up," they were heartily welcomed; Jan. 1, 1855, Mr. L. engaged in the mercantile business in the village of Buffalo, then known as Old Buffalo, or St. Marion's, and was eminently successful; recognizing the importance of the young village of Polo as a business point, in the Spring of 1855, he erected

one of the first store buildings, and in the following Winter a second and larger building, into which he removed his stock in March, 1856; on the 5th of April, 1856, he was burned out, and, his insurance failing, he embarked in his present profession, with only his brains as a capital, a fire debt of \$7,000, and a large family to support, with results patent to the community; Mr. L. has always been identified with the best interests of Polo, and every enterprise calculated to advance its interests has received his hearty support; few men in Illinois can trace their origin from nobler stock in manhood's or God's cause; his ancestor, Hugo Freer, was one of the refugees from France into Holland, in 1650, owing to religious persecutions; leaving Holland, with twelve others, in 1662, they settled in New York, about eighty miles up the Hudson River; here they purchased land of the Indians, and in 1677, obtained a patent therefor from Governor Andros, of Connecticut, under the title of the "Patent of the Paltz;" his ancestor, James Luckey, was one of survivors of the siege of Derry, nearly destroyed in the religious wars of Ireland. The family genealogy is very complete and very interesting in its relations with many prominent men in the old French and Indian wars; as his ancestors have always been of the Reformed faith, so is he, and the Sunday school cause is not the least interesting of his hobbies; no longer engaged in teaching, his interest in education is not abated, and we find him a prominent school officer for the past seventeen years; and, while he is "one of the oldest inhabitants" of the beautiful little city of Polo, his energy and zeal in "every good word and work" for the public weal continues as ardent as that of the youngest and most progressive.

Lake Alex. laborer; Polo.

Lunt Schuyler, retired farmer; Polo.

Mcatee Geo. W. printer; Polo.

McAtee Thos. W. retired farmer; Polo.

McAway John B. laborer; Polo.

McClure Alfred A. tenant farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Polo.

McCann Richard, stone mason; Polo.
McClure Thos. H. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Polo.

McCullom T. W. machinist; Polo.

McCoy H. D. grain buyer; Polo.

McCoy Morris S. grain buyer; Polo.

McCoy Patrick, laborer; Woosung.

McCoy Robert D. laborer; Polo.

McGrath Nicholas, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Woosung.

McIlhuy Zacharias, tenant farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Polo.

McKendrick Daniel; laborer; Polo.

McKinsey Jacob, P. O. Polo.

McKinsey Wm. P. O. Polo.

McNAIR WILLIAM W. Farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Polo; owns 116 acres; probable valuation, \$5,800; was born March 7, 1837, in Franklin Co., Pa., where he worked at the trade of carpenter for four years; in 1858 he came West to Ogle Co. and settled in Buffalo Township, and purchased the farm he now lives on in the Autumn of 1859; he was married Dec. 11, 1873 to Frances A., daughter of Joseph Rogers of Ogle Co.; she was born Dec. 14, 1850; they have one child—Lizzie M., born July 9, 1875; Mr. McNair is a Republican, and was Road Master for three terms; he is now serving his second term as School Director; Mr. and Mrs. McNair are members of the Baptist Church.

McPherson J. H. tenant farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Polo.

Mack John, teamster; Polo.

Mack Wm. laborer; Polo.

Mades Wm. B. carpenter; Polo.

Maloney John, laborer; Polo.

Marden Wm. N. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Woosung.

Martins F. farm; Sec. 1; P. O. Woosung.

MASON EDWARD, Farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Polo; son of James and Hannah (Slade) Mason, of Warren, R. I.; was born Nov. 12, 1810, in Bristol Co., R. I., and moved with parents at the age of eleven years to Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1832 moved to Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio; lived there two years, and moved to Clinton, Lenawee Co., Mich.; in 1837 moved to Buffalo Grove, and in 1854 moved to his present farm of 310 acres, valued at \$60 per acre; Oct. 12, 1842, married Miss Deborah Van Wormer, daughter of Isaac and Agnes Knoll Van



M. E. Schryver
LOAN AGENT
POLO

Wormer; born 1812; have had six children, one living—James I. Mason, born 1843.

Mason James J. farm.; S. 22; P. O. Polo.

Mason Wm. M. farm.; S. 21; P. O. Polo.

Mathews Richard, carpenter; Polo.

Mathias Fred. P. O. Polo.

Mathias Fred. farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Polo.

Mathias John, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Woonung.

Maydwell B. B. dentist; Polo.

Metcif James L. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Polo.

Metz Henry, peddler; Polo.

Metz Leopold, peddler; Polo.

Metz Samuel, peddler; Polo.

Mick Adam, carpenter; Polo.

Mickler John, lawyer; Polo.

Middlekauff Chas. shoemaker; Polo.

Middlekauff Martin, ice dealer; Polo.

Middleton R. W. Polo.

Middleton Samuel, P. O. Polo.

Miller Albert F. Polo.

MILLER DANIEL L. Dealer in

Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Crockery, Glassware, etc., Mason st., residence cor. Division and Dixon sts.; born in Washington Co., Md., Oct. 5, 1841; visited Ogle Co., in 1860 and 1863; came here and located in business in 1867; first two years in grain business, since then in present trade; married Elizabeth Talley Feb. 6, 1868; she was born in Philadelphia.

Miller Frank, miller; Polo.

Miller Frank, tenant farmer; S. 31; Polo.

Miller Harrison E. farmer; Sec. 3; Polo.

Miller Hero, wagon maker; Polo.

Miller John Peter, wagon manufr.; Polo.

Miller John Price, carpenter; Polo.

Miller John B. P. O. Polo.

Miller Saml. S. retired farmer; Polo.

Miller Wm. R. clerk; Polo.

Milligan D. W. tenant farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Polo.

MOORE AMOS F. Stock Breeder

and Farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Polo; owns 560 acres; probable value, \$36,400; Mr.

Moore was born March 11, 1832, in Ackworth, Sullivan Co., N. H.; in the

Spring of 1847 he came west to Chicago, and resided there with his uncle,

Dr. J. H. Foster, who was one of the originators and directors of the old Ga-

lena R.R.; Dr. Foster was one of Chicago's wealthiest and most influential men;

the first rails that were used for the Ga-

lena railroad were what was known as the *flat* rails, and when the first cargo of those rails arrived in the port of Chicago, Mr. Moore stepped on board the vessel and asked the privilege of throwing the first rail on to the dock (which privilege was cheerfully accorded him), and one of the sailors who had to help to unload made the remark that he "wished to God Mr. Moore would throw them all off;" Mr. Moore came to this county in 1856, and settled in Buffalo Township, where he now resides; he was married Oct. 6, 1856, to Marcia A., daughter of Capt. Hiram Cutts, of Byron Township, Ogle Co.; she was born Nov. 13, 1838, in Kittery, Maine; they have five children—Albert C., born Dec. 12, 1864; Amos F., Feb. 10, 1867; George H., June 19, 1871; Fred L., Jan. 11, 1874; and Stata M., Nov. 25, 1876; they lost one child, John, born Dec. 29, 1860, died May 1, 1861; Mr. Moore is a Republican, and was Township Supervisor one term, and Commissioner of Highways for eight years; the family attend the Lutheran Church; Mr. Moore is one of the most extensive breeders of thorough-bred short-horned cattle in this county; he has some of the most beautifully graded stock that can be found in the country—a branch of business which is assuming vast proportions, and which redounds very much to the credit of Ogle County.

Moore John L. farm.; Sec. 27; P. O. Polo.

More John B. capitalist; Polo.

More J. H. Methodist Elder; Polo.

Morgan Geo. B. prop. Polo vineyard; Polo.

Morse Jas. P. fruit grower; Polo.

Morse Luther, carp.; Sec. 21; P. O. Polo.

Morse Wm. H. student; Polo.

MOSHER ORRIS, Attorney at

Law; office on Franklin street, rear of

Barber & Trumbauer's Bank; born in

Buffalo Township, Ogle Co., Ill., in Feb.,

1848; educated in Polo at Mount Morris

Seminary, and Cornell College, N. Y.;

admitted to the bar in Dec., 1875; was

Justice of the Peace in this town in

1874 and 1875; for three years he was

engaged in practice at Dallas Center, Ia.;

married Emma L. Kridler, Oct. 30,

1873; she was born in Pennsylvania;

they have two children—Jane E., born

Jan. 25, 1876, and Herbert, born Aug.

5, 1877; Mr. Mosher served six months in Co. K, 69th I. V. I.; afterward re-enlisted in Co. I, 142d I. V. I.; was Orderly Sergeant of last named Co.

Mosher Wm. mechanic; Polo.

Mulnix John T. ten. farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Polo.

Muma Elias, merchant; Woosung.

Murray, Commodore, Orient House employe; Polo.

Murray George, farm.; Sec. 5; P. O. Polo.

Myers David T. merchant; Polo.

Myers Martin, merchant; Polo.

NAIGLE PATRICK, farm.; Sec. 12; P. O. Woosung.

Napier Charles, P. O. Polo.

Naylor Martin, laborer; Polo.

Nazarine Fred. baker; Polo.

Newcomer Henry, retired merchant; Polo.

NEWCOMER LEWIS A. Dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Boots and Shoes, etc.; Mason street; residence on Franklin st.; born in Washington Co., Md., June 28, 1846; came to Polo in 1867; was engaged in furniture business in Nov. 1877; married Jennie M. Eichholtz, Dec. 24, 1874; she was born near Altoona, Pa.; they have two children—Henry L., born March 15, 1876, and Mary Angeline, born August 20, 1877; Mr. and Mrs. Newcomer are members of the Lutheran Church.

Newcomer Peter, P. O. Polo.

NEWELL WILLIAM. Farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Polo; son of Andrew and Margaret (Dorris) N., was born April 1819, in Huntingdon Co., Pa.; came west in the Autumn of 1848, by canal to Pittsburgh, thence down the Ohio, up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and to the mouth of the Illinois River, and up to La Salle; thence by team to Pine Creek settlement, Ogle Co., making the entire trip in three or four weeks; located on a farm of 80 acres, Sec. 31, T. 23, R. 9; moved to Polo in the Winter of 1875, where he now resides; in the Autumn of 1845 married Miss Martha J. Corbin, daughter of William and Mary (Hagey) C.; born Aug. 11, 1827, in Huntingdon Co., Pa.; have six children—H. Louisa, Benj. F., Harriet L., Dorris A., Fannie E., Wm. A., who is telegraph operator at Lena, Ill., who married Eliza Griffin; B. F., who occupied the old farm, married Miss Elnora Newcomer; and Harriet L.,

now Mrs. W. R. Winders, of Buffalo Tp.; Mr. Newell's farm consists of 260 acres, joining the original 80 acres.

Newman F. O. coal dealer; Polo.

Newman Philo W. coal dealer; Polo.

Nicodemus Cyrus, clerk; Polo.

Niman George, carpenter; Polo.

Niswonger Alexander, farm; S. 11; P. O. Polo.

Nixon C. H. machinist; Polo.

NOBLE CHARLES B. Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Polo; born in Winnebago Co., Ill., Dec. 5, 1838; came to this township with his parents the year of his birth; he married Phoebe J., daughter of Orrin Roberts, one of the early settlers of Ogle Co.; they were married Nov. 8, 1865; she was born in White-side Co., Ill., Feb. 15, 1842; she is a member of the United Brethern Church; they have six children—Jessie D., born August 1866; Addie J., Jan. 19, 1868; Ellen S., Feb. 1, 1870; Harriet W., Dec. 13, 1872; Esther, June 30, 1874, Evelina, April 3, 1876. Mr. Noble enlisted in Co. B, 7th Ill. Cavalry Regt., Sept. 5, 1861; served in that regiment about two years, and in Veteran Reserve Corps nine months; mustered out Sept. 5, 1864; Mr. Noble owns 236 acres of land valued at \$16,520; he has been School Director several terms.

Norton Hamilton, Ins. Agt.; Polo.

Nutter Wm. B. drayman; Polo.

O'CONNOR JOHN, tenant farmer; Woosung.

O'Conall Owen, tenant farmer; Woosung.

O'Conner Pat. laborer; Polo.

O'KANE DANIEL, Retired Farmer; Polo; son of John and Susanna; born Oct. 29, 1811, in Tyrone Co., Ireland; came to America 1826, and settled in Franklin Co., Ind.; in 1836 came to Buffalo Grove on a tour of inspection, and in 1837 moved with his family, and commenced farming, having acquired a squatter's title to 360 acres; Mr. O'Kane, Samuel Jurney and Robert Smith were constituted a committee to bid off the lands at Government sale at Dixon for the settlers of Buffalo Township; was Commissioner of Highways for several years, and assisted in laying out most of the roads in the town; for more than twenty years was School Director, and was one of three to build the first school

house. In 1833, Dec. 23, married Miss Lucinda Johnson of Kentucky, daughter of John Johnson; born 1815; they had fifteen children, nine sons and six daughters, ten are now living, namely—James, Joseph, Mary A., now Mrs. Kingsey of Buffalo Township; John W., Caroline, now Mrs. Chas. Hatchel of Nebraska; William W., David, Solomon B., Lucindia, Florence and Aaron A.; James, Solomon B. and John W. are residents of Nebraska; Mr. O'Kane in the last five years has invested seven to eight thousand dollars for himself and children in that State; the other children reside in Buffalo Township, and of his large farm of 700 acres, which Mr. O'Kane entered, but a quarter section remains, having disposed of most of it among his children and others; Mr. O'Kane was at one time partner of Dr. Graham in the practice of medicine, which was very extensive; in 1869, married a second time to Miss Anna P. Lint of Pa.; his first wife having died in 1867.

O'Kane Joseph, farmer; Polo.

O'Neil Frank, laborer; Woosung.

Odair Clinton, renter; S. 24; P. O. Polo.

Ormsbee Carlton S. well driller; Polo.

Orth Christian, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Woosung.

ORTH JACOB H. Farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Woosung; was born July 10, 1846 in Prussia, Germany; he came with his parents, Christian and Catharine Orth, to this country, arriving in N. Y. City in 1853; came direct to Chicago, and lived there 18 months; moved thence to Sterling, Whiteside Co., Ill.; lived there two years, and then moved to this county, and settled in the place he now resides; his father was born in Prussia in 1798 and his mother was born in 1808; they own 60 acres of land. His sister, Belinda Orth, was born in Prussia, March 10, 1856; Mr. Orth is a Democrat, and was Road Master for two terms; all the members of the family are Catholics.

Osterhoudt Daniel, P. O. Polo.

OSTERHOUDT ELIAS, Farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Polo; owns 157 acres in Sec. 31 and 5 acres in Whiteside Co.; born in Middletown, Delaware Co., N. Y., March 12, 1831; his father,

Zachariah Osterhoudt, was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., Nov. 24, 1781; he moved to Buffalo Tp., Ogle Co., Ill., with his family, in 1839; he died here Nov. 30, 1857; his wife was Jane Smith; she was born at Seneca Lake, N. Y., March 31, 1793; they were married Nov. 18, 1809; she died in Sept., 1871; they had eight sons and five daughters, only nine living at present time; Mr. Elias Osterhoudt went to California in 1850; for about two years and a half he was engaged in mining in that part of the country; he returned to Ogle Co. in the Fall of 1853, and has since been engaged in farming; he married Susannah Sweet (daughter of Thomas Sweet, deceased), March 7, 1855; she was born in Middletown, Delaware Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1835; they have had six children; lost two sons—Orrin R., born Oct. 5, 1864; he died April 23, 1865; one died in infancy; the living are—Garner, born Dec. 16, 1855; Lorenzo, born Aug. 8, 1860; Elmer, born July 15, 1866, and Lizzie M., born Sept. 6, 1870.

Overholtzer Daniel, stage driver; Polo.

PALMER CHAS. L. tenant farmer; P. O. Polo.

Palmer James C. printer; Polo.

Parnelee Henry D. tinner; Polo.

PARKS HENRY A. Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Woosung; owns 126 acres; probable value, \$6,600; Mr. Parks was born Jan. 15, 1848, in Lee Co., Ill.; his parents, Hiram P. and Martha Parks, emigrated from Malone, N. Y., to Lee Co., Ill., about forty-five years ago, and have resided there ever since; however, Henry A. Parks came to Ogle Co. in December, 1865, and settled in Buffalo Tp., where he now resides; he was married July 24, 1872, to Marcia I., daughter of Stephen E. Hathaway, of Grand De Tour Tp., Ogle Co.; she was born Sept. 5, 1849; they had one child, Lola, born Aug. 16, 1873, and died Oct. 25, 1873; Mr. Parks is a Republican and a member of the Baptist Church; Mrs. Parks is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Parks Wayne H. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Woosung.

Pearson Arthur T. clerk; Polo.

Peck Frank F. farmer; P. O. Polo.

PEEK GEORGE N. Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Polo; owns 127 acres; probable value, \$5,765; Mr. Peek was born April 7, 1829, in Addison Co., Vt.; in company with his parents, John and Lucretia Peek, he came West, via Buffalo, N. Y., by steamboat, on the lakes, to Detroit, Mich.; thence, by wagon, to Chicago, and on to Grand De Tour Tp., Ogle Co., where he arrived in June, 1838, and lived there until November of same year, when he moved to this township and settled on what is known as "the old Peek place," helping his father to work the farm, until 1852, when he went to California and lived there until the Autumn of 1869; he carried on the livery business there, and was also Jailer and Deputy Sheriff of Calaveras Co. for two years; in the Fall of 1869, he returned to Ogle Co., and up to the present time has lived in this township, where he has followed farming; in politics he is Republican, and was Road Overseer for one term.

Peek Horace W. farm; S. 3; P. O. Polo.
Paltz James, butcher.

Peirce Jacob H.; Polo.

Peirce W. W. grain dealer; Polo.

Peice S. R. granger store; Polo.

Perkins Charles, farmer; P. O. Polo.

PERKINS GEORGE W. Dealer in Lumber, Sash, Doors and Blinds; yard on Mason street, east of railroad; residence corner Franklin and North streets; Polo; born in this township Nov. 11, 1851; engaged in lumber business seven years; married Mary L. Buck Nov. 10, 1875; she was born in Amerieus, Ind.; they have one child—Bryant L., born July 31, 1876; Mrs. Perkins is a member of the M. E. Church.

PERKINS RUFUS, P. O. Polo.

Perkins Timothy, retired; Polo.

Perley Nathan, money loaner; Polo.

Perry Jacob, farmer; P. O. Polo.

Perry Martin, laborer; Polo.

Perry William H. farm. S. 15; P. O. Polo.

Peterson Peter, laborer, S. 4; P. O. Polo.

Petrie Jacob, retired merchant; Polo.

Piercy Freeman, carpenter; Polo.

Pike John, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Polo.

Piper Anton; Polo.

Phelps John R. tinner; Polo.

Poole Eugene, clerk Exchange Hotel; Polo.

POLO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Porter Henry, dealer in butter and eggs; Polo.

Post B. H.

Post Darius N. well driller; Woosung.

Potts Calvin P. farm laborer, Sec. 1; P. O. Polo.

POWELL JACOB M. Proprietor of Restaurant and Dealer in Confectionery, Cigars, Tobacco, Toys, Fancy Goods, etc., 36 Mason street; resides at 32 Mason street; owns the two brick buildings at those numbers; also owns building and lot No. 8 Mason street; all valued at \$11,800. Mr. Powell was born at Clear Spring, Washington Co., Md., April 1, 1841; moved to Pine Creek, Ogle Co., Ill., May 2, 1854; engaged in farming until 1868, then went to Woosung, where he carried on mercantile business until 1870, then came to Polo; for one year he was in the produce business; from January, 1871, to January, 1876, was with Finfrock & Brubaker and Finfrock & Baker, and from January, 1876, to August of same year with David L. Miller. In March, 1877, he engaged in present business. He married Marcy C. Cosley March 19, 1868; she was born in Washington Co., Md. They have three children—Chas. U., Lellia M. and Martin Luther. Mr. Powell was Town Clerk of Pine Creek from 1866 to 1868. Mrs. P. is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Powell Jonathan A. farm. S. 12; P. O. Polo.

Powell Samuel J. retired farmer, Polo.

Powell Samuel W. farm. S. 1; P. O. Polo.

Powell Upton, farm. Sec. 10; P. O. Polo.

PRATHER WILLIAM, Farmer, Sec. 28, P. O. Polo; owns 111½ acres of land, probable valuation \$6,705. Mr. Prather was born Sept. 15, 1835, in Washington Co., Md., where he followed the business of farming. He came to Ogle County, and settled in Buffalo Township in 1871. He has had two children—Lemuel E. and Elizabeth J. He was married March 17, 1876, to Miss Barbara, daughter of Jacob Rhodes, of Washington Co., Md.; she was born Jan. 2, 1837. Mr. Prather is Independent in politics, and is School Director. Mrs. Prather is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Prescott James H. proprietor Exchange Hotel; Polo.

Prescott John B. grain dealer; Woosung.
Price Geo. A. laborer; P. O. Polo.

PERKINS DEA. TIMOTHY,

was born Jan. 20, 1795, in town of Buckland, Hampshire Co., Mass. (Son of Rufus and grandson of Timothy Perkins, of Ashfield, Mass.; mother's name was Nancy Brackett.) From his 4th to his 14th year attended school three months a year; in 1809 followed his father's family to Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., where, in 1814, he enlisted as a substitute in Captain Amasa Parker's Company of Light Infantry, under Col. Farrington's regiment, N. Y. State Militia; was ordered to New York, where, for three months, they were stationed near Fort Gansworth for duty; married to Sarah Veghtee, of Kingsboro, Fulton Co., in Sept., 1827; on account of his Abolition principles and adhesion to the "Moral Reform Society," he became a conspicuous mark for the worst elements in that frontier town, who showed their appreciation of his stand for liberty and morality, made him and the little band with whom he acted the butt of their ridicule; in the Fall of 1840, together with his family, his brother, Rufus, and wife, and his brother-in-law, Jno. Broadwell, and family, he started in wagons for Buffalo Grove, Illinois, where they all landed in safety Oct. 22, having been six weeks and two days on the road; among his effects he had some 250 to 350 yards of broad and "fulled" cloth, which was eagerly bought by the almost naked settlers, who gladly gave in exchange anything but money, which commodity was almost unknown in the new settlement; he bought four acres of land adjoining Buffalo village on the southeast, and bought a claim of 20 acres, now a part of the farm of Jordan Lawrence; he was identified with the early church and educational movements of Buffalo Grove, and became a Deacon in the First Congregational Church of Buffalo Grove, which was subsequently re-organized and became the nucleus of the present Independent Presbyterian Church of Polo; his home, with that of Judge Bogue, became the early preachers' and Abolition lecturers'

home, and a few years later one of the depots of the underground railroad was established at his house; in the Fall of 1871, he removed to Polo, where he has since resided with the family of his youngest daughter; here, on March 27, 1876, his wife died at the age of 77 years and 6 months; their children are Rufus, John Marcellus, deceased in 1877, Mrs. Sarah Diekson, of Salem, Kan.; Charles, Ohio; Rosaline Brewer; Dr. Edgar, of Peoria; and Mrs. Carrie A. Clinton, of Polo.

QUEST JOHN.

RAND JEREMIAH, Town Constable; Woosung.

Randall E. M. stone quarry; Sec. 17; P. O. Polo.

Randall Jesse, farmer; P. O. Polo.

READ GEORGE D. ESQ.

Polo; was born in the county of Dutchess, State of New York, in the year 1812; moved to the city of Rochester, N. Y., when he was 19 years of age; left there in 1837; came to the State of Illinois in the Spring of 1838; was engaged in the removal of the Pottawatomie Indians in the Fall of 1838; settled in Buffalo Grove, Ogle Co., in 1840; was appointed Postmaster in 1841; was elected Justice of the Peace in 1842; resigned the offices in 1847 and went to Mexican war; was connected with the commissary department; stationed at the city of Monterey; was one of Gen. Wool's special scouts or spies; returned to Buffalo in 1848; was again appointed Postmaster and Special Postal Agent for the Northwestern District of Illinois, and elected again Justice of the Peace, which offices he held until Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President, in the year 1860; he moved the post office from the old town of Buffalo to Polo in 1855; was elected Police Magistrate of the city of Polo, which office he held most of the time until 1870; he married Miss Mary H. Wamsley in 1850; they have two children—Julia E. and George E., now living.

Reagan Dennis, laborer; P. O. Woosung.
Reece Irad J. P. O. Polo.

REED ANDREW, Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Polo; owns 78 acres of land, valued at \$4,680; he was born in Ar-

gyleshire, Scotland, July 1, 1837; came to Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1850; came to Buffalo Township, Ogle Co., in the Fall of the same year; married Maria H. Andrews May 21, 1863; she was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, April 21, 1840; they have had five children; four now living; they are Jeannette E., born Nov. 5, 1865; Eva M., born May 2, 1869; James A., born Oct. 12, 1873; Catherine J., born May 24, 1876; one daughter, Martha E., was born April 30, 1864; she died July 16, 1872. Mr. Read was Road Master two years; Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the Independent Presbyterian Church.

Reed Charles, harness maker; Polo.

Reed Charles E. inventor; Polo.

Reed Elias, farmer; Polo.

REED JAMES L. Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Polo; owns 107 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land, valued at \$7,000; born in Scotland, Jan 8, 1844; came to Buffalo Township, Ogle Co., with his father in 1850; married Elvina Snyder June 1, 1876; she was born in Lehigh Co. Pa.; they have one child—Martha Lydia, born March 22, 1877; Mr. Reed was a private in Co. D, 92d I. V. I.; his father, James Reed, was born May 3, 1803, and died Nov. 16, 1869; Martha, mother of James L., lives with him; Mr. Reed is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Reed is a Lutheran.

Reed Reuben P. gardener, Polo.

REED WILLIAM S. Farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Polo; owns 195 acres of land; born near Chillicothe, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1828; came, with his parents, to Fort Clark (now Peoria), Ill., in the Fall of 1830; April 1, 1831, they came to Buffalo Grove; his father, Samuel Reed, was a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., he died here, in 1852; his mother, Phebe Reed, was born in Conn., and died 1857; Mr. Reed owns and lives on the place where his father first commenced farming here; he has held various district offices; was School Director twelve years; married Elvira Mallery, Jan. 11, 1854; she was born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., Aug. 19, 1833; they have five children—Flora E., Stella, Alfred, Osborn and Julia E.; Mr. and Mrs. Reed are members of the United Brethren Church.

Renner Isaac, wagon maker; Polo.

Reynolds Geo. K. plasterer; Polo.

Reynolds John, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Woosung.

Reynolds Patriek, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Woosung.

Reynolds Thomas, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Woosung.

Rice Benj. G. Polo.

Rice Henry, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Polo.

RICE W. T. Farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Polo; son of Wauton and Mary Garner Rice, of Providence, R. I.; was born March 22, 1807, in Athens, Bradford Co., Pa.; at the age of 22 moved to Livingston Co., N. Y.; rented a mill on the outlet of the Genesee River and carried on the business for four years, then moved to the head waters of the Alleghany River, bought 300 acres of pine timber, and continued the business of milling and rafting to Pittsburgh and Cincinnati for ten years; came West in 1857; stopped in McHenry Co., one year, thence moved to Elkhorn Grove, Carroll Co., thence to Buffalo Grove and, in 1860, moved to Polo; married Oct. 31, 1840, to Augusta C. Berdine, daughter of Nicholas and Sarah Waterman Berdine, of Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; have had six children, three now living—Miriam A., born in 1843, now Mrs Charles A. Wilson, of Tama Co., Iowa; Harriet, now Mrs John Bernet, of Tama Co., Iowa, born in 1846, and Charles D., born in 1853, in Tama Co., Iowa; William (deceased), enlisted in the 34th I. V. I. and died at Louisville, Ky.

Richardson John, City Supt. of Lamps; Polo.

Riggs George, tailor; Polo.

Ritenour Thomas B. laborer; Polo.

Rizner Lewis P. Polo.

Rizner William H. Polo.

Rizner William R. painter; Polo.

Roach Patrick, laborer; Polo.

Rock Michael, Polo.

Rogers Charles L. Polo.

ROGERS JOSEPH W. Farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Polo; owns farm of seventy acres, fifty acres in Sec. 21, and twenty acres in Sec. 20; born in Lime, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1824; moved to Ward's Grove, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., in 1841; lived there until he

came here in 1869; he married Juliette Baird July 16, 1847; she was born in Middlebury, Wyoming Co., N. Y., July 3, 1826; they have had four children, lost one daughter—Jennie, born Dec. 22, 1862, she died when only six months old; the living are Frances A., now Mrs. Wm. McNair, Dec. 14, 1850; Merritt L., May 17, 1855; and Julia Augusta, Sept. 17, 1865; Merritt L. married Nellie M. Waterbury May 17, 1875; they have one daughter—Ruth M., born March 16, 1877; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Rogers are members of the Baptist Church; Mr. R. enlisted in Co. C, 7th Ill. Cavalry March 21, 1865; was mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.

Rogers Justus, farmer; Polo.

Rogers M. L. Polo.

Rogers Sherman S. sewing machine agent; Polo.

Rogers S. E. Polo.

Rosebrook Lucius M. bksmith; Woosung.

Rosemaud James, Polo.

Rositer Mark, tenant farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Polo.

Routzahn G. R. broommaker; Polo.

Russell Rev. A. A. Pastor Baptist Church; Polo.

Rucker James.

Russell John, farm.; Sec. 8; P. O. Polo.

SALTZMAN JEREMIAH C. Blacksmith; Polo.

SAMMIS CHARLES W. Farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Polo; owns 154 acres; born in Jamestown, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; came to Buffalo Grove with his parents, in March, 1838; his father was Charles W. S.; he was born in New York City, Jan. 21, 1801; he died in Lee Co., Feb. 20, 1848; Polly Bentley, daughter of Uriah Bentley, who was one of the first settlers at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y.; she was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1803; she is still living in Ogle Co. C. W. S. married Emily A. Helm May 25, 1852; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 9, 1834; they have had seven children, one died in infancy; the living are. Fred. H., born May 12, 1853; Inez, March 2, 1855; Grace, Aug. 12, 1861; Uriah B., Sept. 13, 1863; E. Payson, Nov. 5, 1865; Stata, Nov. 9, 1868. Mr. Sammis has been Supervisor several terms, is now holding

that position; and has held various other town offices.

Sammis Fred. H. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Polo.

Sammis Geo. A. clerk; Polo.

Sammis Herbert M. teamster; Polo.

Sanborn Abram J. farm.; S. 6; P. O. Polo.

Sanborn Juno. A. farm.; S. 7; P. O. Polo.

Sanford Aaron D. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Polo.

Sanford Amos H. farm.; S. 6; P. O. Polo.

Santman James, Baggage Master I. C. R. R.; Polo.

Saasaman Samuel, butcher; Polo.

Savage Joseph F. laborer, Sec. 34; P. O. Woosung.

Saxberry Phillip, lightning rod agent; Polo.

Schell Addison W. propr. meat market; Polo.

Schell Ambrose T. butcher; Polo.

Schell Isaac, tenant farm. S. 6; P. O. Polo.

Schell Thomas T. stock dealer; Polo.

Schell Wm. T. Cashier Exchange National bank; Polo.

SCHOLL JOHN C. Farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Woosung; owns 200 acres; probable value, \$12,000. Mr. Scholl was born Sept. 20, 1832, in Wittenberg, Germany. He came to the United States, arriving in New York city Aug. 17, 1856, and came directly West to Carroll Co., Ill., where lived for fifteen months; moved thence to Lee Co., Ill., where he lived for six years; he then moved to Ogle County, and settled in Buffalo Township in March, 1864. He was married June 16, 1861, to Mina, daughter of Ernest Lelemeier; she was born July 26, 1841; they have seven children—John F., born May 13, 1863; George C., Oct. 12, 1864; Rosa L., May 25, 1867; Charles W., Jan. 6, 1870; De Merritt, June 17, 1872; Frank, Dec. 3, 1874; and Louis F., Feb. 9, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Scholl are members of the Lutheran Church.

SCHRYVER MARTIN E. Manager for Illinois of the Union Central Life Insurance Co. of Cincinnati; Loan and General Insurance business transacted; he is prepared at all times to loan money on real estate security at lowest rates; office corner Mason and Division streets; resides on Division street, Polo; born in Tioga, Tioga Co., N. Y., Jan. 28, 1838; moved to Green

Bay, Wis., in 1859; resided there until 1861, when he came to Polo; was Township Assessor here in 1869, and Town Clerk in 1870; married Ellen L. Wood Oct. 31, 1864; she was born in East Bridgewater, Susquehanna Co., Pa. They have had six children; two died in infancy. The names of the living are—Louie, Jessie, Curtis A. and Nettie. Mrs. S. is a member of the Baptist Church.

Schryver W. P. stone mason; Polo.

Scott James, stock dealer; Polo.

SCOTT JOSIAH P. Dealer in Real Estate; resides on Congress street; born in Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio, Oct. 29, 1843; came to Polo in 1868. He has been engaged in the Agricultural Implement business and farming since he came here. In 1863, he enlisted in Co. C, 88th Ohio Vol. Infantry Regiment; re-enlisted in Co. I, 157th Ohio Vol. Infantry. Married Sophie Aplington March 15, 1870; she was born in Buffalo Township. They have three children—Lawson, Henry A. and Hattie.

Scott N. P. farm. Sec. 5; P. O. Polo.

Scott Peter, retired; Polo.

Scott Thomas, stone mason; Polo.

Seavy Asa A. farmer, Sec. 7 P. O. Polo.

Shaffer Jacob W. shoemaker; Polo.

Sharn Geo. W. not known.

Sharry Wm. M. tailor; Polo.

Shaver Edwin S. farm., S. 9; P. O. Polo.

Shaver George, farmer and milk dealer. Sec. 10; P. O. Polo.

SHAVER LYMAN S. Farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Polo; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$9,600; born in Andes, Delaware Co., N. Y., March 11, 1829; came to Buffalo Township, Ogle Co., in 1860; married Permelia J. Shaver. Nov. 22, 1857; she was born in Colchester, Delaware Co., N. Y., June 2, 1837. They have five children—George W., Samuel D., Edward, Byron, and Mary Jane. Mr. Shaver has been Road Master and School Director of District No. 8.

Sheely Geo. W. tenant farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Polo.

Sheets David D. retired farmer; Polo.

Shirk Christian L. farm.; S. 36; P. O. Woosung.

Shoemaker Lemuel, Polo.

Shoop Samuel H. merchant; Polo.

Shore Benjamin, farm.; Sec. 12; P. O. Wco-urg.

Shore Mathew.

Shoup Thomas R. Polo.

SHUMAKER PEARSON, Prop. Orient House, Polo; son of Michael and Elizabeth Shumaker of New Jersey; was born Jan. 16, 1809 in Butler Co., Ohio; moved with parents to Indiana at the age of ten, and when about twenty years old, went to Sullivan Co., and remained there about two years; in 1831 went to Pekin, Ill., and lived there until 1834; was married 1833 to Miss Elizabeth Parker, daughter of Lemuel and Sarah Parker of Sullivan, Ind., formerly of Graceland Co., Virginia, where she was born, Feb. 18, 1809; they came to Elkhorn Grove, this county, in May, 1834 and took up Government land; Mr. Shumaker remained on this farm until 1864, when he moved to Polo and has since been proprietor of the Orient House; ten children were born to them and seven are now living, (Elmore and Joseph deceased)—Mary L. now wife of Dr. McPherson of Eagle Point; Harvey M., Jasper N., Laura, now Mrs. Joel Buswell of Carroll Township; Sarah, Lemuel P. and Elizabeth V.; Mr. and Mrs. Shumaker have been for about 28 years members of the United Brethren in Christ; Mr. Shumaker is still one of the Trustees of this church.

SHUMWAY R. G. Vice President of the Exchange National Bank; Polo; was born Feb. 12, 1832, in Oberlin, Ohio; came to this State in the Spring of 1836, and located in Winnebago Co., where he resided about seventeen years; in 1855 engaged in the drug business in Milledgeville, Carroll Co., Ill.; during his residence there, held the offices of School Treasurer and Supervisor, and for fourteen years was Postmaster of the town; he assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Lanark, and became its first President, and is still one of its Directors; in Nov. 1871 came to Polo this county and took an interest in the Exchange National Bank, and became its Vice President and one of its Directors; is also Director of the First National Bank of Fergus Falls, Minn.: Oct. 17, 1855, married Miss Eugene M., daugh-

tea of Dr. W. K. Palmer; was born in Aurora, March, 1839; have three children—Clara, born Sept. 11, 1856; Anna, June 21, 1864; Lucia, March 7, 1875.

SLATER BELFORD, Farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Polo; owns 188 acres of and, valued at \$11,000; he was born in, Markham Township, Upper Canada, Aug. 3, 1830; came to Buffalo Township, Ogle Co. in 1849; this town has been his place of residence since then; he has been Road Master and School Director several years; his first wife was Emily Carpenter; she died June 11, 1868; they had three children—Frank H., now resides in Iowa; he was born Feb. 27, 1860; the other two were twins, they were born June 1, 1868; one named Emery died July 31, 1868; the other, Emert, died Sept. 6, 1868; Mr. Slater's present wife was Ruth Appleford; they were married April 10, 1872; she was born in Townsend Township, Upper Canada, Nov. 18, 1844; they have three children—Lewis Wm., born June 27, 1873; George Albert, March 17, 1875, and Arthur Belford, Feb. 12, 1877; Mr. and Mrs. Slater are members of the M. E. Church.

Slater Samuel, carpenter; Polo.

Slifer Josiah, retired farmer; Polo.

SMITH EDWARD G. Retired merchant; residence on Franklin st.; born in Germany, March 30, 1818; came to Chicago in 1854; resided there one year; moved to Freeport, where he lived three years, then came to Polo; married Elizabeth A. Thornton, Sept. 17, 1857; she was born in Vermont, Sept. 1, 1823; they have three children—Edward H., Alca, now Mrs. Lewis F. Thomas, and Gilbert C.; Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Presbyterian Church.

SMITH EDWARD H. Of the firm of Smith & Thomas, Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass, Wall Paper, Fancy Goods, etc.; Smith's Building, Mason st.; residence over store; born in Germany, Sept. 17, 1846; came to Polo in 1857; married Della A. McCoy, March 23, 1876; Mr. Smith enlisted in Co. D, 92d Ill. Vol. Inf. in August, 1862; served about ten months, then discharged on account of disability.

Smith Elias F.

SMITH ISAAH, res. on Franklin st.; born in Frederick Co. Md., July 31, 1841; came to Polo in March, 1865; he was Alderman of the South Ward in 1875, '77 and '78; married Louisa Poffenberger January 29, 1860; she was born in Frederick Co., Md.; they have five children—Emma M., Mary E., Chas. W., Reno B. and Daisy B.; Mrs. S. is a member of Lutheran Church.

Smith Jacob L. farm.; S. 32; P. O. Polo.

Smith James, well digger; Polo.

Smith J. Henry, butcher; Polo.

Smith John V. farm.; S. 32; P. O. Polo.

Smith Leonard, teamster; Polo.

Smith Leonard, farmer; P. O. Polo.

Smith Robert D. capitalist; Polo.

SMITH ROBERT, Retired Farmer; residence on Congress street, first house south of M. E. Church; born in Scotland, June 10, 1796; came to Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., July 3, 1827; lived there until the 12th of September, when he started for Buffalo Grove, with two teams (five horses), accompanied by his family and wife's mother, Sarah Broadwell; she died on the way, at a point near Chicago; they slept in their wagons every night; arrived here Nov. 12th, being just two months making the journey. Mr. Smith's first wife was Deborah J. Broadwell; they were married at Delhi Jan. 7, 1830; she was born March 2, 1798, and died Jan. 8, 1843; they had three children—James, born May 15, 1833, died Dec. 8, 1837; Henry, born June 21, 1835, died in hospital at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1863; he was a volunteer in Co. D, 92d I. V. I.; Mary Jane, now Mrs. Wm. Joiner, is now living here; she was born Oct. 29, 1831. Mr. Smith married for second wife Jane Broadwell (a sister of his first wife), date of marriage, March 14, 1844; she died Aug. 10, 1855; she was born July 8, 1795; Mr. Smith's father was James Smith; his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Gilmour; the first named died April 4, 1822; mother died July 24, 1826.

Smith S. dealer in butter and eggs.

SMITH WILLIAM T. Carriage Dealer; Polo; residence corner Webster and Prairie streets; born in Frederick

Co., Maryland, March 5, 1839; moved to Washington Co., Md., in March, 1860; lived there until 1864, when he came to Polo; engaged in farming in this vicinity until the Spring of 1866; he then engaged in the planing mill business, in Polo, which he carried on until the Spring of 1869; in the Fall of 1869, he engaged in the butchering business, and conducted a meat market, until Feb., 1876, when he entered into partnership with J. W. Brown, in the manufacture of carriages; they dissolved partnership in Jan., 1878. Mr. Smith was Alderman of East Ward three years, 1871, 1872 and 1874; he married Vandelia Bomberger March 3, 1868; she was born in Washington Co., Md., Jan. 14, 1845; they have two children—Herman B., born Oct. 11, 1868, and Flora I., born Dec. 11, 1875; Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Lutheran Church.

Snell John, carpenter; Polo.

SNYDER ELIAS L. Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Polo; born in Upper Milford Tp., Lehigh Co., Pa., July 25, 1851; came to this township in 1869; married Sarah J. Richardson Jan. 15, 1874; she was born in Ohio; they have two children—Goldie May, born Nov. 27, 1874, and Sarah J., born in Oct., 1876; Mrs. Snyder is a member of the Church of Christ; Mr. S. belongs to the Lutheran Church.

Snyder George A. teamster; Polo.

Snyder George, Rev., clergyman; Polo.

SNYDER JEROME B. Physician and Surgeon; office over Newcomer's Store, Mason street; resides on Division street; Polo; born in Pittstown, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1842; came to Earlville, La Salle Co., in 1857; in the Fall of 1862, he enlisted in Fourth Regiment I. V. Cavalry; he was in the service about one year; was educated at Chicago Medical College; practiced at Grand Detour from 1865 to 1870; at Woosung from 1870 to 1872, then came to Polo; has been Assistant Supervisor and School Director in Buffalo Tp.; he married Maria M. Brown Aug. 17, 1864; she was born in Earlville, La Salle Co., Ill.; they have two children—Frank B. and Gerald; Mrs. Snyder is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Snyder Jacob, farmer; S. 24; P. O. Polo.
Snyder John S. farm.; S. 23; P. O. Polo.
Snyder John W., Sr.; Polo.
Snyder John W., Jr. corn shellers; Polo.
Snyder Samuel H.; Polo.

SOWLES JAMES W. Tenant Farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Polo; Mr. S. was born April 8, 1834, in Ithaca, N. Y., where he worked at farming by the month; he was married Dec. 31, 1854, to Lucy C., daughter of Daniel D. T. Jones, of Scholastic Co., N. Y.; she was born April 8, 1833; they have three children—Henry F., born Sept. 4, 1862; Anna W., Nov. 12, 1864; and Harry L., Jan. 26, 1877; they lost two children—Delia E., born Jan. 15, 1857, died June 25, 1859; and Rosa B., born July 13, 1869, died Aug. 8, 1875; Mr. Sowles came to Ogle Co. in 1863, and settled in Buffalo Tp.; Mrs. Sowles is a member of the Church of United Brethren.

Spear Joseph L. druggist; Polo.

Spigler C. B. farm.; Sec. 35; P. O. Polo.

Sprecker George, butcher; Polo.

Spoor A. W. dealer in butter and eggs; Polo.

Starr Wm. barber; Polo.

Stahler Wm. S. farm.; Sec. 22; P. O. Polo.

STEVENSON JOHN D. Polo; was born May 5, 1805; is the son of Charles and Ann Stevenson, of New York City; moved to Kentucky; thence to Adams Co., Ohio; afterward to Cincinnati and New Orleans; in the Summer of 1835, came to Buffalo Grove, which, at that time, was a stage station, consisting of a double log cabin and other out buildings; up to this date he had been engaged at the several localities mentioned in mercantile pursuits; commenced business at the latter point and sold the first dry goods and groceries ever sold in the county; in 1839, he engaged in farming. The first settlers of Buffalo Grove were John Ankeay, Oliver W. Kellogg, Samuel Reed, Isaac Chambers and Elisha Doty; these early pioneers and neighbors of Mr. S. have all departed, "leaving their footprints on the sands of time." Mr. Doty alone survives, living in the State of Iowa; in 1833, Mr. S. married Miss Sarah Hackett, of Philadelphia; they have

nine children—Virginia H., now Mrs. Shoop, of Polo; Sarah Hackett, of Chicago; John H., of New Orleans; Chas. E., of Baltimore; Simon H., of Montana; Richard F., West Point, Iowa; Celso F., of Deadwood City.

St. John Wm. A., dealer in butter and eggs; Polo.

Storer, Christian, retired farmer; P. O. Polo.

STOWELL JOHN D. Farmer; Sec. 20; Polo; owns 97 acres; born in Broome Co., N. Y., Nov. 3, 1827; came to Quincy, Ill., when he was about 7 years of age; went to Iowa two years later; lived there about eleven years, then returned to Illinois and lived in Henry Co. until March, 1864; came to present location in Nov., 1865; he married Sarah P. Gove Oct. 23, 1853; she was born in North Enfield Township, N. H., Feb. 22, 1833; they have had four children; lost one son, Adelbert J.; died in infancy Aug. 23, 1854; the living are—Albert D., born Oct. 3, 1855; Sarah Elvira, born Aug. 15, 1858; Frances E., born Oct. 1, 1869; Mr. and Mrs. Stowell are members of the United Brethren Church.

STRICKLER WILLIAM, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Furniture and Undertaker, cor. Mason and Division Sts.; residence on Oregon street; Polo; born near Mount Joy, Lancaster Co., Penn., March 9, 1846; moved to Chicago in 1866; came to Polo in 1867; he was Alderman of the South Ward in 1875; married Mary A. Niman Dec. 24, 1868; she was born in Bellefont, Center Co., Penn.; they have had five children; lost one; the living are—Fannie and Annie (twins), Harry and George; Mrs. Strickler is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Strock David C. drayman; Polo.

Strock, James W. laborer; P. O. Polo.

Strock, Michael, tenant farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Polo.

Stuff John H. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Woosung.

Stull Lawrence, tenant farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Polo.

Sullivan John, laborer; P. O. Polo.

Summers Wm. carpet weaver; Woosung.

Swartz Tunis R. veterinary surgeon; Polo.

Sweet Dayton, farm.; Sec. 30; P. O. Polo.

Sweet Erastus, farm.; Sec. 5; P. O. Polo.

Sweet Gersham, farm.; Sec. 31; P. O. Polo.

Sweet Nelson, farm.; Sec. 31; P. O. Polo.

Sweet Nelson, Jr., farm.; P. O. Polo.

SWIFT COL. MORTON D. Attorney and Counselor at Law; Polo; was born in Warren, Herkimer Co., N. Y., June 24, 1833; he received his education at Fairfield Academy, in the same county, and for some years afterward was engaged in teaching school in in his native State; in October, 1856, Col. Swift settled in Polo, and soon afterward commenced the study of law with Campbell & Carpenter, and was admitted to the bar in 1860; in the Fall of 1860, he purchased the *Polo Advertiser* of Henry R. Boss, and from that time to 1865, when the present publisher of the *Press* purchased Col. Swift's interest in the paper, he was more or less interested in the publication of a newspaper at Polo. Col. Swift was commissioned Captain of Co. H, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry, on the 24th day of May, 1861, this regiment being the first volunteer regiment mustered into the service for three years in the late war; he served in the Fifteenth Illinois until in 1863; was afterward commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-second Illinois Volunteers, and served with that regiment until it was mustered out of the service, in September, 1864, having been most of the time in command of the regiment; he participated in all the hardships, skirmishes and battles in which these regiments were engaged during the time he was with them, respectively. In 1863, Col. Swift was married to Hattie C. Aplington, daughter of the late Maj. Zenas Aplington; this estimable lady died in 1872; her early decease was deeply deplored by a large circle of relatives and friends, who knew and appreciated her sterling worth. After the war, Col. Swift entered actively into the practice of law, and is now in the successful practice of his profession.

TAYLOR T. DWIGHT, Painter; Polo.

THOMAS LEWIS F. of the firm of Smith & Thomas, dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass, Wall Paper, and Fancy Goods; Smith's Block, Mason st.; res.

Mason st.; born in Rockvale, Ogle Co., Ill., Sept. 25, 1846 (his father, Joshua, Thomas, came from Washington Co., Md., to Rockvale in 1840, where he now resides); Mr. W. married Alea Smith, daughter of Edward G. Smith, Sept. 29, 1869; she was born in Germany, Feb. 5, 1847; she is a member of the Baptist Church; they have two children—Lulu, born April 19, 1872, and Mabel, born April 6, 1874.

Thompson Andrew, teamster; Polo.

Thompson John J. shoemaker and dealer in boots and shoes; Polo.

Thompson John R. plasterer; Polo.

Tice Andrew, tailor; Polo.

Tice Jacob, gardener; Polo.

Tice Philip J. plasterer; Polo.

Timmins Patrick, tenant farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Woosung.

Titus Albert, tenant farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Polo.

Treat Almond H. hardware dealer; Polo.

Treat Thomas, clerk; Polo.

Trotter William, barber; Polo.

Traverse Geo. laborer; Woosung.

Trumbauer Isaac H. banker; Polo.

Trumbauer Jacob, clergyman; Polo.

Trumbauer M. M. banker; Polo.

Trumbower M. R. Justice of the Peace and veterinary surgeon; Polo.

Trump Jerry W. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Polo.

Typer William, farm.; Sec. 19; P. O. Polo.

UNDERKOVER ISAAC, P. O. Polo.

Unger Herman, harness maker; Polo.

VALENTINE ABRAHAM, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Polo.

Valentine Albert J. farmer; Sec. —; P. O. Polo.

Valentine Howard, P. O. Polo.

Valentine W. D. P. O. Polo.

Vansanford R. H. carpenter; Polo.

Vanston John, shoemaker; Woosung.

Vickers James, teamster, Polo.

WAGNER REUBEN, Pres't Exchange National Bank; Polo.

WALKER & SMITH, Prop'rs of Livery and Feed Stable, cor. Franklin and Golden streets; Polo.

WALKER JOHN A. residence on Division street; born in Addison Co., Vt., Nov. 24, 1835; came to Rockford, Ill., in 1857; came to Buffalo Township in 1862; engaged in farming here until

he came to Polo and engaged in present business in 1868; he married Anna McClafferty April 3, 1858; she was born in Nova Scotia; she is a member of the M. E. Church; they have five children—John A., Jr., Chas. A., Lizzie A., Frank A., and Eva A.

Walden Chas. H. druggist; Polo.

Wales Geo. farmer; Polo.

WALES HORATIO, Polo; was born Jan. 22, 1810, in South Brimfield, now the town of Wales, Mass.; moved to Coventry, Conn., 1815; after living there about fifteen years, returned to Wales; thence removed to Brimfield; came to Buffalo Grove in the Autumn of 1836; brought a general stock of merchandise with him and opened the second store in the place; continued the business for two years; then purchased a farm, obtaining title from the Government; in the Fall of 1837 was elected Sheriff—second Sheriff of Ogle Co.; was re-elected a second time but did not qualify; he is Republican in politics, and in religion is a Congregationalist; married Miss Mary E. Williams, daughter of Ebenezer Williams in 1833; have had nine children, eight living, namely—Charles E., R. Porter Henry W., James L. (deceased), Geo. M., Sarah E., Mary E., Horatio, Jr., and Ida.

Wales Horatio, Jr., farmer; Polo.

WAMSLEY CHARLES C. Farmer and Proprietor of Polo Nursery; Sec. 6; P. O. Polo; he has a large variety of choice Fruit, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees; owns 310 acres of land, valued at \$18,600; born in Andes, Delaware County, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1819; came to Buffalo Township, vicinity of present residence, with his parents Wm. and Mary (Bassett) Wamsley, in the Fall of 1836; married Rachel Hull June 15, 1842; she was born in Andes, Delaware Co., N. Y., Sept. 25, 1825; they have had four children; one died in infancy; the living are—Wm. M., born Nov. 22, 1843; Chas. Henry, born Dec. 25, 1849; and Frank J., born May 22, 1855; Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Baptist Church; Mr. W.'s father was born in N. Y. State in Aug., 1794; he died Sept. 6, 1870; his mother was born in Massachusetts, and died Aug.

27, 1874, aged 79 years; Mrs. Wamsley's parents, Stephen and Anner (Sanford) Hull, came to Buffalo Township in 1835; Mr. Hull died Dec. 6, 1855, aged 65 years and 24 days; his wife died Nov. 4, 1854.

Wamsley Frank J. farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Polo.

Wamsley Harry C. farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Polo.

WAMSLEY WILLIAM, whose portrait appears in this volume, was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Aug. 2, 1794. His parents moved from Schoharie to Delaware Co., N. Y., when he was fourteen years of age. At the age of twenty-two he married Miss Mary Bassett. His parents were farmers, and he continued to occupy and work the same farm that they had taken up and improved, until the year 1837, when he with his family and several of his neighboring families moved to the State of Illinois, and settled at Buffalo Grove in this county. The boundaries of Ogle County had not at that time been established. Mr. Wamsley, before leaving New York, had become associated with the public affairs of his native State, and on arriving at his new home he was at once selected as one of the Commissioners to fix the boundaries and divide the county into precincts. He was then elected one of the County Commissioners, which office he held for several years; he also held the office of School Commissioner of the county. He assisted in the organization of the First Presbyterian Church at the town of Buffalo, and was elected one of its Deacons. He afterward assisted in establishing the Independent Presbyterian Church at the city of Polo, and was elected one of its Elders, which position he held until near the time of his death. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years in the Township of Buffalo, and in many other respects was one of the leading representative men of the county. His wife, Mary Bassett, was born in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Feb. 20, 1796. Mrs. Wamsley was very infirm in health when she came to the State, and remained so through life; yet she was of that peculiar disposition, kind, motherly, forbear-

ing and yet commanding, especially amongst her immediate friends and relations, as to gain the love and respect of all who made her acquaintance. Mr. and Mrs. Wamsley raised a family of seven children, all of whom are living at this time. The eldest, Charles C. Wamsley, is a nurseryman and farmer, three miles northwest from Polo; William J. is a farmer two and one-half miles northwest from Polo, owns and occupies the farm formerly owned, improved and worked by his father; Mary H., the eldest daughter, and wife of Geo. D. Read, Esq., resides in the city of Polo; Esther Ann, now the wife of Harrison H. Collar, a farmer, with James H. and George V. Wamsley, also farmers, reside in the State of Iowa; Emma L., the wife of Martin F. Bassett, resides in the city of Polo. William Wamsley died on the 3d of September, 1872, and Mrs. Wamsley died on the 22d day of August, 1875.

WAMSLEY WM. JOHNSON,

Farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Polo; owns 280 acres of land in this county, and 240 acres in Adair Co., Iowa; he was born in Andes, Delaware Co., N. Y., March 21, 1822; came to Ogle County Oct. 27, 1836; moved to present location in the Spring of 1837; married Sarah T. Wilber June 22, 1848; she was born in Bovina, Delaware Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1828. They have five children—Willis J., John W., Mary A., George Herbert, and Harry. Mr. W. was Road Commissioner several years; has been School Director many years. Mr. and Mrs. Wamsley and their children, Mary A. and George Herbert, are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. W.'s parents, John B. and Angeline (Smith) Wilber came to Buffalo Grove in 1846; they are both living now. Mr. W.'s parents, Wm. and Mary Bassett Wamsley, came to this place with their family in October, 1836; his father was born in New York State, in August, 1794; he died here Sept. 6, 1870. His mother was born at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., She died Aug. 27, 1874, aged 79 years. Wamsley Wm. M. farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Polo.

Wamsley Willis J. farm., S. 6; P. O. Polo. Wasser Geo. farmer; P. O. Polo.

Waterbury Abram D. grain store; Polo.
 Waterbury Calvin, harness maker; Polo.
 Waterbury Daniel H. sewing machine agent, Sec. 10; P. O. Polo.
 Waterbury Edwin G. supt. Grange store; Polo.

WATERBURY EZRA, Son of Daniel and Mary (Stevens) Waterbury, of Pound Ridge, Westchester Co., N. Y.; he was born at Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 14, 1798; when four years of age moved with parents to Charlton, Saratoga Co.; at the age of ten years they moved to Delaware Co., N. Y., where he resided until 24 years of age; Jan. 24, 1822, he married Elizabeth Reynolds, at Andes, Delaware Co., N. Y.; she was born in Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., in April, 1797; after marriage he located at Middletown, Delaware Co., N. Y., and for seven years carried on the business of clothier; then removed to Andes and there remained until 1848, when he came to Brookville (afterward Lincoln Township); engaged in farming until 1864, when he removed to Polo; they have three children living—Elias B., Calvin and Edwin S.; the two first named are residents of Polo, the latter is a lawyer at Emporia, Kan.; two children, dec'd—Caroline, born March 25, 1829, died Nov. 5, 1854, and William Reynolds, born Oct. 31, 1834, died in Belle Isle, Va., prison hospital, Jan. 18, 1864; he enlisted in the 7th I. V. Cavalry in 1862, and was taken prisoner; Mr. Waterbury's father was born July 25, 1764; he served in the Revolutionary war, entering the service when quite young; Daniel Waterbury's wife, Mary Stevens, was born in Stamford, Conn., May 20, 1765; they had ten sons and one daughter; three now living—Ezra, Samuel and Mary Ann, now Mrs. James B. Gardner, all residents of this Township; Mr. Waterbury's grandfather was Daniel; he was Captain in the Revolutionary war; his wife was Ann Bouton; David Stevens' father of Mrs. W.'s mother, was killed at the age of fifty years during the Revolutionary war, at the battle of Fairfield, Conn.; his wife's name was Mary Talmage.

Waterbury Elias B. laborer; Polo.
 Waterbury George, farm.; S. 2; P.O. Polo.

WATERBURY FRED M. Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Polo; owns 119 acres of land, valued at \$7,140; born in this township Dec. 31, 1850; married Ellen E. Healey Oct. 8, 1874; she was born in this township March 16, 1849; they have one child—Iva H., born Sept. 19, 1877; Mr. Waterbury is a member of the Independent Presbyterian Church of Polo; his father, John Waterbury, Jr., was born in N. Y. State, Dec. 12, 1820; came to Ogle Co. with his father, John, Sr., in an early day; John, Jr., died Sept. 19, 1871; his widow (mother of Fred. M.) now resides in Polo; she was born in Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., in Oct., 1830.

Waterbury H. M. well-driller; Polo.

WATERBURY HOMER S. School Teacher; son of James S. and Esther Waterbury, of Schoharie Court House, N. Y., was born Aug. 8, 1838; was educated at Union College, N. Y., and graduated in 1863; was two years in the army of the James, Co. D, 3d N. Y. C., Gen. Butler commanding; participated in most of the battles of the campaign of 1864, in the neighborhood of Petersburg and Richmond; came West in 1866; was six months in Kansas; taught school two years in the city of Polo; married, January 1, 1869, Miss Annistine Waterbury, daughter of Sam'l and Elizabeth W., who was educated at Delaware Literary Institute, Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y., under Rev. Geo. Kerr, LL. D.; taught two years in Rockford Female Seminary, having charge of the Department of Languages; taught in various places in Wisconsin, Illinois, and five years in Honesdale, Pa.; have two children—Esther E., born 1870, and Samuel, born 1873.

Watson John T. laborer; Polo.

Watson Joseph, cancer doctor; Polo.

Waterbury Lewis D. teacher; Polo.

Waterbury Willard, pump and wind mill agent; Polo.

Waterbury Samuel, retired farmer; P. O. Polo.

Weaver Charles, carpenter; Polo.

Weast Hiram W. hardware dealer; Polo.

Weaver Hugh A. laborer; Polo.

Weaver Jacob, stone quarry; Polo.

Weaver James F. carpenter; Polo.

Weaver John B. farm; S. 7; P. O. Polo.
 Webster Geo. R. retired farm.; P. O. Polo.
 Webster, H. W. farmer; P. O. Polo.

WEBSTER VIRGIL B. Retired Farmer; P. O. Polo; son of Jared and Isabella Webster; was born in 1824, in Stamford, Delaware Co., N. Y.; his sister, Mrs. Rufus Perkins, came to Buffalo Grove in 1840, and in 1858, removed to Kansas; his family, consisting of father and mother, his brother Alfred and wife, now of New York City, and himself, came in 1844, and settled on a farm where the city of Polo now stands. In 1848, he married Miss Algira Cutts, daughter of Hiram B. and Eunice Cutts, born in 1825, in Goldsboro, Me.; came with parents to the West in 1846; they have five children, namely—E. Herbert, Anna F., Eugene C., Mary E. and Albert V. During their long residence they have been identified with the growth and prosperity of the city of Polo.

Weiser D. S. restaurant; Polo.
 Weisner William; Polo.
 Welch Edgar, merchant; Polo.
 Welden John, carpenter; Polo.
 Weldon Nicholas, carpenter; Polo.
 Wells James, florist; Polo.
 Wendle W. S. teamster; Woosung.
 Werdell Washington, laborer; Woosung.
 Wertz Joseph, engineer at flouring mill; Polo.
 Wetterstetter Frederick, tenant farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Polo.
 Whiting Dr. C. M. physician and surgeon; Polo.
 Whiting David, retired; Polo.
 Widney Charles, painter; Polo.
 Wilber Anthony, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Polo.
 Wilber John B. farm.; S. 23; P. O. Polo.
 Wilber Justus P. farmer; P. O. Polo.

WILBER TILLINGHAST, Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Polo; son of John T. and Polly, of Newport, R. I.; was born Aug. 22, 1808, in Bovina, Delaware Co., N. Y.; came West in 1848; settled in Buffalo Tp.; moved to his present farm in 1850; owns 80 acres; value, \$400 per acre; is a Carpenter by trade; he married, May 25, 1831, Miss Almira Underwood, daughter of Jonas and Sarah Pine Underwood; born March 11, 1813, in Broom Co., N. Y.;

Mr. Jonas Underwood served through the war of the Revolution and was at the battle of Bunker Hill; they have three children—Emily, born June 10, 1832, now Mrs. John J. Wood, of Lanark, Ill.; William R., born March 23, 1834, resident of Sarpy Co., Nebraska; and Ellen, born Aug. 22, 1836, now Mrs. David Anderson, of Buffalo Tp.; Republican; members of the United Brethren Church.

Wilde George, iron moulder; Polo.

Wilder Chester P. thresher; Polo.

Wilder Reuben C. teamster; Polo.

WILLIAMS CHESTER K. Retired Farmer; P. O. Polo; was born Jan. 13, 1818, and was the son of Ebenezer Williams and Eliza White-well, of Brimfield, Hampden Co., Mass.; at the age of 20 he came to Buffalo Grove, this county, and engaged in farming; some ten years since, he retired from the farm and moved to Polo; was Supervisor and Postmaster for several years; Jan. 12, 1865, he married Miss Maria P. Anthony, of Avoca, N. Y.; they have three children living—Kate A., born Nov. 23, 1867; Lucy and Annie, born Oct. 26, 1869; Republican, and in 1859, was very active in securing the nomination of Hon. E. B. Washburne for Congressman.

Wilson James D.

Wilson Jesse, fence builder; Polo.

Winders Wm. R. tenant farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Woosung.

Wolf Benjamin, farmer; Sec 36; P. O. Polo.

Wolf David, P. O. Polo.

Wolf George W. farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Polo.

Wolf Henry, shoemaker; Polo.

WOLF JACOB H. Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Polo; son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Lehman) Wolf; born Sept. 18, 1837, in Huntingdon Co., Pa.; came to Pine Creek Township, with his parents, in 1850; owns 117½ acres, valued at \$60 per acre; married, in 1860, to Miss Sarah A. Sterner, daughter of John and Susan Sterner, of Pa.; born in 1838; have six children—Fannie, born 1861; Deborah, 1863; Emma, 1865; Daniel, 1867; Louis, 1869; Albert, Dec. 20, 1877.

Wolf Samuel, teacher; Polo.

Wood Alvin W. P. O. Polo.
 Wood Esie, retired; Polo.
 Wood Gaylord, livery; Polo.
 Woodruff Reuben, teamster; Polo.
 Woolhizer Joseph, capitalist; Polo.
 Woolsey R. D. hardware merchant; Polo.
 Worley W. T. capitalist; Polo.
 Wragg, Daniel S. tenant farmer; Sec. 10;
 P. O. Woosung.

YATES RICHARD F. wagon maker;
 Woosung.

Yeakel Jefferson, farm.; S. 7; P. O. Polo.

YEAKEL JOHN, Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Polo; owns 380 acres; born in Lower Milford, Lehigh Co., Pa., Nov. 21, 1823; married Lydia Kriebel, Oct. 9, 1849; she was born in Montgomery Co., Pa., March 8, 1829; they have had nine children—Sarah Jane, died Oct. 5, 1860, aged five months; the living are—Samuel, born Oct. 27, 1850; Jefferson, born Sept. 1, 1852; Susanna, now Mrs. William Stoner, born March 14, 1855; Edwin, born Sept. 2, 1857; Emma, born May 30, 1862; William, born Jan. 27, 1865; Ella, born Jan. 7, 1869; John, Jr., born Feb. 28, 1872; all the chil-

dren, except John, were born in Hereford, Berks Co., Pa., where they lived twenty-one years before coming to Polo, April 13, 1871; they lived in Polo five years; two years ago, moved on the farm where they now reside; they are members of the German Evangelical Association.

YEAKEL & SNYDER, Dealers in Lumber, Coal, Sash, Doors, Blinds, etc., yard west of railroad; Polo; Samuel Yeakel; born in Berks Co., Pa., Feb. 27, 1850; came to Polo in 1870; engaged in lumber business for the last six years; married Savilla Harper Feb. 8, 1873; she was born in Pa.; they have two children—Warren H. and Eva L. Milton Snyder, res. on Congress street; born in Lehigh Co., Pa., May 11, 1845; came to Polo in the Spring of 1867; married Lucinda Trumbauer Nov. 21, 1871; they have two children—Minnie T. and Charles M. York Frank, tinner; Polo.

Young Richard N. stone mason; Polo.

ZEIGENFUS WILLIAM, laborer;
 Polo.

Zugschwert John L. tailor; Polo.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

BAKER ELIAS, Grocer; King st., East Ward; store, Mason st.; born in Boonsboro, Washington Co., Md., June 17, 1817; received his education in the common schools of the county; removed to Illinois May 1, 1838; settled in the vicinity of the Maryland Colony, near Mount Morris, and worked at his trade, that of Carpenter; in 1843 commenced the manufacture of Traveling Threshing Machines at Mount Morris; these machines were wagons, in which the threshing cylinder, or "beater," was driven by cog-work attached to the hind wheels, and threshing was done as the machine was driven about in the fields from stack to stack; it was a great improvement at this time, and was very popular in all this part of the State; with this machine, a boy to drive the team of four horses, and two men would thresh and clean about 100 bushels of grain per day; in

1848, Mr. Baker commenced the manufacture of McCormick's Reaper, and continued in that business until 1851, when he opened a store at Mount Morris; in 1852, was elected Sheriff of Ogle Co. and served two years; in 1854, '55 and '56, was Supervisor of Mount Morris township; closed mercantile business at Mount Morris in 1857; went to Pike's Peak in the Spring of 1860; spent the summer in the mountains and returned home in the Fall; in 1861 engaged in farming near Mount Morris until 1868, when he removed to Polo and engaged in the grain trade for a year; was then engaged two years in the lumber trade, and in 1871 engaged in general merchandise; is now member of the firm of Finck & Baker; Mr. Baker married, Sept. 12, 1848, Mary M. Swingley; has two children—Vernie and Frank.



Isaac Rice.

MT. MORRIS



MARYLAND TOWNSHIP.

ACKISON J. WESLEY, P. O. Adeline.

Adams Wm. A. P. O. Adeline.

Ainsworth Thomas, P. O. Adeline.

Ansherman C. P. O. Adeline.

BAKER DAVID J. P. O. Adeline.

Baker John W. P. O. Adeline.

Baker Wm. C. P. O. Adeline.

BEEBE CHARLES E. Sec. 27; P. O. Forreston; born in this county, January, 1856; married Miss Hillery Brooks, 1877; she was born in Mount Morris, this county, 1858; Mrs. Beebe is a member of the M. E. Church; Mr. Beebe owns 135 acres of land in this county, adjoining Forreston, estimated at \$13,500; also an undivided one-sixth interest in 680 acres of land in Iowa, worth \$14,000; his father was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., 1818, and located in this county in 1837; in 1841, he married Miss Jane C. Blair; they had nine children, six of whom are living, and attended their father's funeral, he having died Jan. 26, 1877.

Beebe E. A. P. O. Adeline.

Beebe J. W. P. O. Adeline.

Beebe R. W. farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Forreston.

Black, Albert, P. O. Adeline.

BLAIR JOHN F. Farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Adeline; born in Crawford Co., Pa., Nov. 6, 1835; located in this county in 1837; he married Miss Amelia Robins in 1862; she was born in New York City, Oct. 25, 1844; they have six children—Clarence E., born Dec. 12, 1864; Arthur L., born Nov. 22, 1866; Henry G., born Aug. 7, 1867; Elmer, born Sept. 12, 1870; Louis H., born Feb. 1, 1873; Nelly V., born Dec. 2, 1876; Mr. Blair owns 338 acres of land, worth \$50 per acre, or \$17,000; his improvements are of a very substantial and comfortable character.

BIESEMEIER REV. WILHELM. Preacher in Evangelical Church, Nut Grove; P. O. Forreston; born in Scopoldsthal, Lippe-Detmold, Germany, Feb. 23, 1833; he came to

this country in 1854; located in Stephenson Co. the same year; he entered the Seminary in Warren Co., Missouri, in 1858, where he pursued his studies four years; he entered the ministry in 1862, and preached in Ackerville, Washington Co., Wisconsin, five years; he located in this county in 1867, and has ministered to his present congregation for the past 11 years; he married Miss Hermine Gassmann, in 1863; she was born in Stephenson Co., Ill., in 1845; had six children—Johannes, Dec. 23, 1864; he died in 1870; Josephine, born Aug. 15, 1866; Jonathan, born Aug. 10, 1868; died in 1870; Samuel, born July 30, 1870; Johanne, born Aug. 22, 1873; Jonette, born Sept. 28, 1875; Mr. Biese-meier is an energetic and devoted minister, educating the children during the week and preaching the Gospel to their parents on the Sabbath.

Borland George, P. O. Adeline.

Borland James, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Adeline.

Borland John, P. O. Adeline.

Borland Samuel, P. O. Adeline.

Bovey Lewis, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Forreston.

BOVEY SAMUEL. Farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Forreston; was born in this county in 1840; married Miss Mary C. Petrie, Dec. 24, 1863; she was born in same county, 1844; they have three children—Franklin McClellan, born Sept. 24, 1864; William C., March 18, 1868; Emma A., Jan. 18, 1871. He and family are members of the U. B. Church; he and wife have been members of this church for thirteen years; he is now Trustee; has been Steward two years, and School Director nine years; his father located in this county in 1836, and owns the farm now cultivated by Mr. Samuel Bovey; it contains 160 acres, and is worth \$12,000.

Bowans Henry, P. O. Forreston.

Brew Jacob, Sec. 33; P. O. Adeline.

Brenner Henry, P. O. Adeline.

Brightwieser Leonard, P. O. Adeline.

Butts Enos, P. O. Adeline.

BROCKMEIER CHRISTIAN. Farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Baileyville; born in Lippe, Germany, 1827; came to this country and located in this county with his father in 1848; he married Miss Fina Sutges in 1857; she was born in Germany in 1835. They had eight children—Trine, born Feb. 8, 1859; Lizzie, Feb. 15, 1861; Fina, Dec. 11, 1862; Maria, Sept. 20, 1864; Christian H., Oct. 12, 1867; Johanna, Jan. 4, 1869; Wilhelmine, Feb. 1, 1871; Ella, March 9, 1873. Mr. Brockmeier and family are members of the Evangelical Church, of which he has been Elder for thirteen years; he owns 335 acres of land, worth \$18,000.

CRAIN ALVANAS, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Adeline.

Chrooshager Christ, P. O. Adeline.

Clemen Ippe, P. O. Adeline.

Coffman Abraham, Sec. 25; P. O. Adeline.

Coffman Addison, P. O. Adeline.

COFFMAN JOHN D. Farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Baileyville; born Washington Co., Md., 1837; he located in this Co., in 1839; he married Elizabeth Downey, June 25, 1863; she was born in Washington Co., Md., March 6, 1838; they have three children—Katie, born June 4, 1865; Louis D., May 14, 1874; Samuel W., Dec. 2, 1876; Mr. and Mrs. Coffman are members of Christ Adelpine Church; he owns 260 acres of land worth \$15,000; he is a son of Samuel W. Coffman, formerly County Commissioner, and one of the most enterprising citizens of the county.

COFFMAN NATHANIEL. Farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Adeline; born in Washington Co., Md., 1824; married Mary M. Etnyre 1848; she was born in Washington Co., Md., 1831; they have six children—Susan M., born Sept. 10, 1849; Isaac, born June 17, 1851; Samuel A., born May 29, 1858; Sarah L., born June 2, 1863; Harrison D., born Sept. 19, 1867; he owns 360 acres of land in this county worth \$18,000, and 160 acres in Iowa, worth \$3,000; he located in this county in 1848; his farm is well improved and his residence pleasantly located, commanding a view of Adeline and the surrounding country.

COFFMAN SAMUEL W. Farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Adeline; born in Washington Co., Md., 1811; married Miss Catherine Downey, 1833; she was born in Washington Co., Md., 1814; located in this county in 1840; Mrs. Coffman died 1876; had ten children, five of whom are deceased—Naomi, born Oct. 15, 1835; John D., born July 1, 1837; Adison, born Aug. 24, 1843; Susan M., born Dec. 21, 1845; Matilda, born Feb. 24, 1854; Mr. Coffman and family are members of Christ Adelpine Church; twenty years he has been Trustee, and School Director since the school system was established in the township; he was the first Trustee in township; he served as County Commissioner for three years, from 1845 to 1848; he assumed control of his father's business at the age of 14, and has been an active business man since that to the present time, having accumulated a large fortune by energy, business tact and unflinching integrity; he owns 664 acres of land in this county, worth \$33,000, and 720 acres in Iowa, worth \$15,000.

Cooly George E. P. O. Adeline.

Cooley John, renter; Sec. 36; P. O. Forreston.

COOLEY JOHN B. Farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Adeline; born Down Co., Ireland, 1815; located in this county in 1838; married Maria Brown Jan. 1845; she was born in Washington Co., Md., Oct. 6, 1814; they are members of the U. B. Church; have four children—John W., born Jan. 6, 1846; George E., born Feb. 26, 1849; Ann Catherine, born May 16, 1848; Louis H., June 13, 1853; he owns 180 acres of land worth \$10,000; Mr. Cooley has fine improvements upon his farm, with the advantages of a clear stream of water meandering through it all seasons of the year.

Cooley Lewis, P. O. Adeline.

COOPER FRANK B. Principal in the Public School, Adeline; was born in this county in 1855; he has been teaching school six years, five years in this county and one year in Stephenson County. Mr. Cooper is a young man of fine appearance, and evidently possessed of the faculty of con-

veying to his pupils his own ideas and the knowledge he desires to impart to them.

Cornell Hiram, P. O. Adeline.

Cornell John A. P. O. Adeline.

DAVIS B. F. P. O. Adeline.

DAVIS JOHN (deceased); was born in Washington Co., Md., 1802; he located in this county in 1845; he married Miss Hester Ann McNutt in Dec. 16, 1831; she was born in Washington Co., Md., 1814. They had two children, Benjamin Franklin born Jan. 29, 1840; Margaret, Sept. 13, 1837. They were members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Davis died in 1866; he carried on farming successfully up to the time of his death. Mrs. Davis rented the farm, her son being engaged in the well digging business, with improved machinery for that purpose; he put a well down 227½ feet in eleven days through solid rock, except thirteen feet, for a gentleman in Jo Daviess Co. Deeknadee E. P. O. Adeline.

Deffenbough Thos. P. O. Forreton.

DENEKAS ROBERT. Farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Baileyville; born in East Friesland, Hanover, Germany, 1828; located in this county in 1863; married Miss Telka Duisman in 1858; she was born in East Friesland, Hanover, Germany, in 1833. They have four children—Geerdiena, born July 26, 1860; Harm, Aug. 19, 1869; Wemkea, Feb. 13, 1871; Fokko, May 18, 1877. They attend the Holland Dutch Reformed Church; he rents 68 acres of land from Peter Greenfield.

Dewold O. Sec. 32; P. O. Forreton.

DOVENBERGER JACOB.

Farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Adeline; born in Washington Co., Md., in 1814; married Miss Catherine Haller in 1836; she was born in Washington Co., Md., in 1809; they located in this county in 1845; he has been Justice of the Peace eight years, Poor Officer five years, Path Master and Road Commissioner eleven years; he has been Deputary and Bible Agent fifteen years; he is School Director now; he owns 280 acres of land, worth \$20,000. Mr. Dovenberger's residence is located on a knoll; he pumps water from a well by

windmill, which he conveys by iron pipes under the ground to his barns, hog pens, and several other points, so arranged by floats and valves as to supply fully without wastage.

Downey Sammel L. P. O. Adeline.

Downey Thomas M. P. O. Adeline.

Driesback Tilgman, P. O. Adeline.

Drury J. N. P. O. Adeline.

EUKLE John H. P. O. Adeline.

ERDMAN DANIEL. Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Adeline; he was born in Schuylkill Co., Pa., 1815. He married Miss Maria Campbell in 1837; she was born in Northumberland Co., Pa., in 1814; they located in this county in 1840; they had nine children (three of whom are deceased)—Mary, born Feb. 8, 1839; Sarah, born Oct. 10, 1840; Caroline, born March 11, 1843; Lydia, born July 20, 1844; Henry K., born Nov. 22, 1846; Rebecca, born Oct. 13, 1848. Mr. Erdman is a member of the Lutheran and Mrs. Erdman of the German Reformed Church; he owns 280 acres of land worth \$70 per acre.

ERDMAN HENRY K. Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Adeline; born in this county in Nov. 22, 1846; married Miss Amanda S. Flautt Feb. 22, 1866; she was born in Washington Co., Maryland March 30, 1848; they have four children—Minnie F., born Dec. 28, 1867; Gussey L., born March 28, 1870; Daniel born May 2, 1873; Mary May, born August 15, 1874. Mr. Erdman resides with his father and cultivates the farm of 280 acres, owned by his father and worth about \$20,000.

Etnyre Henry, P. O. Adeline.

Etnyre Isaac, P. O. Adeline.

ETTINGER JOHN A. Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Adeline; born in Fayette Co., Pa., June 30, 1823; located in this county Nov. 1840; he married Miss Barbara Nikerk, May, 1845; she was born in Washington Co., Maryland, 1823; she died in 1847 in this county; he married his second wife in 1849; she was a Miss Sarah Etnyre; born in Washington Co., Md., Nov. 25, 1828; they had two children—Joseph S., born April 15, 1858; John Elmer, born Nov. 1863 (he died August 13, 1865); Mr. Ettinger was Supervisor six years, from

1851 to 1857; Township Trustee from 1859 to 1873; Commissioner of Highways two terms; Town Clerk two terms; School Director six years; he commenced teaching school in this Tp., when he was 17 years of age; he taught three terms, and was one of the first teachers in the township; he made out the Assessors books for all the Assessors in the township with a few exceptions down to 1876; he was School Trustee six years, between 1850 and 1860; he was employed by John M. Hinkle, County Clerk, at \$5.00 a day during one season, computing tax and preparing the books for the Collectors. His father, who is 88 years of age, was born in Adams Co., Pa., 1790, and has been living with him since 1852; he owns 180 acres of land, and a very fine and substantial brick residence with modern improvements on it, worth \$20,000; there is no farm house in the State better than his.

Ettinger Joseph S., P. O. Adeline.

Eversale Joseph B., P. O. Adeline.

FASHA FREDERICK, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Adeline.

FASHA LEWIS, Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Baileyville; was born in Sabbenhansen, Lippe-Deimold, Germany, 1839; located in this county in 1846; married Miss Veedelona Merlein, Sept. 19, 1857; she was born in Weiner, East Friesland, Kingdom of Hanover, in 1836; they had ten children, four of whom are deceased; living—Lewis, born June 23, 1863; Gezena, born August 22, 1868; Harman, born March 18, 1871; Dorotha, born Dec. 13, 1872; Frederick, born Sept. 24, 1874; Vendelena, born Dec. 25, 1876; Mr. Fasha owns 1,100 acres of land worth \$65 per acre in this county, and 1,434 acres in Nebraska worth \$12 per acre; his Ogle County property is cut up into farms, and have good improvements on them; he is about to locate his family at Baileyville, in order to secure better school facilities for his children.

Fink John, Sr. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Adeline.

Fink John, Jr. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Adeline.

Finkbaur C. F. P. O. Adeline.

Finkboner G. W. P. O. Adeline.

Finkhorn J. C. P. O. Adeline.

Fossler Charles, P. O. Adeline.

FOSSLER CHRISTIAN, Merchant, Adeline; born in Northumberland Co., Pa., 1835; located in this county in 1840. Married Miss Sarah Wagoner Sept. 15, 1856; she was born in same county Dec. 5, 1837; they bore two children—Clara Virginia, born Oct. 13, 1859; Reneous C., born Aug. 21, 1864. Mr. Fossler has been in the general mercantile business, in his present location, eleven years; he is an energetic business man, and has a large trade; he gives his entire attention to his business.

Fossler Joseph, P. O. Adeline.

Fry David, farm.; Sec. 26; P. O. Forreton.

Fry Isaac, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Adeline.

Fry Ruben H. P. O. Forreton.

GAUKEY HENRY C. P. O. Adeline.

Garkey F. H. P. O. Adeline.

Garwig Charles, P. O. Baileyville.

GARWIG JACOB J. Farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Adeline; born in Baden, Germany, in 1829; located in Stephenson county, Ill., in 1854, and in this county in 1855; he married Mrs. Margaret Snyder in 1857; she was born in Europe in 1830, and came to this country when a child, with her parents; they have two children—John, born Feb. 22, 1865; Mary Ann, born April 24, 1857. Mrs. Garwig has three children (by her first husband—Gottlieb Rummel, who died Nov. 17, 1855)—George, born Oct. 17, 1852; Elizabeth, born Feb. 22, 1854; Gottlieb, born Nov. 22, 1855. Mr. Garwig owns 60 acres of land, worth \$4,000; he and family are members of the Evangelical Church.

Gewalt Dirkson, P. O. Adeline.

Gilbert Clay, P. O. Forreton.

Greenfield H. B. Sec. 4; P. O. Baileyville.

Greenfield Peter, Sec. 3; P. O. Baileyville.

Good Melvin Sr. P. O. Adeline.

Grayham W. Scott, P. O. Adeline.

HAGARD FREDERICK, P. O. Adeline.

Hanmer A. J. P. O. Adeline.

Hamilton Isaac, Sec. 33; P. O. Adeline.

Hammond Josiah, P. O. Adeline.

Huteman Seaton, P. O. Forreston.
 Heller Jacob, P. O. Adeline.
 Heltzer John E. P. O. Adeline.
 Heller John S. P. O. Adeline.
 Heller William, P. O. Adeline.
 Hickstine Christ. P. O. Adeline.
 Hiestand Jacob, P. O. Adeline.
 Hill Lewis, P. O. Adeline.
 Hiteman Joseph, P. O. Forreston.
 Hoffmann Ferdinand, P. O. Adeline.
 Hundermark Christ. P. O. Adeline.
JACOBS ENOS, Sec 6; P. O. Adeline.

JACOBS HENRY C. P. O. Forreston.
JACOBS HEZEKIAH, Farmer;
 Sec. 8; P. O. Adeline; born in Alleghany Co., Md., in 1820; he married Miss Eliza Barnes in 1848; they located in this county in 1853; he purchased his homestead on the 11th day of March of that year; he owns 538 acres of land, 240 of which is in Sec. 8, and worth \$13,227.50; 218.06 acres in Secs. 7 and 12, worth \$10,489; 80 acres in Foreston, worth \$4,500; his improvements have a home-like appearance; they have no children to leave his wealth to; he patronizes all laudable enterprises of a public character.

Jacobs Josephus, P. O. Adeline.

Jacobs Samuel I. P. O. Adeline.

Jones Enon, P. O. Adeline.

Jones John, P. O. Adeline.

KILKER CHRIST, P. O. Baileyville.

KILKER AUGUST, Farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Baileyville; born in Eberfeld, Lippe-Detmold, Germany, Aug. 29, 1841; located in this county in 1848; married Miss Eliza Kaney in 1865; she was born in this county, June 1, 1845; they have eight children living—Elizabeth J. born Sept. 30, 1866; Anna M. D., Dec. 8, 1867; Henry A. C., July 2, 1869; August F. C., Oct. 9, 1870; Josephine M. D., July 8, 1872; John H., Nov. 24, 1873; Emma W., April 16, 1875; Mary D. G., Aug. 29, 1877. Mr. Kilker and family are members of the Evangelical Church; he owns 337 acres of land, worth \$70 per acre.

Kidwell M. A. P. O. Adeline.

Kilker William, P. O. Forreston.

Kimball Martin, P. O. Adeline.

Klaasen Fred. H. P. O. Ridott.

Klaasen Richard, P. O. Ridott.

Koontz John H. P. O. Adeline.

KORF AUGUST F. Farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Forreston; born in Vaderfeld, Lippe-Detmold, Germany, May 2, 1843; he came to this county in 1848; he married Miss Dorothea Zumdahl in 1870; she was born in Sabbenhausen, Lippe-Detmold, Germany, April 27, 1848; they have three children—August C., born Feb. 23, 1871; Jesse A., Jan. 14, 1874; George F., May 10, 1877. Mr. Korf owns 170 acres of land in this township, worth \$8,500, and 160 acres in Iowa, worth \$25 per acre; he is an energetic young man; an advocate for good schools and a liberal education, he is School Director, and has been for the last three years.

Kortz John H. P. O. Ridott.

LANDIS N. L. P. O. Adeline.

LINK JOHN, Farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Forreston; born in Germany in 1817; located in Rochester, N. Y., in 1844; and in this county in 1851; married Miss Catherine Zollers in 1847; she was born in Germany in 1821; had three children (two deceased)—John H., born Jan. 17, 1851 (he married Miss Lydia Rebmann Jan. 4, 1876; she was born in this county Jan. 1, 1853; they have one child, Charley, born Sept. 7, 1877). Mr. Link and family are members of the Lutheran Church, of which he was Deacon ten years; he owns 240 acres of land, worth \$20,000.

Link John Jr. Sec. 35; P. O. Forreston.

Lindsay Thos. H. P. O. Adeline.

Little Freeland, P. O. Adeline.

Little Hamilton, P. O. Adeline.

McCRA DY CHARLES, P. O. Forreston.

McCutchen B. F. S. 27; P. O. Forreston.

McFarland John, Sec. 18; P. O. Adeline.

McFarland James, P. O. Adeline.

McFARLAND SAMUEL, Farmer; P. O. Adeline; was born in Antrim County, Ireland, in 1798; located in the State of Maryland in 1819, and in this county in 1839; he married Miss Nancy Carroll; she was born in Washington Co., Md., Jan. 27, 1809; had twelve children, one of whom is deceased; living—Mary, born Sept. 6, 1829; John, born March 6, 1831;

Susan, born May 6, 1833; Margaret, born Jan. 13, 1839; Charles, born Feb. 9, 1843; Samuel, born Nov. 18, 1848; Arthur, born April 2, 1850; James, born Jan. 21, 1853. They are members of the Lutheran Church; Mr. McFarland owns 160 acres of land and a good residence in Adeline, worth about \$8,000; he is as active as a young man, although eighty years of age; he was Magistrate four years, dating from 1850, and Town Trustee at same time.

McNutt Benjamin, P. O. Adeline.

Meyers Benjamin, P. O. Adeline.

MEYERS PETER R. Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Forreston; born in this county, Dec. 23, 1843; Married Miss Sarah Jane McLain Jan. 17, 1867; she was born in this county May 13, 1842; have three children—Louis F., born Oct. 15, 1867; Edwin Henry, born Jan. 1, 1871; Charles Arthur, born May 29, 1875; Mr. Meyers was School Trustee three years, and Road Commissioner one year; he owns 162 acres of land, worth \$10,000; Mr. Jonathan Meyers, father of Peter, located in this county in 1837; hence was one of the oldest settlers in this county.

MERLIEN AREND H. Farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Baileyville; born in Holt-husen County, Wener, Hanover, Nov. 30, 1832; he located in this county Aug. 16, 1854; married Miss Anna St. Wilhelms, Aug. 7, 1863; she was born in Terborg, Leer County, Hanover, May 3, 1843; they had seven children (three of whom are deceased)—Hemp A., born July 11, 1867; Harm A., born Aug. 7, 1872; Gezena A., born Nov. 18, 1873; Antje A., born May 19, 1876; Harm J. Merlien, a nephew (adopted) born June 6, 1859; his father died May 10, 1861, and his mother died Sept., 1862; Mr. M. and wife are members of the Dutch Reformed Church; he owns 648 acres of land, worth \$33,000.

Michael Fred, P. O. Adeline.

Middlekauff D. E. Sec. 25; P. O. Forreston.

MIDDLEKAUFF REV. JNO.

II. Preacher and Farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Adeline; born in Washington Co., Md., in 1815; he married Mary Butterbaugh in 1847; she was born in

Bedford Co., Pa. in 1829; they located in this county June, 1848, having come in his own wagon all the way from Maryland; they have seven children—Laura C., born April 9, 1851; Ella S., born Feb. 17, 1855; Clara E., born May 25, 1857; Edna F., born Nov. 20, 1859; Arthur H., born May 27, 1862; Emma May, born June 11, 1864; Bertha Agnes, born Dec. 22, 1868; Mr. Middlekauff and family are members of the United Brethern Church; he has been School Director thirteen years, Trustee three years, and has been in the Ministry six years, Superintendent of Sabbath School eighteen years; he has devoted more of his time and attention to this than to preaching; he owns 300 acres of land, worth \$12,000.

Middlekauff J. N.

Miller Eli B. P. O. Adeline.

MILLER ISAIAH, Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Adeline; born in Alleghany Co., Md., July 30, 1813; married Miss Nancy Barnes, March 1, 1835; she was born in Alleghany Co., Md., Jan. 19, 1818; they located in this county in 1842; they had thirteen children (one deceased)—Mary C., born Aug. 9, 1837; Eliza E., March 4, 1840; William H., Aug. 24, 1841; John T., Dec. 9, 1843; Rachel J., June 21, 1845; Isaiah, Sep. 20, 1847; Eli B., June 27, 1849; David M., Nov. 1, 1851; Harriet A., Aug. 25, 1853; Lorenzo, April 8, 1856; Nancy C., Aug. 25, 1858; Charles A., June 2, 1860; Mr. Miller and family are members of the U. B. Church; he has been School Director fourteen years and agent of the American Bible Society for fifteen years, he and Mrs. Miller are life members of it; he owns 280 acres of land worth \$17,000, including valuable improvements.

MILLER JEREMIAH, Farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Adeline; born in Alleghany Co., Md., March 16, 1826; he married Miss Rhoda Jacobs, Sept. 26, 1848; she was born in Alleghany Co., Md., Feb. 20, 1828; they located Feb. 18, 1854; their children are James Elliott, born Dec. 13, 1849, died of diphtheria Aug. 26, 1862; Mandana M., born Oct. 5, 1852; Mary L., Dec. 14, 1855; Rachel A., March 10, 1859; Austin C., Jan. 1, 1861; Jesse J.,

July 23, 1864, died of diphtheria June 24, 1876; Isaac G., Oct. 25, 1866; Libby M., Feb. 6, 1869, died of diphtheria May 31, 1876; Mr. Miller and wife have been members of the Christian Church for 32 years; he was Deacon in the State of Maryland and at North Grove in this county; he was Township Supervisor two years, Commissioner of Highways three years, Path Master one year, and School Director twelve years; he holds that position now; he owns 380 acres of land worth \$25,000.

Miller Thomas, P. O. Adeline.

Miller William H. P. O. Adeline.

MITCHELL GEORGE W.

Merchant; P. O. Adeline; born in Washington Co. Md., Sept. 4, 1821; married Miss Phebe Wilson, Oct. 31, 1850; she was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 8, 1826; Mr. Mitchell located in county in the Fall of 1857; they have three children living—William F., born Jan. 10, 1853; Emma L., Nov. 24, 1856; Clara A., June 19, 1864; he was School Director fifteen years; has been Town Supervisor for the last ten years and a Notary Public in and for the county of Ogle; in politics he is a Democrat; he has been in the general mercantile business 26 years and carries a full stock of merchandise suitable for a country trade; his long experience in the business gives him many advantages which he is liberal enough to give his customers the benefit of; his son, an active young business man, assists him in the management of his store.

Mitchell W. F. P. O. Adeline.

Molter Abraham, Section 16; P. O. Adeline.

Monkemeyer Henry, P. O. Forreston.

Mulwitz Fritz, P. O. Adeline.

Mullen Jacob, P. O. Adeline.

Mullen John P. P. O. Forreston.

Mullen Josephus, P. O. Adeline.

Mullen Samuel Sr. P. O. Adeline.

Mullen Samuel Jr. P. O. Adeline.

Mullen Wm. H. P. O. Adeline.

Mumma David, P. O. Adeline.

MUMMA JOHN, Postmaster, Adeline; was born in Washington Co., Md., 1818; located in the State of Illinois in 1837; returned to Maryland in the Fall of 1840; married Miss Susan Huffman

in the Fall of 1842; she was born in 1822; they located in this county in the Fall of 1846; they had six children, two girls and four boys—Mary Ellen was born in Washington Co., Md., May 5, 1844; Isaiah S., born Dec. 23, 1845; Catherine, born in this county August 11, 1848; David, born August 13, 1850; Samuel W., born Feb. 26, 1856; Frank L., born August 1, 1866; Mr. Mumma and wife are members of the Lutheran Church; Mr. Mumma has been in office in the church for 18 years, and Postmaster of Adeline for 5 years and Justice of the Peace 3 years.

Mumma J. S. P. O. Adeline.

Myers J. S. P. O. Adeline.

Myers John, P. O. Adeline.

NEWCOMER CHAS. H. P. O.
Adeline.

NEWCOMER DAVID, Farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Adeline; born in Washington Co., Md., 1821; located in this county in 1846; married Miss Ellen Beeler, 1850; she was born in Washington Co., Md.; they have two children—Ann Sophia, born April 21, 1851; Joseph S., born Oct. 18, 1853; he owns 280 acres of land, worth \$14,000 or \$50 per acre.

Newcomer Emanuel, Sec. 32; P. O. Adeline.

Newcomer Joseph, P. O. Adeline.

Newcomer Joseph S. P. O. Adeline.

OMHOLTZ HENRY, P. O. Adeline.

O'Neal Elias, P. O. Adeline.

O'Neal Geo. H. P. O. Adeline.

O'Neal Robert, P. O. Adeline.

OTTO CHRISTIAN (deceased); was born in Vaderfeld, Lippe-De-mold, Germany, in 1805; he married Mary Peppering in 1846; she was born in Sebbenhausen, Lippe-De-mold, in 1821; they came to this country in 1848; they had six children: Dora, born Aug. 14, 1847; Henry, April 11, 1850; Louis, May 27, 1854; August, Feb. 8, 1859; Frederick, Aug. 1, 1862. Mrs. Otto married her second husband, Henry Hoberts, August, 1864. Mrs. Hoberts and children are members of the Catholic Church; she owns 545 acres of land, worth \$38,000.

Otto Lewis, P. O. Adeline.

PAUL CONRAD, Sec. 36; P. O. Adeline.

PAUL CHRISTIAN, Farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Forreston. born in Germany in 1819; located in New York in 1848, and in this county in 1849; he married Miss Anna Mary Zundahl in 1833; she was born in Germany in 1817; he and family are members of the Reformed Church; had eight children, one of whom is deceased; the living are Louisa D., born in 1836; Christian C., Nov. 15, 1847; Henry and John, May 3, 1850; Mimie, May 1, 1852; Fred, Nov. 20, 1856; Lewis W., Sept. 15, 1857. Mr. Paul has been a member of his Church since boyhood, and Deacon part of the time; he met with a serious accident by being crushed in a threshing machine in 1849, having his right shoulder and arm and four ribs badly broken, which laid him up for two years; yet notwithstanding this misfortune, and the fact that he came to this country a poor man with a young family, by industry, perseverance, and strict integrity, he has accumulated a competence, owning 380 acres of land well improved, worth \$20,000.

Paul C. C. Sec. 36; P. O. Forreston.

Paul Frederick Jr. S. 36; P. O. Forreston.

Paul Henry, Sec. 36; P. O. Forreston.

Paul John, Sec. 36; P. O. Forreston.

Petrie Lewis, Sec. 36; P. O. Forreston.

Petrie Myron, P. O. Adeline.

Piper Geo. T. P. O. Adeline.

Piper Jacob M. P. O. Adeline.

Piper Wm. H. P. O. Adeline.

POFFENBERGER WILLIAM, Farmer. Sec. 9; P. O. Adeline; born in Washington Co., Md., April 13, 1825; he located in this county in the Spring of 1848; he married Miss Emley De Butts in 1852; she was born in Washington Co., Md., Jan. 20, 1828; they had two children, one of whom is deceased—Edna Florence, born June 2, 1855, is their only surviving child, a young lady of refinement. Mrs. Poffenberger's parents came to this county in 1840; Mrs. P. and mother are members of the Christ Adelpine Church; he owns 240 acres of land with substantial improvements, his residence being built of solid hewn stone; looks as if it might last a thousand years.

RAMBAUGH GEORGE, P. O. Adeline.

RATMEYER F. HENRY, Farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Forreston; born in Sebbenhausen, Lippe-Detmold, Germany, Dec. 7, 1844; came to this country in 1871 and located in this county July 6, 1871; he married Mrs. Elizabeth Zundahl April 27, 1873; she was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, Oct. 25, 1840; they have two children—Martha, born July 15, 1874; Mena, Nov. 28, 1876; Mrs. Ratmeyer had five children by her first husband (Mr. Zundahl, deceased)—Henry, born Sept. 27, 1860; Lizzie, Sept. 14, 1862; Frederick, July 3, 1865; August, Feb. 14, 1867; William, Dec. 4, 1871; Mr. Ratmeyer and family are members of the Evangelical Church; he cultivates 221 acres of land belonging to the Zundahl estate, which is worth about \$10,000; Mr. Henry Sherrer, father of Mrs. Ratmeyer, located in this county in 1845.

Rave John L. P. O. Adeline.

REBMAN HENRY, Farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Forreston; born in Germany, 1823; married Elizabeth Snyder 1852; she was born in Germany 1831; he located in N. Y. State in 1846, and in this county in 1847; they have seven children—Lydia, born Jan. 1, 1853; Jonathan, June 8, 1854; Sarah, Oct. 12, 1855; Charles, May 15, 1857; Elizabeth, Nov. 6, 1859; George, July 27, 1860; Mary, May 10, 1862; his first wife died Feb. 6, 1865; he married Elizabeth Guth 1870; she was born in Pa., Northampton Co., May 7, 1836; they have four children by this marriage—Emma C., born Oct. 30, 1870; Joseph H., March 19, 1872; Benjamin S., July 22, 1873; Annie F., Jan. 12, 1875; they are members of Lutheran Church; he has been School Director 15 years; he owns 210 acres of land worth \$15,000.

Rebman Jonathan, S. 35; P. O. Forreston. Rhodarmel Amos Sec. 32; P. O. Adeline.

RICHTER MRS. AMELIA, Farming; Sec. 16; P. O. Adeline; born in Germany in 1823; located in this county in 1855; married Sebright Richter 1847; he died May 29, 1874; she had five children, one of whom is deceased; living—Harmon W., born

Sept. 7, 1850; Charles A., Oct. 5, 1854; William J., August 10, 1857; Mrs. Richter is a member of the Evangelical Church; she owns 96 acres of land worth \$5,000, which her son William J. is managing for her.

Richenbach Chas., P. O. Adeline.

Rimmuel Gotlieb, P. O. Adeline.

RINEHART SAMUEL, Farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Adeline; he was born in Green Co., Pa., in 1814; married Miss Sarah Bovey in 1835; she was born in Franklin Co., Pa., 1812; they located in this county in 1844; they have seven children—Isaiah, born Dec. 1838; Sarah A., April, 1837; Henry, 1840; Lucinda, July 12, 1842; Susan E., Oct. 4, 1843; Margaret E., Feb. 1846; Thos. B., March 4, 1855; Mr. Rinehart and family are members of U. B. Church; he has been Trustee for 20 years and School Director for several terms; he owns 260 acres of land worth \$13,000.

ROWLAND ANDREW, Farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Forreton; born in Washington Co., Md., 1821; married Miss Elizabeth Myers in 1849; she was born in same county in 1827; they located in this county in 1844; they have three children living (and one dead)—Louis F., born Jan. 12, 1852; George W., Dec. 18, 1858; Mary E., June 28, 1864; Mr. R. has been School Director twelve years, Trustee three years, and Commissioner three years; he owns 338 acres of land, worth \$20,000; his buildings and his improvements are of the most substantial character.

Rowland Isaac B. P. O. Adeline.

Rowley George R. P. O. Adeline.

RUNTE SIMON, Farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Baileyville; born in Lippe-Detmold, Germany, in 1822; came to this country in 1848; married Wilemine Schrader in 1847; she was born in the same place in 1823 (she died in June, 1875); he has ten children living—Frederick, born May 27, 1849; Louisa, Sept. 6, 1850; Henry, Feb. 11, 1853; Wilemine, Nov. 16, 1854; Samuel, April 11, 1856; Charles, May 1, 1859; William, Feb. 22, 1861; Mary, Dec. 23, 1862; Emma, Sept. 2, 1864; Martha, July 17, 1867; they

were members of the Evangelical Church; he owns 295 acres of land, valued at \$15,000.

Ryan John H. P. O. Adeline.

SCRIBER CHRIST, P. O. Adeline.

Scriber Gotlieb, P. O. Adeline.

Seibert John, Sec. 21; P. O. Adeline.

Shaffstall J. M. Sec. 21; P. O. Adeline.

Sheorer Henry, P. O. Adeline.

Shoffer Daniel, P. O. Adeline.

Shrader Henry, P. O. Adeline.

Shumaker E. P. O. Adeline.

Shumaker Henry, Sec. 22; P. O. Adeline.

Simms Ulrick, P. O. Adeline.

Sloggett Alfred C. P. O. Adeline.

Sloggett Wm. P. O. Adeline.

Small J. Sec. 33; P. O. Mount Morris.

Smith F. R. P. O. Adeline.

Snyder Charles, P. O. Adeline.

Snyder George, P. O. Adeline.

Snyder Simon, P. O. Adeline.

Snyder Silas, P. O. Adeline.

Sommers Samuel, P. O. Adeline.

STAUFFER D. W. Stone Mason; P. O. Adeline; born in Washington Co., Md., July 16, 1824; married Miss Frances S. Petre; she was born in Washington Co., Md., in 1832; they located in this county in 1846; have seven children—William H., born Jan. 12, 1850; Samuel J., Oct. 5, 1851; Mary E., March 22, 1853; George W., March 2, 1860; Ida A., Nov. 5, 1863; Jacob, Feb. 5, 1866; Eliza W., Oct. 3, 1874; Charles, Dec. 23, 1871; Mr. Stauffer owns a residence in Adeline; he is a successful and practical mechanic; has been Road Commissioner six years.

Stevens George, P. O. Adeline.

Stoner Benjamin, P. O. Adeline.

Stouffer Jonas, P. O. Adilene.

Stouffer William H. P. O. Adeline.

Stover D. W. P. O. Adeline.

Stavar John S. P. O. Adeline.

Sturkuburg August, P. O. Adeline.

Sturkuburg Conrad, P. O. Adline.

Stukenburg C. A. P. O. Adeline.

STUKENBERG DENNIS L.

Farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Adeline; was born on the farm he now cultivates in 1852; he married Lena Marten, Jan. 29, 1874; she was born in Germany; they have two children: Frederick Henry, born July 30, 1875; Martin A.,

Dec. 29, 1876; he owns 40 acres of land, worth \$1,500; he is renting part of a farm and cultivating 75 acres; his father located in this county in 1848 and died in 1863.

Stuckenberg Henry F. P. O. Adeline.

Stukenberg Henry G. P. O. Adeline.

Swab David, P. O. Adeline.

TIMMER ELIES, Sec. 27; P. O. Forreston.

TIMMER FREDERICK, Sec. 26; P. O. Forreston; born in Germany in 1814; located in this county in 1846; married Miss Margaret Fry in 1844; she was born in Washington Co., Md., in 1824; had sixteen children (six deceased): John F., born Oct. 14, 1846; Elias, March 21, 1848; Margaret J., March 1, 1849; Mary E., April, 1850; Hannah S., Oct. 6, 1851; Henry W., Nov. 21, 1852; Helen E., Feb. 15, 1854; Christian F., Oct. 31, 1859; Emma J., Aug. 9, 1861; Charles, Feb. 19, 1865. They are members of the Lutheran Church; he owns 510 acres of land, worth \$25,000.

Timmer Henry, Sec. 22; P. O. Forreston.

Timmer John F. S. 27; P. O. Forreston.

VALKEMA BERAND, not known.

Vassel Henry, P. O. Adeline.

VIETMEYER HERMAN, Farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Baileyville; born in Reschnau, Lippe-Detmold, Germany, March 6, 1827; located in this county in 1849; married Miss Elizabeth Rechtmayr, Dec. 20, 1857; she was born in Schlanen, Lippe-Detmold, Germany, March 19, 1835; came to this county in 1857; they have seven children—Reeka, born July 19, 1863; Amelia, Aug. 29, 1867; Eliza, May 7, 1869; Lena, March 10, 1871; Louisa, Oct. 22, 1875; Herman and Mary, twins, Sept. 9, 1877. They are members of the German Reformed Church; he owns 82½ acres of land, worth \$50 per acre.

WAGNER JOHN, P. O. Adeline.

Wagner Jonathan, P. O. Adeline.



FORRESTON TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS ANDREW A. P. O. Forreston.

Adams George, P. O. Forreston.

Adams W. A. P. O. Baileyville.

Albright J. B. E. P. O. Forreston.

Allen D. G. P. O. Forreston.

Allen I. B. P. O. Forreston.

Allen Laton, P. O. Forreston.

Allerd H. P. O. Forreston.

Allerd Sidney, P. O. Baileyville.

Anderson Hiram, P. O. Forreston.

Armbruster Fred, P. O. Forreston.

Anshoman Thomas, P. O. Forreston.

Ayers W. H. P. O. Forreston.

Ayken P. P. O. Forreston.

BARDEL ELIAS, P. O. Forreston.

BAILEY SAMUEL JR. Farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Baileyville; born in Reading, Vermont, in 1830; located in this county in 1851; married Miss Reliefe Philbrick April 11, 1856; she was born in Waldo Co., Maine, in 1835; they have five children—George T., born Feb. 24, 1857; Mary Elizabeth, March 27, 1859 (she recovered damages at the January term of the Ogie County Circuit Court, at Oregon, Jan. 31, 1877, from the Directors of the public school, at Baileyville, from which she was wrongfully expelled Feb. 8, 1877; she has taught school one or more terms, and was further preparing herself as a teacher, and not likely to be guilty of insubordination as a pupil, hence, in justice to herself, she was compelled to institute the above proceedings in order to set herself right before the public, which the verdict of an impartial jury of her peers has unqualifiedly done); Ward A., March 1, 1862; Fred L., Jan. 13, 1865; Cora, March 25, 1875; Mr. Bailey established the first school in the immediate neighborhood of Baileyville, and was one of the first Directors; he has been a Director for several terms; he was Justice of the Peace from 1858 to 1862, and from 1876 to 1877, he and his two brothers laid out and surveyed the village of Baileyville, and named it after his family; he owns 400 acres of land, worth \$25,000.

Barber G. W. P. O. Forreston.

Baulsbaugh G. S. P. O. Forreston.

Baulsbaugh Jacob, P. O. Forreston.

Beck J. G. P. O. Forreston.

Beebe N. W. Sec. 21; P. O. Forreston.

Berry Orrin, Sec. 9; P. O. Baileyville.

Billig Aaron, Sec. 20; P. O. Forreston.

BILLIG CYRUS, Farmer and School Teacher; Sec. 25; P. O. Forreston; born in this county in 1840; married Catty Clock in 1865; she was born in Holland in 1844; they have four children (one deceased)—Ulysses H. G. C., born Oct. 29, 1865; Francis M., Nov. 4, 1871; George Wash., Jan. 18, 1876; are members of the U. B. Church; he has been School Director eight years, and teaching since 1863; he owns a farm of 160 acres of land, worth \$12,000; Mr. Billig's father was one of the oldest residents of this county, having located here about 1836.

Billig Daniel, Sec. 20; P. O. Forreston.

Billig Jerry, Sec. 19; P. O. Forreston.

Billig Joseph, Sec. 19; P. O. Forreston.

Billig John, Sec. 19; P. O. Forreston.

Billig Levi, Sec. 20; P. O. Forreston.

Bistline Balson, Sec. 14; P. O. Thomson.

Bistline John, Sec. 14; P. O. Forreston.

Blair Drummond, P. O. Forreston.

Blair Matthew, P. O. Forreston.

Blonlane Dirk, P. O. Forreston.

Boekholder Jan.

Bodman C. G. P. O. Baileyville.

BOUMAN CORNELIUS, Farm.; Sec. 25; P. O. Forreston; born in Somerset Co., Penn., in 1831; married Theresa Hauger, in 1853; she was born in same county in 1833; have nine children—Rebecca, born Aug. 10, 1854; Roseann, Aug. 5, 1858; Harvey, July 18, 1861; Norman, Dec. 27, 1863; Grant, Aug. 31, 1875; Verni, March 14, Agnes M., Dec. 4, 1867; Mary G., Oct. 27, 1871; John H., Sept. 2, 1873; 1876 (three deceased); Mr. Bouman and family are members of the Reformed Church; he is Trustee for church property and for Union Cemetery, and is Supervisor; he owns 200 acres worth \$14,000; he located in this county in 1865.

BOWERS AARON, Retired Farmer; P. O. Forreston; born in Dauphin Co., Pa., in 1813; married Miss Lidia Michiel in 1833; she was in Northumberland Co., Pa., in 1812; he located in Carroll Co., in 1854, and in this county in 1871; they had thirteen children, six living—Sarah A., born May 4, 1834; Levi J., June 20, 1836; Henry W., Oct., 20, 1838; George E., March 26, 1841; Robert E., May 3, 1846; Mary A., Dec. 20, 1850; Mr. B. is a member of the Lutheran Church, Mrs. B. of the Reformed Church, two children of the Methodist Church, three of the Reformed Church, and one of the Evangelical Church; he was Deacon of the Church and School Director in Pa., for ten years; he has also been School Director in this county; he has been a member of his church eighteen years; he owns 80 acres of land, well improved, worth \$5,000.

Bowers Daniel, P. O. Forreston.

Bowers Henry, P. O. Forreston.

Bowers L. J. P. O. Forreston.

Bowers Robert, P. O. Forreston.

Bowers S. J. P. O. Forreston.

Brant F. P. O. Forreston.

Brookmeier H. P. O. Forreston.

Brooklave Thomas, P. O. Forreston.

Brook J. C. P. O. Forreston.

Brookman J. G. P. O. Baileyville.

Brown J. E. Sr. P. O. Baileyville.

Brown J. E. Jr.; P. O. Baileyville.

BROWN ROBERT B. Farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Forreston; born in Center Co., Pa., in 1820; married Nancy McClain, in 1843; she was born in Center Co., Pa., in 1820; they had one child, Harriet A., born Sept. 9, 1859. Mrs. B. is a member of the Presbyterian Church; he owns 80 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, worth \$5,000; he located in Stephenson County in 1852, and this county in 1858.

Buntley John, P. O. Forreston.

Burrows Chas. P. O. Forreston.

Busse Lewis Jr. P. O. Forreston.

Busse Lewis Sr. P. O. Forreston.

CAMPBELL J. T. P. O. Forreston.

CAHILL JOHN W. Retired Merchant, Forreston; born in Loudon Co., Va., in 1818; married Catherine R.

Peterie May 15, 1841; she was born in Washington Co., Md., in 1815; located in this county in 1860; had four children (two deceased); living—Mary E., born Oct. 28, 1846; Ann R., June 28, 1844; Upton, Sept. 11, 1842. Upton enlisted in the 15th Illinois Infantry and served until mustered out through physical disability, although physically unfit for the army when his country called for troops he responded; he died on the 3d of March, 1875, from the effects of a fever sore, from which he suffered during his army service; Roman, born April 13, 1850; died May 22, 1850. Mr. Cahill's family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Chapple A. W. P. O. Forreston.

Chapple R. P. P. O. Forreston.

Cheesnam R. D. S. 23; P. O. Forreston.

Clark Levi, P. O. Forreston.

CLARK N. J. Proprietor Sherman House, Forreston; born in Canada East in 1840; located in this county in 1869, and in Michigan in 1873; he returned to this county in 1875; he married Miss Lavonia M. Fostick in 1863; they have one child, Nelson Burr, born Nov. 16, 1871; they are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Clark has been in the hotel business for nine years; he is thoroughly familiar with the requirements of his peculiar business. The Sherman House is the principal hotel of Forreston; is well kept and well patronized by the traveling public.

Clymer Owen, P. O. Forreston.

Corval J. D. P. O. Forreston.

Coursey David, P. O. Forreston.

COYLE BERNARD. Farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Forreston; born in Caven County, Ireland, 1822; located in this county in 1855; married Miss Ellen Mathews 1860; she was born in Limerick County, Ireland, 1836; they are members of the Catholic Church; had seven children (two deceased), living—James, born August 20, 1861; Thomas, Oct. 6, 1862; Bernard, May 10, 1864; Michael, April 5, 1866; Nancy Emily, August 16, 1877; Mr. Coyle owns two farms, 160 and 120 acres, worth \$16,000; all accumulated through industry, energy and enterprise; he has been in the employ of the I. C. R. Co. since 1863, and section boss since 1865; he is one

of those men whose presence adds to the wealth of a community, always ready to give a helping hand to local enterprise.

Cramer H. P. O. Forreston.

CRAWFORD MRS. FRANCES, Principal in Baileyville School; born in Springville, Erie Co., New York, 1842; located in Mount Morris, this county, 1862; she taught school in Erie Co., N. Y., three terms, 1860-61; three terms near Byron in this county, and seven years in Mount Morris, this county; thirty-three terms in all in this State; her husband, Mr. Charles Crawford, to whom she was married in 1872, was born in Erie Co., N. Y.; Mrs. Crawford is a lady of good attainments, and as a teacher of long practical experience, is one to whose care parents may safely confide the training and education of their children.

Cronkrite J. G. P. O. Forreston.

Cupp R. D. P. O. Forreston.

Cupp U. P. O. Forreston.

DAVIDS HENRY, P. O. Forreston.

Dayen Smith, P. O. Forreston.

Degraff Lewis, P. O. Forreston.

Deitsman Gelt, Sec. 3; P. O. Florence.

Deitsman Jacob, Sec. 3; P. O. Florence.

Dullen George, P. O. Forreston.

Dulinger M. P. O. Forreston.

Derby E. W. P. O. Baileyville.

Dermick Samuel, P. O. Forreston.

Detweiler G. P. O. Forreston.

Devall Minert, P. O. Forreston.

Diehl John H. Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Forreston; born in Worms, Germany, 1840; located with his parents in N. Y. City, 1844, in the grocery business; located in this county in 1852; married Emma Schnell in 1868; she was born in Union Co., Pa., 1845; have five children—Margaret L., born Jan. 10, 1870; John H. F., Feb. 13, 1871; Ida B., June 16, 1873; Harvey L., Sept. 9, 1874 (died August 16, 1874); Clara A., Nov. 14, 1855; Minnie E., May 5, 1877; Mrs. Diehl is a member of U. B. Church; Mr. Diehl of the Evangelical Church; he owns 240 acres of land worth \$18,000; he is a successful fish culturist, having produced from 8 speckled trout imported from Minnesota an unaccountable number of smelt; he has excavated a pond on his farm supplied

with pure spring water, which is ample to supply millions of the finny tribe; he is also engaged in breeding thoroughbred stock; he has now an imported English draft stud, a fine black, for which he refused \$2,000—"Sir Roger Tichborne;" he has the celebrated Alderney bull; he has a nursery, and is the most successful hedge fence man in the county, having succeeded where all the companies had utterly failed; he has a great many miles of fence set out for farms now on contract; Mr. Diehl is a little man in stature, but all soul, life and energy, and ready to assist any laudable enterprise of public interest which is brought to his notice.

Diver Clarence, P. O. Forreston.

Diver John, See 19; P. O. Forreston.

Dirksman John, P. O. Shaanon.

Dirkson D. P. O. Forreston.

Disher W. P. O. Forreston.

Disher W. S. P. O. Forreston.

Door S. B. P. O. Forreston.

DOVENBERGER CHRISTIAN, Farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Baileyville; born in Washington Co., Md., in 1822; married Miss Elizabeth Puterbouh, in 1846; she was born in Bedford Co., Pa., in 1827; located in this county in 1848; are members of the Lutheran Church; he owns 166 acres of land and a fine brick residence in Baileyville, also a farm in Iowa, in all worth \$24,000; he lived seven years in Mt. Morris, and six years in Adeline, in this county; in 1862, Mr. and Mrs. Dovenberger visited their parents, whose farms were near the battle-field of Antietam; 30,000 troops, under Gen. McClellan, camped on the property of their parents for over six weeks, appropriating a great deal of their property to the government use, for which they have never received any compensation.

Dovenberger H. P. O. Forreston.

Dovenberger John, P. O. Forreston.

Drake Christian, Sec. 8; P. O. Forreston.

Duncan J. N. P. O. Forreston.

Dyer Eugene, P. O. Forreston.

EAKLE M. P. O. Forreston.

Eakle M. P. O. Forreston.

Eakle N. D. P. O. Forreston.

Eyler Burmond, P. O. Forreston.

Eyrick William, P. O. Forreston.

FAYGER ISAAC, P. O. Forreston.

Fay H. Sec. 32; P. O. Forreston.

Fay Ludgig, Sec. 24; P. O. Forreston.

Fay Richard, P. O. Forreston.

Fess Henry, Sec. 20; P. O. Forreston.

Fleuner B. F. P. O. Forreston.

Flynn A. P. O. Forreston.

Frantz James, P. O. Forreston.

FREI JOHN, Farmer; Sec. 9; P.

O. Baileyville; born in Friesland, Hanover, Germany, in 1831; located in this county in 1869; married Miss Geske Menders, in 1869; she was born in Friesland, Hanover, Germany, in 1838; have three children—George, born June 30, 1871; Lamke, Nov. 23, 1873; Heske, Oct. 28, 1875; he rents 160 acres of land from Louis Fasha.

Freeksin Elso, Sec. 3; P. O. Florence.

Fritz B. J. P. O. Forreston.

Fisher J. A. Sec. 32; P. O. Forreston.

GALBRAITH J. C. P. O. Forreston.

Galpin Dan. P. O. Baileyville.

Gansell P.

Garner D. S. P. O. Forreston.

Geeting C. A. P. O. Forreston.

Geeting D. C. P. O. Forreston.

Geeting D. F. P. O. Forreston.

Geeting George, P. O. Forreston.

Geeting George T. P. O. Forreston.

Geeting Scott, P. O. Forreston.

Geeting W. H. P. O. Forreston.

GIBBS GEORGE T. School

Teacher, Forreston; born in Frederick City, Frederick Co., Md., 1849; located in this county in 1856; he married Miss Alice Walker in 1875; she was born in Menard Co., Ill., 1849; he is a member of Lutheran Church; Mrs. Gibbs is a member of Presbyterian Church; they have one child, born Jan. 3, 1878; he has been teaching school three years; Mr. Walker, father of Mrs. Gibbs, located in Menard County, Illinois, 1828, and is one of the oldest residents of the county.

Gier M. B. P. O. Forreston.

Gillem M. P. P. O. Forreston.

Gitchell John, P. O. Forreston.

Gray Pat, P. O. Forreston.

GREENFIELD FRED'K,

Farmer; S. 4; P. O. Baileyville; born in East Friesland, Hanover, Germany, 1836; located in this county in 1856;

married Miss Ettie Poppen, April 3, 1864; she was born in East Friesland, Hanover, Germany, 1842; they have six children—Heiko, born January 15, 1865; Sievert, Sept. 20, 1866; Peter, Jan. 20, 1872; Nanno, Feb. 24, 1874; Freerk, January 2, 1876; Harmkelina, Nov. 15, 1877; he and family are members of the Holland Dutch Reformed Church; he was Deacon of this church two years in Forreston, and has been Deacon five years here; he is School Director; he owns 154 acres of land worth \$70 per acre.

Granger Hisse, P. O. Forreston.

Grill Leonard, P. O. Forreston.

GROSS SIMON, Farmer; Sec. 25;

P. O. Forreston; born in Northumberland Co., Pa., 1823; married Mary Hartman in 1864; she was born in same county and State in 1823; had five children (two deceased), living Emelia, Mary M. and Abraham S.; they are members of Dutch Reformed Church; he has been School Director for nine years, and Street Commissioner five years; he owns 160 acres of land, near the town of Forreston, worth \$12,000.

HALSEY S. Sec. 29; P. O. Forreston.

HACKETT CLARA, Farmer;

Sec. 34; P. O. Forreston; born in Somerset Co., Pa., in 1826; was married to William Hackett, in 1853; he was born in the town of Burbage, Leicestershire, England, in 1816, and located in Jefferson Co., Ohio, in 1844, and in this county in 1854; he died in 1864; they had six children—Thomas R., Mary J., George B., Lemuel I., F. Ralph and Abbie H.; Mrs. Hackett owns 360 acres of land, beautifully located, and kept in a high state of cultivation under her own personal supervision; she is making expensive improvements to her already valuable farm; it is worth about \$20,000.

HALLER CHALES M. Druggist

and Merchant; Forreston Village; born in Washington Co., Md., in 1819; married Elizabeth Nikirk, in 1846; she was born in Washington Co., Md., in 1827; they located in this county in 1846; had seven children (three deceased)—Susan A., born in 1851; Theodore F., born in 1855; C. Martin and Edward

E., twins, born in 1858; are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; he has been an Elder in that church since 1858, and Superintendent of the Lutheran Sabbath school for twenty years; he was Justice of the Peace in Mt. Morris twenty years ago; has been Notary Public for the last four years; has been recommended for the ensuing term; he taught school in the Pine Creek Township in 1853; he owns town residence, three lots and stock of drugs, etc., worth \$2,000; he is an old resident of the county and successful in business.

Harigan Tim. P. O. Forreton.
Henning Gerd, Sec. 31; P. O. Forreton.
Herren Berrand J. S. 21; P. O. Forreton.
Herren Herre E. Sec. 16; P. O. Forreton.
Hewett J. J. P. O. Forreton.
Hewett P. J. P. O. Forreton.
Highbarger H. P. O. Forreton.
Hitchcock T. E. P. O. Forreton.
Hileman F. H. P. O. Forreton.
Hill John, P. O. Forreton.

HILLS GEORGE, Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Forreton; born in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1830; married Miss Margaret Kinison, in 1852; she was born in Stafford, Lower Canada, Dec. 13, 1836; he located in Stephenson Co., Ill., in 1858, and in this county in 1874; they have four children—Hiram, born March 8, 1853; Darius, Nov. 29, 1855; Celesta, April 15, 1868; Nathan, March 29, 1863; are members of the Advent Church; he is and has been School Director since 1877; owns 40 acres of land worth \$2,000.

Hills S. A. P. O. Forreton.
Hills T. E. P. O. Forreton.
Hiss Frederick, P. O. Forreton.
Hollenbeck, W. H.
Hough Henry, P. O. Forreton.
Haupt Elias, P. O. Forreton.
Hoover Frank, P. O. Forreton.
Hoover Nelson, Sec. 31; P. O. Forreton.
Hunders T. P. O. Forreton.
Hunsicker M. K. P. O. Forreton.
Huyek John, Sr. P. O. Baileyville.
Huyek John, Jr. P. O. Baileyville.

JOHNSON E. P. O. Forreton.

Johnson E. W. P. O. Forreton.
Johnson James, P. O. Forreton.
Johnson John, P. O. Forreton.

KAMPEN H. P. O. Forreton.

Kaney Henry, Sr. Sec. 18; P. O. Forreton.
Kaney Henry, Jr. Sec. 18; P. O. Forreton.
Kaney John, Sec. 18; P. O. Forreton.
Kaney Lewis, Sec. 18; P. O. Forreton.
Kendall Samuel, P. O. Forreton.
Kieth B. B. Sec. 24; P. O. Forreton.
Kieth Ben. L. Sec. 24; P. O. Forreton.
Kimball J. B. P. O. Forreton.
Kinny Thomas, P. O. Forreton.
Kirlin John, P. O. Forreton.
Knapp S. H. P. O. Forreton.
Knodle J. N. P. O. Forreton.
Knodle Samuel, P. O. Forreton.
Knodle W. H. P. O. Forreton.
Koho Fred, P. O. Baileyville.
Kooper Ralph, P. O. Forreton.
Korf Fred, Sec. 16; P. O. Forreton.
Korns John, P. O. Forreton.
Kroner Ed. P. O. Forreton.

LANG JOHN, P. O. Forreton.

Lampert Frank, P. O. Forreton.
Lantz D. Rev. P. O. Forreton.
Lantz John, Sec. 31; P. O. Forreton.
Latur J. P. O. Baileyville.
Leison Meno, P. O. Forreton.
Leonard G. F. P. O. Forreton.
Lighthouse W. H. P. O. Baileyville.
Linton John, P. O. Forreton.
Long Allen, P. O. Forreton.
Ludwig Evert, Sec. 31; P. O. Forreton.

MCCLAIN SAMUEL, P. O. Forreton.

McClure H. W. P. O. Forreton.
McGraw Daniel, P. O. Forreton.
McIlhenny A. R. P. O. Forreton.
McLain, J. H. P. O. Forreton.
Mackey John, P. O. Forreton.
Majer Sam'l, P. O. Forreton.
Mann David, P. O. Forreton.
Matler John; Sec. 21; P. O. Baileyville.
Medberry A. L.; S. 141; P. O. Forreton.

MEDBERRY NATHAN D. C.

Farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Forreton; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., April 5, 1815; married Mary Campbell, January 3, 1841; she was born in Ontario Co., N. Y., May 9, 1817; located in this county in 1864; have two children—Albert G. born Nov. 28, 1842; Laura E., Dec. 17, 1843; he has been School Director for the last nine years, and Commissioner of Highways three years; he owns 80 acres of land, worth \$5,000.

Menick Charles, P. O. Forreston.
 Mensch Jerry, P. O. Forreston.
 Metsger Adam, P. O. Forreston.
 Metsger George, P. O. Forreston.
 Metzger J. L. P. O. Forreston.
 Meyers Jonathan, P. O. Forreston.
 Meyers J. M. P. O. Forreston.
 Meyers John; Sec. 32; P. O. Forreston.
 Meyers Nathaniel; P. O. Forreston.

MEYERS PETERS. Farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Forreston; born in Dauphin County, Penn., 1832; married Sarah Adams, 1857; she was born in Northumberland Co., Pa., 1830; had three children—Wm. R., born Dec. 11, 1857; Louis J., March 22, 1859; Alfred A., March 6, 1860; Mrs. Meyers died in 1871; he married Melinda Hoffa in 1872; she was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., 1848; have four children by second marriage—Sarah A., born Nov. 24, 1872; Wm. H., May 29, 1874; Hannah M., Aug. 22, 1875; Martin A. Dec. 29, 1876; are members of Reformed Church; he has been a member of Masonic Order for fourteen years; was Commissioner of Highways three years, and Treasurer two years; he owns 320 acres of land, worth \$20,000; he enlisted in 15th Ill. Infantry Feb., 1863, then in Raleigh, where he joined it; was 4th Corporal in Co. F; took part in the grand review at Washington, and in the march over the plains to the Smoky Mountains, and in the marches and counter-marches of his regiment, until mustered out with it at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 1, 1865.

MYERS ABRAM, Teacher; Forreston; born in Hagerstown, Washington Co., Maryland, Oct. 16, 1846; married Miss Sarah Ellen Gibbs, 1873; she was born in Franklin Co., Md., June 20, 1852; have two children—Sarah Jane, born Nov. 24, 1874; John Claude, Nov. 12, 1876; they are members of the Lutheran Church; Mr. Myers has been teaching eleven years in this county; he enlisted Dec. 12, 1863, in the 4th Ill. Cavalry, and served in all engagements with his regiment until Aug. 31, 1865, when he was mustered out; his health was materially impaired during his service, and has never fully recovered.

Myers Rhineheart, P. O. Forreston.

Middlekauff A. P. O. Forreston.
 Middlekauff E. H. P. O. Forreston.
 Middlekauff J. G. P. O. Forreston.
 Miller H. B. P. O. Forreston.
 Miller John, P. O. Forreston.
 Miller W. H. H. P. O. Forreston.
 Mitchell Jacob, P. O. Forreston.
 Mitchell Sam, P. O. Forreston.
MITCHELL W. H. Teacher, Forreston Tp.; P. O. Forreston.

Mooney Thomas, P. O. Forreston.
 Moring Fred. Sr. Section 13; P. O. Florence.

Moring Fred. Jr. S. 18; P. O. Florence.
 Moyer J. S. P. O. Forreston.
 Muhring John, P. O. Forreston.
 Mullen E. M. P. O. Forreston.
 Mullen Daniel, P. O. Forreston.
 Mullen P. R. P. O. Forreston.

NELAND BURNARD.

Newton W. S. P. O. Forreston.
NICODEMUS JACOB A. Retired Farmer; P. O. Forreston; born in Bedford Co., Pa., in 1819; he married Miss Margaret Fouse in 1842; she was born in Huntington Co., Pa., in 1822; he located in this county in Oct., 1867; they had thirteen children two of whom are deceased; those living are Westley F., born April 26, 1846; Susanna F., Dec. 25, 1847; Reuben F., May 16, 1850; Mary Agnes, June 14, 1852; Frederick F., Sept. 1, 1854; Theobald F., May 12, 1856; Esther F., April 24, 1858; William F., Feb. 27, 1860; Jacob F., Feb. 6, 1862; Catherine F., Feb. 26, 1864; Margaret E. F., June 22, 1866; they are members of the Reformed Church; he has been School Director in Pa. several years, and four years in this county; and has been Elder ten years in Pa., and ten years in this county; he has been a member of this church for thirty-three consecutive years; it is a remarkable fact that Mr. Nicodemus' last nine children are born with an interval (of unusual regularity) of two years between the date of their birth; Mrs. N. is a hale, healthy, fresh looking matron, looking not more than forty, although fifty-six years of age.

OMELIA A. P. O. Forreston.
 Oppenheimer M. P. O. Forreston.

PAINCE C. W. P. O. Baileyville.

Paince Eugene, P. O. Baileyville.

Perry C. H. P. O. Forreston.

Petrie Freedlina, P. O. Forreston.

Petrie Jonas Jr. P. O. Forreston.

Philbrick M. H. P. O. Forreston.

Pierce James, P. O. Forreston.

Pomaner Aultman, P. O. Forreston.

Pool S. E. P. O. Forreston.

Pool Thomas, P. O. Forreston.

Potter S. W. P. O. Forreston.

Potter J. W. P. O. Forreston.

Prentice Arthur.

Prichard M. N. P. O. Forreston.

Pyfer Godfrey, P. O. Forreston.

Pyfer J. P. O. Forreston.

RADERMAKER E. Sec. 30; P. O. Forreston.

Rank A. M. P. O. Forreston.

Reigord Jacob, Sec. 6; P. O. Florence.

Reinder John, P. O. Forreston.

Reints W. M. Sec. 18; P. O. Forreston.

Reipord Jacob, not known.

Reynolds Chas. P. O. Forreston.

Reynolds D. H. P. O. Forreston.

Reynolds Edwin, P. O. Forreston.

Reynolds Thomas, P. O. Forreston.

RILEY EDWIN H. Clerk in I. C. and C. & I. R. R. Co. Office, Forreston; born in Boston, Mass., in 1828; married Hattie M. Berry in 1863; she was born in Shefford Co., Canada, in 1842; they have two children—Gertrude Laura, born Jan. 27, 1867; Jesse Avis, June 25, 1876. He located in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1840; in Toledo, Ohio, in 1855, and in this county in 1857. He enlisted as musician in the 15th Illinois Infantry, May 24, 1861; discharged at Pittsburg Landing by special order of the War Department, mustering out regimental bands on April 18, 1862; re-enlisted in the same regiment March 2, 1865; discharged by special order of the War Department March 16, 1865, and commissioned 1st Lieutenant Co. F, 15th Illinois Infantry; he was appointed on the staff of Gen. Stolbrand, June 10, and served in that position until the dissolution of the command; he was mustered out with his regiment at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 30, 1865; he commanded a company at the grand review in Washington at the close of the war.

Rice Gersham, P. O. Baileyville.

Robins W. H. P. O. Forreston.

Rowland Elias, P. O. Forreston.

ROWLAND LEWIS F. Farmer and Teacher of No. 3 School; P. O. Forreston; born in this county in 1852; married Miss C. Zoller in 1872; she was born in Monroe Co., N. Y.; have one child living—Amos (one deceased). Mr. Rowland has been teaching for the last seven years; his father, Andrew Rowland, located in this county about 1842, and his grandfather in 1836; he is farming 160 acres of land, owned by his father, in Sec. 17.

Rupert John, P. O. Forreston.

Ryan James, Sec. 18; P. O. Forreston.

Ryan Michael, Sec. 18; P. O. Forreston.

SALTER JACOB, P. O. Forreston.

Samis O. F. P. O. Forreston.

Saltzman M. V. P. O. Forreston.

Schaub J. A. Sec. 23; P. O. Forreston.

Schleeter T. E.

Schoch W. H. P. O. Forreston.

Seons Allen, P. O. Forreston.

Shady George, P. O. Forreston.

Shady John, P. O. Forreston.

Shaffner Eli, P. O. Forreston.

Shannon John, P. O. Forreston.

Sheldon M. V. P. O. Forreston.

Shipman James, Sec. 32; P. O. Forreston.

Shirk Joseph, Sec. 11; P. O. Florence.

Shirk M. N. Sec. 11; P. O. Shannon.

Shryrock B. K. P. O. Forreston.

Shultz R. C. P. O. Forreston.

Skiuner John, P. O. Forreston.

Smith George, P. O. Forreston.

Smith J. P. O. Forreston.

Smith J. A. P. O. Forreston.

Smith Phillip, P. O. Forreston.

Snovely Christian, Sec. 15; P. O. Florence.

Stahly A. P. O. Forreston.

Stahly Frederick, P. O. Forreston.

Stanley Hugh.

Stephens Otto, P. O. Forreston.

Sterline Conrad, P. O. Shannon.

Stoner Daniel, P. O. Forreston.

Stoner Samuel, P. O. Forreston.

Stoney J. P. O. Forreston.

Stover M. D. P. O. Forreston.

Swank J. P. O. Forreston.

Swank Michael, Sec. 23; P. O. Forreston.

Swett Benjamin, P. O. Forreston.

Swett Joshua, P. O. Forreston.

Swett W. W. P. O. Forreston.

THOMAS S. E. P. O. Forreston.

Thompson J. E. P. O. Baileyville.

Thompson Nelson, P. O. Baileyville.

Tibbals W. H. P. O. Baileyville.

Turney Pat. P. O. Forreston.

Taner Lawrence, P. O. Forreston.

VAUDEST ADOLPH, Sec. 12; P. O. Florence.

Vaudest John, Sec. 12; P. O. Florence.

Vaudest William, S. 12; P. O. Florence.

Veitmier Fred. Sec. 18; P. O. Forreston.

Vogle Joseph, P. O. Forreston.

Voglegesung I. G. P. O. Forreston.

Vosberg Minert, P. O. Forreston.

WALKER GEORGE, P. O. Forreston.

Wilhelm Stouffer, Sec. 6; P. O. Florence.

Williams — Sec. 1; P. O. Florence.

WINSTON THOMAS, Physician and Surgeon; Forreston; born in Wales 1829; located in Albany, N. Y., 1832 with his parents; moved to Ohio, Licking Co., 1839, and to Wisconsin 1846; Moline, Ill., 1848, and to this county in 1849; he married Miss Carrie E. Mumford 1861; she was born in Wayne Co., Pa.; 1836; have six children—Edward M., born Sept. 21, 1862; Thomas Winfield, July 15, 1865; Ambrose P., Oct. 5, 1867; Mary F., August 7, 1869; Eugene, Dec. 20, 1871; Charles S., Sept. 18, 1876; Mr. Winston has been practicing medicine since 1858; is a graduate of Rush Med. Coll.; he entered the U. S. Service as Assistant Surgeon of 92d Regt. Ill. Inf.; resigned August, 1864; entered as Surgeon of 149th Regt. Ill. Inf. Feb. 1865, and was mustered out Jan. 26, 1866; he was breveted Lieut. Col. in 1864.

WINDERS MISS KITTY F.

Teacher; School No. 7; was born in this county Sept. 19, 1855; her parents located in this county from the State of Maryland at an early day; she was educated in Mount Morris, and has been teaching since 1875; Miss Winders has selected her profession with good judgment, being possessed of that indescribable magic influence which commands obedience from her pupils and respect from all with whom she comes in contact.

WRIGHT J. LAWSON, Principal of the Forreston School; born in Union Co., Pa., 1837, he located in Stevenson Co., Ill., 1838, and in this county in 1873; he married Miss Rose Clarridge in 1870; she was born in Madison Co., Ohio; he is a graduate of the State Normal University; he commenced teaching in 1861, in Stephenson County; he was Principal of the school in Adaline three years, and in Forreston since 1876; Mr. Wright is a man of commanding appearance, of fine scholarly attainments, with a desirable faculty of imparting his ideas to others.

Wubbnau Albert; Sec. 36; P. O. Forreston.

YORDY A.; Sec. 15; P. O. Florence.

YORDY BENJAMIN, Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Shannon; born in Lancaster Co., Pa., 1821; married Miss Susan Conrad in 1844, she was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., 1821; have three children (one deceased); living—Daniel, born August 14, 1847; Mary A., Aug. 29, 1854; John C., Feb. 3, 1860; are members of German Reformed Church; owns 400 acres of land, worth \$25,000.

YORDY CHRISTIAN, Farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Florence; born in Lancaster County, Pa., 1811; married Miss Susan Sander in 1836; she was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., 1818; located in Stephenson Co., Ill., 1855, and in this county in 1859; had fourteen children (five deceased); living—Susana, born Jan. 27, 1838; John, April 1, 1840; Christian, April 22, 1843; Eliza A., August 15, 1845; Barbara A., May 6, 1849; Amos, April 2, 1851; Jacob and Henry (twins) August 20, 1853; Abbie A., May 25, 1860; they are members of Evangelical Church; he owns 161 acres of land, worth \$10,000; John enlisted in the 26th I. V. I.; and Christian in the 93d I. V. I.; and served during the war with their respective regiments, taking part in all engagements with them, until mustered out.

Yordy Daniel; Sec. 10; P. O. Florence.

ZOLLINGER JOHN, P. O. Forreston.

DEMENT TOWNSHIP.

A LLEN FRED. P. O. Creston.
ADAMS CHARLES EARL, General Store and Postmaster; Creston. Born in Washington Co., N. Y., Oct. 29, 1840; came to Ogle County in 1862, and engaged in clerking for W. P. Bump at Rochelle, also for M. D. Hathaway; in 1865 Mr. A. came to Creston and engaged in present business; in June, 1865, Mr. A. married Jennie M. Fulton; she was born in Rockford, Ill., Oct. 18, 1845; died Jan. 1, 1877, and buried at Creston, Ill. They have three children—Emma L., born in Battle Creek, Mich.; Robert F., Creston, Ill.; Katy L., Creston, Ill. Mr. A. was appointed Postmaster at Creston in 1871, and is at present in the same office in connection with his business.

Allbee Samuel, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Creston.

Allen Geo. W. carpenter; Creston.

ALLEN GEORGE W. Justice of the Peace; Creston; born June 14, 1825, in Bombay, Franklin Co., N. Y.; came to Ogle County in 1845, and engaged in teaching school and farming up to 1853, when Mr. A. moved to Winnebago County; in 1860, Mr. A. came back to Ogle, and went into the blacksmith and carpenter business, and worked at that for several years; married Oct. 9, 1851, Kathrine Hamlin; she was born in Canada, Dec. 10, 1826. Their children are—James A., born July 19, 1852; G. F., Sept. 22, 1857; Cora M., Aug. 5, 1862; Hattie A., Oct. 1, 1866; owns his homestead and four acres of land adjoining the town of Creston; is a Republican; has held several offices, and is at present on his second term as Justice of the Peace. Hiram R. Enoch, of Rockford, editor *Rockford Journal*, was one of Mr. Allen's pupils.

Allen James, carpenter; Creston.

ANDERSON ERIK, Farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Creston; born in Stavanger, Norway, Dec. 24, 1848; came to Ogle County in 1871, and engaged in farming; owns 40 acres of land; married April, 1869, Rachel Johnson; she was

born in same place in 1847. They have three children—Hank, born July, 1871; Johnny, April, 1874; John Cicorius, Aug. 27, 1876; belong to the Lutheran Church, and in politics is Republican.

Ash John, laborer; Creston.

Aske Nelson, farmer; P. O. Creston.

AUMER GEO. H. Physician and Surgeon; Creston; born in De Kalb Co., Ill. Jan. 3, 1850; commenced studying medicine in 1865, and continued it up to 1868, then entered Rush Medical College for three terms, and graduated in 1870, when he located in Creston, and has been a resident ever since; married Hattie Smith; she was born in Creston; they have had three children (two living and one dead)—Grace A., born at Creston; Mestie A., at Creston; George, June 26, 1873; died Oct. 30, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. A. are members of the Methodist Church; since Dr. Aumer has resided in Creston, there have been several physicians located here, but had all to give up, as Dr. Aumer has the largest practice of any physician in Ogle County.

B ALLARD NELSON, farmer; P. O. Creston.

Ballard William, farmer; Sec. 2; Creston. Banning Benj. E. farmer; P. O. Creston.

BARNUM MRS. ELIZABETH M. residence, southeast corner Main and South streets, Creston; she was born Nov. 27, 1815, in Rush, Northumberland Co., Penn.; daughter of Ralph and Mary Ann Housewert Mettler, who came to Illinois, near Rockford, in 1840; her father died in 1841; her mother died May 27, 1876, in Creston, aged 80 years; Mrs. Barnum first married Huron Lewis in New York; came to Kendall Co., Ill., in 1842; Mr. Lewis died there in 1850; they had six children—Louisa Ann, now Mrs. Albert Lewis; Wilmot Young, dead; Sarah Elizabeth, now Mrs. Lewis W. Young; Laura Edna, dead; Henry W. and Baton H., who died South in the late war; re-married Nov. 19, 1855, in New Milford, Winnebago Co., to Anson Barnum, who was born in Danbury, Conn., March 6, 1807, settling in Rock-

ford in 1836; was one of the first settlers there; was County Clerk from 1838 to 1840; Sheriff from 1844 to 1846; came to Creston in the Fall of 1855; opened the first store here; was Town Assessor and Justice of the Peace several years, and Assistant United States Revenue Assessor; was elected County Judge in 1869; died in Oregon Sept. 5, 1873; they had one child—Charles H. Barnum, born in Creston March 21, 1857, who is now attending the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. Judge Barnum took a lively interest in the material prosperity of the town, and did much toward building up the large trade it enjoyed.

Benjamin F. C. C. retired farmer; P. O. Creston.

Bennett Warren, clerk; Creston.

Benson Robert P. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Creston.

Berry Robert, laborer; P. O. Creston.

BERVE NELSE N. Farmer; Sec. 25; Creston; born in Stiftnberger, Norway, Jan. 3, 1826; came to Ogle Co. in 1868; owns 160 acres of land, all cultivated; married Helen Mellen June 17, 1851; she was born in Stiftnberger, Norway, April 10, 1827; they have eight children—Nelse, born Feb. 2, 1852; Martha, March 6, 1854; Holden W., May 17, 1856; Tillie, March 5, 1858; Henry, March 5, 1861; Annes, Dec. 27, 1864; Louis, Oct. 13, 1867; Nicholas, Dec. 12, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Berve are members of the Lutheran Church; in politics, Mr. B. is a Republican.

BEWLEY CYRUS J. Furniture and Cabinet Maker; Creston; born in Elmira, Chemung Co., N. Y., Jan 11, 1844; came to Ogle Co. in 1855; married Agnes Rukey Dec. 29, 1871; she was born in Scottsburg, N. Y., May 30, 1845; they have one child—Asa Albert, born in Chicago Aug. 11, 1874; they are members of the Congregational Church; Republican; Mr. Bewley's father, James A., was a member of Co. G, Fifty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and killed in the battle of Shiloh; Mr. B. has been engaged in present business for 27 years; has a large and first-class stock of furniture always on hand; prices the lowest.

Bjelland John, Creston.

Blockmere Geo. W. coal and hay dealer; Creston.

Boyle Alex. H. farmer; P. O. Rochelle.

Boyle David, farm.; S. 31; P. O. Rochelle.

Boyle James A. farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Creston.

Boyle John W. farmer; P. O. Rochelle.

Boyle James, farm.; S. 32; P. O. Rochelle.

Boyle James Jr. farmer; P. O. Rochelle.

BOYLE ROSS, Farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Rochelle; born March 15, 1825, in Allegheny City, Pa.; came to Ogle Co. in 1859, and engaged in farming, and has been ever since; owns 356 acres of land, 260 of which is cultivated; married March 23, 1847, Margaret Garvin; she was born in Butler City, Cranberry Township, Pa., Jan. 1, 1827; have six children living and one dead—Martha Jane, James A., D. R., John Calvin (deceased, born in 1858, and died in 1859); Willie H., Milton J., Warren; Mr. B. has made several trips to California and Montana; has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of Highways in this county.

Brewen Patrick, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Creston.

BROWN GEORGE, Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Creston; born in Tyrone, Ireland, July 14, 1851; came to Ogle Co. in 1854; owns 160 acres of land, all in cultivation; married Dec. 11, 1873, Rhoda Jane Somers; she was born in Bowmanville, Durham Co., Canada, Sept. 5, 1853; they have one child—Robert James, born May 12, 1875; Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of M. E. Church; in politics Mr. B. is a Republican; Mr. B.'s father, David Brown, was born in same place in 1806.

BROWN THOMAS, Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Creston; born in Devonshire Co., England, May 20, 1824; came to Ogle Co. in 1854, and engaged in farming; has 160 acres of land in Ogle, and one-fourth section in DeKalb; all in cultivation, and has some of the finest cattle in Ogle Co.; married June 13, 1855, at Belvidere, Ill., to Jane Brown; she was born May 13, 1833, at Devonshire Co., England; they belong to the Episcopal Church; he is a Republican in politics; Mr. B. has held offices of Road Commissioner and School Trustee.

BROWN THOMAS C. Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Creston; came to Ogle Co. in 1854, and engaged in farming; and has been ever since; owns 80 acres of land, all cultivated; married April 30, 1874, Emma Dutton; she was born in Sycamore, Ill., July 23, 1852; they have two children—Edward L., Edith May; Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Congregational Church; Mr. B. is a Republican; has held office of School Director for Dement Township.

Brundage Z. P. farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Creston.

Buss Henry, canvasser; Creston.

CADY D. H. farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Rochelle.

Cady Edward, farm.; S. 33; P. O. Rochelle.

Campbell Frank, R. R. employe; Creston.

Campbell Joseph, R. R. Station Agent; Creston.

Cawley Edward, farm.; Sec. 21; P. O. Rochelle.

Cawley Micheal, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Rochelle.

Christopher Isaac, laborer; Creston.

Cleveland H. C. farmer; Creston.

Cobb J. B. merchant; Creston.

Cole Joseph, carpenter; Creston.

Coon John, farm.; Sec. 1; P. O. Creston.

Corey Aaron, laborer; Creston.

Cort J. T. farmer; P. O. Creston.

COUNTRYMAN NORMAN,

Farmer and dairyman; part owner of the Countryman Creamery Butter and Cheese Factory; Sec. 3; P. O. Creston; was born March 30, 1831, in Stark, Herkimer Co., N. Y.; son of John I. Countryman and Nancy Failing Countryman; mother still living in Stark; father died in Danube, N. Y., May 10, 1866, aged 64 years; Norman was married Dec. 21, 1854, in Danube, to Miss Libbie Wagner; born Sept. 15, 1833, in Danube, Herkimer Co., N. Y.; daughter of Felix and Leah Pickard Wagner; her mother died in Danube, Oct. 18, 1875, (was found dead in bed that morning), aged 71 years; father still lives there; Norman has three children—Fayette N., born Nov. 20, 1859; Lincoln A., April 12, 1865, and Luettie, Sept. 25, 1871; Fayette was born in Danube, the other two here; came to this place March 14, 1861; has 240 acres of land, valued at \$12,000; inde-

pendent in religion; in politics, Rep.; Road Commissioner two terms; is one of eight brothers; all living; two in N. Y., five here, and the youngest, Isaac Byron, aged 32, merchant in Dixon, Ill. Norman and brothers, Harvey, Alvin and John E., married four sisters; the first three living on adjoining farms, and John E. less than four miles away, and all have good, pleasant homes.

Crawford Thomas, Creston.

DAILEY FRANK E. farm. P. O. Creston.

Dailey Frank W. farm.; Sec. 2; P. O. Creston.

Dailey James, farm.; S. 2; P. O. Creston.

Deeds Darius, laborer; Creston.

Dimon Asa, agricultural implement dealer; Creston.

Dmion Daniel, wagon maker; Creston.

Donichy Isaac, telegraph operator; Creston.

Drake Oliver, merchant; Creston.

Dunn Martin, druggist; Creston.

EDDRINGTON, DAVID E. merchant; Creston.

EMMICH CHARLES, Foundry and Blacksmith; Creston; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 20, 1852; at 20 years of age, was apprenticed to George Heyler for three years; with whom he learned the trade; in 1876, Mr. Emrich came to Creston, and went into the foundry and blaeksmithing, and has one of the best shops west of Chicago; Mr. Emrich belongs to the Lutheran Church, and in politics, Independent.

Ensign Horace, farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Rochelle.

FARLAND EVAN, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Creston.

Farnham John, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Rochelle.

Fay Joseph W. farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Rochelle.

Ferguson James, farmer; P. O. Creston.

Ferguson John, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Creston.

FERGUSON ROBERT, Farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Creston; born in Kerkcudbright, Scotland, March 9, 1820; in 1838 Mr. F. came to Ogle Co.; in 1850 commenced farming, and has been ever since; owns 280 acres of land, all under cultivation; married Jane Mulligan, July 16, 1847; she was born in same place July 16, 1818; they have

five children living—Ann F., born Sept. 27, 1848; John, July 12, 1851; James, Nov. 26, 1852; Jane Rusk, March 10, 1855, and Robert; June 8, 1857; are Presbyterians; in politics Mr. F. is a Democrat.

Fogle John, farm.; Sec. 4; P. O. Creston.

FOGELMAN H. A. Hotel and Livery; P. O. Creston; born in Lycoming Co., Pa., May 29, 1846; joined the U. S. Army at Williamsport, Pa., under Capt. Knight, as substitute; remained for three months, when he was discharged; came to Ogle Co., in 1867 and engaged in farming up to 1873; April 14, 1870, married Bessie Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith, one of the oldest settlers in Ogle Co.; they have two children—Emma F. and Bertha F.; Mrs. F. was born May 18, 1849, in this county.

FOSSCRIST. C. Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Creston; born in Urendall, Norway, April, 1825; came to Ogle Co., in 1868, and engaged in farming; owns 80 acres of land; married Maleander Johnson in 1859; she was born March, 1815; they have four children living—Rebecca Maleander, born Jan. 8, 1862; John Cornelius, Nov. 29, 1864; Martha, May 14, 1868; Charley, Feb. 13, '76; both are members of the Lutheran Church; in politics Mr. F. is a Republican.

FOWLER DAVID. Merchant Tailor; Creston; born in Edinburg, Scotland, March 14, 1833; came to Creston, Ogle Co., in 1866, and engaged in Merchant Tailoring; married Margaret Thompson; she was born in Kerkcudbright, Scotland, in town of Cross Michael; she died Dec. 22, 1875; they had two children—James R. F., born April 26, 1870; Thomas W., Jan. 26, 1873; Mr. F. belongs to the Presbyterian faith, and in politics is a strong Democrat; he owns several lots in Creston, and his place of business; since Mr. Fowler landed in America he has made five trips across the ocean, and also traveled over nearly every State in the Union; has held offices of Village Trustee and Clerk of the Board.

FROST JOEL. Farmer; Sec 22; P. O. Creston; born in Westchester Co., N. Y., August 21, 1803; came to Ogle Co., April 11, 1857; engaged in farm-

ing; owns 160 acres of land, under cultivation; married Jane Yeamans August 20, 1823; she was born in Putnam Co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1804; have six children—Theodore Y., Therum, John W., Cicero H., Cordelia, Martha A.; are of Presbyterian faith; Mr. Frost is a strong Democrat.

Frost John W. farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Creston.

GIBSON CHANCEY W. farmer; P. O. Creston.

GAMMON CAPT. JOHN G. Retired Farmer; P. O. Creston; born in Bristol, Eng., July 7, 1840; came to America in 1852; in 1855, Capt. G. came to DeKalb Co., and engaged in farming; own 160 acres of land, all cultivated; came to Creston, Ogle Co., in 1874; Capt. G. married Jane Bennett; she was born in Gowd, Eng., April 26, 1843; they have three children—Frank Albert, born July 13, 1867; Henry Bennett, Jan. 1, 1869; Jessie Agnes, Sept. 21, 1870; Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the Congregational Church; Republican; Capt. G. enlisted in Co. L, 15th I. V. C.; at Ottawa, Ill.; served three years, and was mustered out, as Corporal, at Alma, Ark.; after being mustered out, Capt. G. enlisted with Co. G, 4th U. S. Vet. Vol.; was mustered out one year after enlistment, at Todd Barracks, Columbus, Ohio; Capt G. is Captain of Home Guards at Creston; numbers forty-four members; in Feb. 1876, was appointed First Lieut., and Aug. 27, 1877, was promoted to Captain of 3d Regt. Ill. Nat. Guards (formerly Home Guards), which position he still holds.

Gibson E. M. telegraph operator; Creston.

Gilbert F. H. farm.; S. 13; P. O. Creston.

Gink John, Jr. railroad employe; Creston.

Gosch Fred. farmer; S. 9; P. O. Creston.

Gossell John, saloon keeper; Creston.

GOVIG JOHN J. Farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Creston; born in Stavanger, Norway, Jan. 24, 1834; came to Ogle Co. in 1867; owns 80 acres of land; married Belinda Oleson; she was born in Stavanger, Norway, Feb. 27, 1835; they have three children living—Martha, born Jan. 21, 1868; Oliver, Jan. 8, 1874; Belinda, March 25, 1876; are members of the Lutheran Church; Re-

publican; Mr. G. was appointed School Director in April 1875, and still holds the position.

GOVIG PETER J. Farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Creston; born Stavanger, Norway, Jan. 4, 1833; in 1859, Mr. G. went to California, and engaged in mining; in 1860, Mr. Govig started from Diamond Spring, Cal., and went, on foot, to Grego, Cal., walking the distance in fifty-two days; after mining in Idaho and Montana, in 1868, Mr. G. came to Ogle Co., with 75 lbs. of gold dust, and bought land; in latter part of 1869, he made a trip to Norway, and brought over about thirty families of Norwegians, and paid all their fares; Mr. G. owns 1,100 acres of land, all under cultivation, and large stock farm; married, Sept. 19, 1868, Bertina Aske; she was born in Stavanger, Norway, May 15, 1850; they have four children living and one dead—John, born Sept. 10, 1869; L. C., Sept. 10, 1871; Peter, Oct. 11, 1873, died Sept. 30, 1874; Johanna Marie, Aug. 1, 1875; Peter J., Nov. 8, 1877; is a Republican in politics.

Guest Thomas, farm.; S. 5; P. O. Creston.

HALL MICHAEL K. farmer; P. O. Creston.

Harmon Rosin, farm.; S. 22; P. O. Creston.

HERBERT THOMAS. Farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Rochelle; born in Sligo, Ireland, in 1827; came to Canada in 1838, and engaged in farming up to 1868, when Mr. H. came to Ogle Co.; and has been farming ever since; Mr. H. owns 120 acres of land; all in cultivation; married Bridget Halty; she was born in Sligo, Ireland, in 1834; they have eight children—Katy, Patrick, Willie, Anna, Thomas, Minnie, James and Michael; are Roman Catholics by religion.

Hill James H. farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Creston.

HILL PETER O. Farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Creston; born in Stavanger, Norway, Feb. 28, 1835; came to Ogle Co. in 1866, and engaged in farming; owns 240 acres of land, all cultivated; married Feb. 5, 1867, Osa Esper; she was born in Bergen, Norway, Dec. 17, 1842; they have seven children living—Ola Lincoln, born Oct. 28, 1867; Osea C.,

Dec. 25, 1869; Josephine Caroline, Sept. 29, 1870; Peter Osias, April 10, 1871; Cary Olema, Jan. 21, 1873; Eman Melinda, Jan. 3, 1875; Charles Olenis, Sept. 31, 1877; are members of the Luthern Church; Republican; Mr. Hill was a member of the 4th Ill. Cavalry, and remained in service for three years, after which he was transferred to the Gunboat Cavalry, and remained for eleven months; was engaged in the gunboat encounter, at Memphis, and at Fort Pillow.

Hiscock George, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Creston.

Horton C. B. laborer; Creston.

Hull Chas. E. farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Creston.

Hyle William H. laborer; Creston.

INGLAND JOSEPH, laborer; Creston.

JOHNS CHAS. M. farmer; P. O. Rochelle.

Johnson George, P. O. Creston.

KNAPP CHAS. J. laborer; Creston.

Kennedy Patrick, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Rochelle.

KNAPP B. Police Magistrate; Creston; born in Danbury, Conn., Fairfield Co., Jan. 2, 1822; came to Ogle Co. in 1854, and engaged in farming 1862; Mr. K. went to Rockford, Ill., and engaged in the lumber business up to 1864, then came back to Ogle Co.; Mr. K. has been married twice; his first wife was Ruth A. Roberts; she died in Dec., 1847; Mr. K. was then married, Sept., 1848, to Malvina A. Reed; she was born in Brookfield, Conn., June 2, 1822; Mr. K. has held office of Justice of the Peace—being first Justice elected in Dement Township—has been Supervisor, Treasurer of School Fund, and is the present Police Magistrate, and has been for last eight years.

KOERFER WILLIAM. Proprietor of the Creston House; a good barn attached; he was born April 3, 1827, in Westerhansen, Creis Siegborg, Coeln (Cologne), Province of the Rhine, Prussia; is the son of William Koerfer; came to the United States in May, 1855; settled at Brodie's Grove and engaged in farming for six years; came to Creston in the Fall of 1861; was married

in Germany December, 1854, to Miss Gertrude Kramer, who died Aug. 15, 1865; they had six children—Phoebe, born Nov. 14, 1855; Lizzie, Jan. 19, 1857; William, July 25, 1858; Joseph, Sept. 6, 1859; John, Jan. 25, 1861; Mary, April 16, 1862, died Oct. 6, 1870; religion, Catholic; politics, Democrat.

LIND ANDREW, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Creston.

LAKER JAMES M. Farmer; Sec. 14; Creston; was born in West Grinsey, Sussex Co., England, Dec. 21, 1804; came to Ogle Co. in 1845; owns 240 acres improved land; married in 1825 to Sarah Elmar; she was born in same county; died in 1867 and was buried at Brodie's Grove; Oct. 29, 1869, Mr. L. married Mary Thomas; she was born in Ireland, county of Westmay, June 18, 1858; they have two children—George, Thomas L., born Dec. 14, 1871; Eldora, born March 21, 1876; Mr. and Mrs. Laker are members of the Episcopal Church; Mr. L. is a strong Democrat of the old class.

LAMB ALFRED J. Farmer; Sec. 16; Creston; was born in Paisley, Scotland, March 22, 1850; came to Ogle Co. in 1872, and engaged in farming; owns 80 acres of land, all cultivated; married in March, 1873, to Jane Ferguson; she was born March 16, 1845; they have one child—Sarah Bar, born Oct., 1875; Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the Presbyterian Church; politics, Democrat.

LEWIS ALBERT, Farmer; Creston; was born in Townsend, Mass., May 1, 1824; in 1852, Mr. L. became a partner in the firm of Giles, Lewis & Co., stair manufacturers, etc., and remained up to 1856; in 1857, Mr. L. came to Ogle Co. and engaged in farming; he owns 350 acres of land, all in cultivation; was married in June, 1856, to Louise M. Lewis; she was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1836; they have five children—John F., born Oct. 4, 1857; A. E., Feb. 5, 1861; Nellie L., April 13, 1864; Grace E., Jan. 15, 1867; Edna Mabel, April 23, 1875; Mr. L. belongs to the Congregational Church; he has been Township Treasurer for fifteen years; also held various other offices.

LEWIS HENRY W. Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Creston; born in La Salle Co., Ill., Nov. 13, 1845; came to Ogle Co. in 1854; he married, Nov. 22, 1868, Martha Jane Mellvain; she was born in Washington Co., Pa., Jan. 10, 1849; they have four children—Bernard, 13; Charley, 13; Nanie; Agnes; Mr. L. is a Democrat in politics; served in the U. S. Army, with Co. K, 92d Ill. Volunteer Infantry, for eighteen months, when he was honorably discharged; owns 80 acres of land in cultivation and good homestead.

Locke Daniel, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Creston.

Lyon W. S. farm; S. 21; P. O. Rochelle.
MCBRIDE WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Creston.

McCrea A. B. lumber and grain dealer; Creston.

McCREA J. A. Grain and Lumber Merchant; Creston; born in Orange Co., N. Y., Sept., 1828; came to Ogle Co. in 1865 and engaged in present business; Mr. McC. married, in 1870, Clara Bird; she was born in Bellevue, Huron Co., O., in 1850; they have one child—Ella E., born Oct. 1, 1874; they are Methodists in religion; Mr. M. has held office of Supervisor of Dement Tp. for two years, and School Director for three years; owns 350 acres of land, valued at \$21,000.

McCrea Leander, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Creston.

McDaniel Nelson, teamster; Creston.

McKay N. B. physician; Creston.

Mason John G. retired farmer; P. O. Creston.

Mason Seth M. laborer; Creston.

METTLER IRA, Farmer; P. O. Creston; born in Northumberland Co., Pa., Oct. 27, 1817; came to Winnebago Co. and engaged in farming up to 1858, then came to Ogle Co.; Mr. M. owns 80 acres of fine improved land and splendid homestead in Creston; married, June, 1853, to Delia Young (first wife), who died Feb. 16, 1864, by whom he had three children—Stella, born Dec. 9, 1854; Louis Burke, born Sept. 10, 1856; and Edna, born Nov. 16, 1862; Mr. M. then married, April 16, 1870, Mary Biddle; she was born in Jefferson Co., Tenn., March 10, 1827; Mr. M.

has held offices of Police Justice, Road Commissioner, etc., etc.; Mrs. M. is the leader of temperance in Dement Tp.

METTLER WM. J. Retired Farmer; P. O. Creston; born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Jan. 9, 1833; came to Ogle Co. in 1867; Mr. M. married Feb. 25, 1865, Selina H. Roberts; she was born Aug. 12, 1839, in Putnam Co., N. Y.; they had two children—Minnie Isabel, born Aug. 21, 1867; Edgar Willis, born April 15, 1876; Mr. M. is a Free-thinker in religion; Republican in politics; Mr. M. is the patentee of "Mettler's Patent Tile Laying Machine," manufactured at Mendota, Ill., and Union City, Ind.

Miller Elijah H. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Creston.

Mills R. S. peddler; Creston.

PHILIP MITCHELL. Butcher and Cattle Buyer; P. O. Creston; born in La Fargeville, N. Y., Jefferson Co., March 1, 1854; came to Ogle Co. in 1872, and engaged in farming with Henry Countryman for about two years, and then went into present business with his brother, under firm name of Mitchell & Bro.; Henry Mitchell, his father, was born in Eisenberg, Germany; Elizabeth, his mother, born in same place; both are now living in Ashton, Ill.

MORRIS G. W. Editor and Proprietor *Creston Times*; Creston; born in Danbury, Conn., Nov. 17, 1822; from 1837 to 1842, Mr. Morris was apprenticed to Deek & Sanford, woolen manufacturers; in 1843 Mr. Morris went into the woolen business for himself, and remained up to 1848, when he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under P. F. Barnum; served for two years; in 1853 Mr. Morris was again appointed Deputy at Danbury, Conn., and served up to 1862, when he came to Rockford Ill., and engaged in the insurance business, and has been in different parts in the United States up to August 17, 1877, when Mr. Morris came to Ogle Co., and engaged in the publishing business; Mr. Morris is now editor and proprietor of the *Creston Times* and *Malta Mail*, both lively and interesting papers.

Murphy Cornelius, laborer; Creston.

Mutton John, farm.; Sec. 23; P. O. Creston.

NELSON JOHN H. blacksmith; Creston.

NELSON OLO J. farm.; P. O. Creston.

OVERACKER DANIEL R.

Hides and Tallow; Creston; born Sept. 12, 1837, Herkimer Co., N. Y.; came to Ogle Co. in 1862 and engaged in grain business with Joseph White up to 1870; Mr. Overacker has been married three times; his present wife being Sarah G. Clark; she was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y.; they have one child—Floyd Elton, born Oct. 26, 1875; by first marriage three children—James D., (deceased), Elenora, born March 4, 1858; Retta M., born July 6, 1860; of Orthodox religion; he is a Republican in politics; Mr. Overacker was elected Constable in 1873, and re-elected Constable and Collector, in which capacity he is now serving.

Overhaltzer E. E. restaurant keeper; Creston.

PALMER CHAS. R. farm.; Sec 4; P. O. Creston.

Palmer John H. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Creston.

PAYNE GEORGE, Retired Farmer; P. O. Creston; born in Danbury, Conn., 1814; came to Ogle Co. in 1855, and engaged in farming up to 1865, when he rented his farm and came to Creston; owns 80 acres improved land 1½ miles north of Creston; married in 1839 Jennet O. Peck; she was born in Brookfield, Conn.; they have three children—Libbie P., George W. and Jennet O.; Fowler Peck and Mary T., father and mother of Mrs. Peck, came from Connecticut to Creston with Mr. and Mrs. Payne in 1855, and resided with them up to their death; Mary F., died Sept. 26, 1861, aged 65 years; Fowler Peck died Nov. 9, 1867, aged 74 years; both buried at Brodie's Grove, Ill.

Payne Norman, P. O. Creston.

Peck B. H. farm.; Sec. 23; P. O. Creston.

Peck Calvin C. farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Creston.

PIERCE BLANFORD R.

Farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Creston; born in Groton, Tompkins Co., N. Y., March 11, 1832; came to Ogle Co. in 1856, and engaged in farming and buying grain; owns 400 acres of land, all under

cultivation, and one of the finest residences in Dement Township; married Sarah J. Potter Oct. 29, 1853; she was born in Sanquoit, Oneida Co., N. Y., August 7, 1835; they have eight children—Chaales A., born Dec. 29, 1854; Adelbert, Dec. 10, 1856; Joseph Arthur, Feb. 16, 1859; Florence Lenora, March 16, 1862; Maude Lurla, May 1, 1866; Winifred Augusta, Jan. 14, 1871; Stanley Roy, Dec. 4, 1872; Carrie, Feb. 16, 1875; Mr. and Mrs. P. are members of Congregational Church; Mr. P. is a Republican; Joseph P., his father, was born in Otsego Co., N. Y.; Polly H., his mother, was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y.; Mr. P. has held offices of Road Commissioner; for twenty years has office of School Trustee.

Pollock J. K. teacher; Creston.

Pratte E. A. Creston.

Pratt W. H. clerk; Creston.

QUICK R. S. Creston.

R EED WM. F. merchant, Creston.

REESE LEROY D. Farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Creston; born May 30, 1840, at New Baltimore, Fairfield Co., Ohio; came to Ogle Co., in 1862, and located near Rochelle until 1868, when he came to present place; owns 80 acres of land, under cultivation; married Mary E. Collier Sept. 23, 1863; she was born at Big Flats, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1840; they have three children—Jessie V., born March 3, 1866; John C., born Oct. 12, 1867; Flora A., June 25, 1874; Mr. R. is of Methodist religion, and a Republican in politics; has held office of School Director in Dement.

Rhodes Luther, renter; Sec. 31; P. O. Rochelle.

Rice Eli, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Creston.

Rice Jas. farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Creston.

Riekey W. L. laborer; Creston.

Ritchie I. B. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Rochelle.

Roahe Michael, laborer; Creston.

Robbins H. C. druggist; Creston.

Roberts David A. capitalist; Creston.

ROBERTS WILLIS S. Farmer Creston; born Putnam Co., N. Y., July 1, 1810; came to Ogle Co. in 1863, and engaged in farming; Mr. R. owns 500 acres of land; all in cultiva-

tion; besides lands in Michigan, and his fine residence in Creston; Mr. R. married March 15, 1837, Phoebe F. Stevens; she was born in Danbury, Conn., Jan. 25, 1817; they have two children—Selina H., born Aug. 12, 1839; David A., born Dec. 4, 1846; Mr. R. is a free thinker in religion, and liberal in politics; Mr. R. has held several offices in this township.

ROCKWELL EDWIN A. Farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Rochelle; born Nov. 8, 1824, in Saratoga Co., N. Y.; Dec. 15, 1858, Mr. R. came to Ogle Co. and engaged in farming, and has been ever since; owns 120 acres of land; all in cultivation; married June 12, 1849, Eliza Pennoyer; she was born in Groton, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1829; they have five children—Edgar J., born June 3, 1855, at Groton, N. Y.; J. Watson, June 15, 1857, at Groton, N. Y.; Mary A., March 8, 1862, at Flagtown, Ogle Co.; Willard N., Dec. 9, 1867; Ada, Feb. 28, 1871; Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell are members of the M. E. Church; Mr. Rockwell has held the offices of School Director and Justice of the Peace; Mr. Rockwell's parents were born in Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. Rockwell's parents were born in Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Rowe W. H. farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Creston.

Ryerson C. R. laborer; Creston.

SCOTT ELIJAH.

SANDVIG CRIST, Farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Creston; born in Stavanger, Norway, Nov. 6, 1845; came to Ogle Co. in 1876, and engaged in farming; owns 80 acres of land; all in cultivation; married Nov. 12, 1874, Julia Salveson; she was born in same place as Mr. S.; they have three children—Selma, born Dec. 10, 1876; Julia, May 9, 1877; Carrie, Aug. 10, 1875; belong to the Lutheran Church; politics, Republican.

Shehan John, farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Rochelle.

Sisson Fred, farm.; S. 10; P. O. Creston.

Smith Horace, farm.; S. 4; P. O. Creston.

SMITH JAMES, Farmer; Sec. 24
P. O. Creston; born in Toronto, Canada,

May 11, 1835; came to Ogle Co. in 1846, and worked for Mr. Bowen, who lived at Payne's Point; the first two weeks he receives three old hens for his services; Mr. S. now owns a fine residence and 225 acres of cultivated land; married Jan. 2, 1860, Mary A. Robinson; she was born in Lincolnshire, England, Dec. 2, 1841; they have two children living and five dead—Emma Isabel, died Sept. 5, 1863; Nellie A., died Jun. 30, 1865; Roy, died June 1, 1871; Ralph T., died June 1, 1873; Floyd, died June 3, 1873; Lena M., born March 14, 1875; Ritta, Nov. 1, 1876; members of the Methodist Church; politics, Republican; Mr. S. is a member of the Odd Fellows' and Masonic Lodges.

SMITH THOMAS. Retired Farmer; P. O. Creston; born in Yorkshire, Eng., Dec. 21, 1804; came to America in 1828, after being nine weeks and three days in crossing the ocean; when Mr. Smith, better known as Uncle Tommy, landed, he only had an old shilling and 25-cent piece, but getting a job of teaming, he worked himself up; in 1846, he came to Ogle Co., and engaged in farming, and is now owner of over 300 acres of fine improved land in this county, besides 4,000 acres in Marshall and Washington Counties, Kan.; Uncle Tommy married, July 16, 1834, Jane Thompson; she was born in Yorkshire, Eng., Jan. 23, 1813; they have seven children—Mary Ann, James, Thompson, George Anna, Betsy, and Harriet E.; Uncle Tommy has held offices of Postmaster, President of Dement Board, and various other offices; belongs to the Methodist Church; in politics, Independent; is known all over the county as Uncle Tommy.

Smith William, laborer; Creston.

SPRIGGS JAMES C. Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Creston; born in Marshall Co., Va., April 10, 1842; came to Ogle Co. in March, 1871, and engaged in farming; Mr. S. has 800 acres of land, all in cultivation; Feb. 28, 1867, married Eleanor Parkinson; she was born in Allegheny Co., Pa., Aug. 3, 1849; they have three children—Clara L., born Oct 19, 1869; Sarah A., Sept. 20, 1872; Rosa, Jan. 18, '75; they are

Presbyterians; in politics Mr. S. is a Republican; in 1861, Mr. S. joined the U. S. Army, in Washington Co., Pa., in Capt. Weshet's Co. 8th Pa. Reserves, Co. K, and remained in service up to 1865; among the battles engaged in by Mr. S. were the seven days' battle under McClellan, three days battle under Pope, battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Chesterville, Gettysburg, Pa., battle of the Wilderness, and several others; has held town offices as Clerk and School Trustee.

Sullivan Eugene, laborer; Creston.

Sullivan Ulrich, laborer, Creston.

Swain R. G. retired farm.; P. O. Creston.

Scott D. W.

Swingley Jacob E. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Creston.

Swingley James A. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Creston.

Swingley John H. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Creston.

SWINGLEY CAPT. N. Retired Farmer; P. O. Creston; born in Washington Co., Md., Nov. 9, 1807; came to Ogle Co., in 1836, and engaged in farming; Capt. S. married, in Feb. 1827, Eliza Sherer; she was born in Washington Co., Md., April 1, 1809; they have eight children living (all wealthy people), and three deceased—Ann Elizabeth, John Henry, Urilla, Upton, Nicholas, Jacob E., James A., Martha, Mary Elizabeth, Charles A., William A.; Capt. S. own 320 acres of land, all in cultivation, at Brodie's Grove, in this county.

Swingley N. J. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Creston.

SWINGLEY UPTON. Retired Farmer; P. O. Creston; born in Washington Co., Md., Sept. 18, 1834; came to Ogle Co., in 1838; commenced farming in 1856, and continued up to about ten years ago, when Mr. S. rented most of his land out; Mr. S. owns 700 acres of land in this and DeKalb Counties, all in cultivation, and besides having one of the finest residences in Ogle Co.; Mr. S. has been married three times; first, to Frances Potter, in 1858, she died in 1871; Mr S. then married, Oct. 1872, Mrs. Sophie Byers, who died Jan. 18, 1874; he then married Mrs. Brown; by his first wife Mr. S. had four children

—Carrie, Minnie, Grace, Lydia; by his second wife, one child—Upton L.; by his third wife, one child—Howard H.; Mr. S. has held the offices of Supervisor, Town Assessor, Road Commissioner; is a Democrat in politics.

TAYLOR NATHANIEL, farmer; P. O. Creston.

Thompson Hans, merchant; Creston.

Thompson Rasmus; P. O. Creston.

TODD ANDREW H. Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Creston; born in Stamford, Conn., Aug. 1, 1833; in 1859, came to Lee Co., adjoining Ogle Co. and engaged in farming, and has been ever since; Mr. Todd owns 86 acres of land, all under cultivation; March 10, 1873, Mr. Todd married Ella F. Dickerson; she was born in Aurora, N. Y., April 28, 1849; they have one child—Harry T. (adopted May 21, 1877); Mr. Todd is a son of the celebrated Rev. Ambrose Seymour Todd, formerly Rector of St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., who, up to time of his death, June 25, 1861, had preached four thousand five hundred sermons.

TOMESON NELSE, Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Creston; born in Stavanger, Norway, in 1858; came to Ogle Co. in 1864 and located on present place; owns 80 acres of land, all cultivated; married Martha Johnson; she was born in Stavanger, June 24, 1852; they had one child—Theodore Burton, born Sept. 1, 1876, died Dec. 29, 1877, and buried at Creston; they belong to the Lutheran Church; Mr. T. is a Republican.

Torbert A. T. farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Creston.

Torbert Horace; Creston.

Townsend Martin, farmer; P. O. Creston.

Townsend Walter, farmer; P. O. Creston.

Treibholm John; P. O. Creston.

VAILE E. G. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Rochelle.

Vanartsdale J. K. farm; S. 15; P. O. Creston.

WHALEN PAT, railroad employe; P. O. Creston.

WALKER JAMES P. Retired; was born Aug. 25, 1836, in Dunbar, Fayette Co., Pa.; son of William and Martha Paull Walker; served three years in Co. H, 1st Pa. Res. Cav.; was engaged at 2d Bull Run, Cedar Mountain, Seven Days' Fight in the Wilder-

ness and before Richmond, at Antietam and Drainsville. He was married, Oct. 20, 1869, to Miss Elvira J. Spriggs, who was born June 18, 1839, in Marshall Co., Va.; she was a daughter of Jackson and Eliza Chambers Spriggs; they have three children—Anna Martha, born Aug. 22, 1870; William J. S., born June 18, 1874; and Jennie Mabel, born April 26, 1877; his grandfather was Col. James Paull, who was with Gen. Crawford in his march on Sandusky; was captured with Gen. Douglas, and escaped; had many narrow escapes from the Indians. William Walker was born Aug. 25, 1800, and Martha Paull, May 6, 1805; Jackson Spriggs was born April 25, 1808; Eliza Chambers was born about 1810; Mr. Spriggs left about 15,000 acres of land to four children, valued at \$50 to \$300 per acre, according to location.

WATERMAN WILLIAM, Capitalist; Loans Money and Buys and Sells Real Estate; residence, northwest corner South and Center streets, Creston; owns 980 acres of land, valued at \$40,000; was born Oct. 2, 1826, in Otsego, Otsego Co., N. Y.; son of Timothy and Lucy Tanner Waterman; he was married, Nov. 20, 1855, to Miss Anna W. Warren, who was born in Otsego, Nov. 18, 1834; she was a daughter of Erastus W. and Emily Clark Warren, both still living in Otsego; was brought up on a farm near Cooperstown, N. Y.; came to Creston in the Spring of 1857; engaged in the grain business five or six years, then in present business. Have had two children—Ella W., born July 8, 1858; May Genevieve, born May 11, 1871, died July 21, 1877; little May was beloved by all. Independent in religion and politics.

Wheeler C. H. Presbyterian Minister, P. O. Creston.

White C. H. farmer; S. 34; P. O. Creston.

WHITE JOSEPH, Justice of the Peace, Grain and Coal Dealer; residence on Center st., south of Depot, Creston; was born Feb. 18, 1830, in Chazy, Clinton Co., N. Y.; son of W. A. and Lavina Slosson White; mother died in Sycamore, Ill., Dec. 14, 1869; father in Creston June 29, 1872; in 1838, the family removed to Bangor, Franklin Co.,

N. Y.; from there to Sycamore, Ill., in 1847; came to Creston (then Dement) in 1865, and engaged in Grain and Coal trade; was married in Sycamore, Oct. 2, 1853, by Rev. Thos. Woolsey, M. E., to Miss Mary L. Allen, who was born Dec. 11, 1836, in Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., daughter of Paul V. and Belinda Bissell Allen; her father died in Sycamore, Oct. 7, 1854; mother living with her; her parents came to Sycamore in 1851 from Richfield Springs, Otsego Co., N. Y.; Joseph White has been a Justice of the Peace eight years; was elected Supervisor in 1877 by a nearly unanimous vote; always Republican, voting for John P. Hale for President; religion, both members of Congregational Church; have had five children—Josephine A., born Aug. 29, 1858; Charles S., born Nov. 16, 1857, died Feb. 9, 1858; Edgar H., born April 21, 1858; Linnie L., born Aug. 6, 1862; Anna W., born Dec. 21, 1870, in Creston; the other four in Sycamore.

White Thomas R. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Creston.

White William C. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Creston.

Whitney James, farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Creston.

Williams Charles, farmer; P. O. Creston.

WILLIAMS JOHN, Farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Rochelle; born Clark Co.,

Va., April, 1837; Mr. W. was farming in Clark Co. from 1852 to 1855; then moved to New York State, and lived there until the war broke out; joined the U. S. Army; was engaged in several battles, and was captured at Harper's Ferry and made exchange prisoner; at close of war engaged in farming in Genesee Co., N. Y. for two years; then came to Ogle Co.; Mr. W. owns 80 acres land all in cultivation.

Williams Winslow, P. O. Creston.

WILSON ROBERT, Farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Rochelle; born in Kerkadbright, Scotland, Aug. 30, 1848; came to Ogle Co. in 1868, and engaged in farming and has been ever since; owns 160 acres land, all cultivated; married March 29, 1872, Ann Ferguson; she was born Sept. 27, 1847, at same place; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Presbyterian Church; in politics, Mr. W. is Independent.

Wood Hiram, ret. farmer; P. O. Creston.

Wood John, teacher; P. O. Creston.

Woodard George, carpenter; Creston.

Woodard Solomon, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Creston.

Woodard Virgil, tinner; Creston.

YEAGER EMANUEL, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Creston.

Yeager George, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Creston.

Young L. W. farmer; P. O. Creston.



LEAF RIVER TOWNSHIP.

ALDEN CHARLES, farm.; Sec. 8 ;
P. O. Wales.

Alden Isreal, farm.; S. 31 ; P. O. Wales.

Alden Martin, teacher; S. 8 ; P. O. Wales.

Alden T. W. farm.; Sec. 8 ; P. O. Wales.

Allen Chester F. farm.; Sec. 11 ; P. O.
Wales.

Allen Major, farm.; Sec. 3 ; P. O. Wales.

Allen Perrain R. farm.; S. 3 ; P. O. Wales.

Allen Samuel, farm.; S. 3 ; P. O. Wales.

Askey J. T. laborer; Lightsville; Wales.

BARBER JOSIAH, cooper: Sec. 23 ;
P. O. Wales.

Barnes George, farm.; S. 28 ; P. O. Byron.

Barnes James, farm.; S. 28 ; P. O. Byron.

Beck Gearhart, laborer; S. 10 ; P. O.
Wales.

Beck William, carpenter; Sec. 26 ; Wales.

Beeler John J. farm.; S. 31 ; P. O. Wales.

BEELER SAMUEL I. Farmer;

Sec. 31 ; P. O. Wales; owns 276 acres

value \$11,040; was born August 16,

1823, in Washington Co., Md., and

when 16 years old, served apprenticeship

to the cooper trade, which he fol-

lowed for 23 years; in 1841 came to

Maryland Township in this county,

where he lived until May 24, 1849;

when he married Anna C., daughter of

John Palmer of Mt. Morris in this

county, and moved to Pine Creek Town-

ship, where he followed his trade of

cooper, making flour barrels for the es-

tablishment of Pinckney, Adams & Co.;

he remained here until the mill was

burned, June 9, 1850; the destruction

of the Pine Creek flour-mill was a

severe loss in those days to the early

settlers; Mr. Beeler was the first per-

son to give the alarm when the fire broke

out; the only persons on the premises

were Mr. Beeler and wife and a small

boy named Hunter; the fire was dis-

covered about eight o'clock on Sunday

morning, and immediately Mr. Beeler

mounted his horse and rode with all

haste to Mt. Morris, to report the mat-

ter to his employers, but owing to the too

great distance from the conflagration,

nothing could be done in time to save

the mill; notwithstanding there were

hundreds of men who responded to the

alarm to give a helping hand; the struc-
ture was rebuilt about five years ago,
and is now run by Mr. Newcomer from
Pine Creek; he went to Buffalo Grove,
and thence to Leaf River Township,
where he invested in a farm in February
1854, which occupation (farmer) he has
followed ever since; he is also agent
for N. C. Thompson's Agricultural Im-
plements, Nichols, Shepard & Co.'s
Vibrator Threshing Machines, Hagers-
town Agricultural Implement Co.; is
President of "Leaf River and Rockvale
Fire Ins. Co.," is a Rep.; was Constable
and Collector, Road Commissioner,
Supervisor and Town Clerk Mrs. Beeler
was born Jan. 3, 1829 in Washington
Co., Md.; they had eight children, four
of whom are living and named—John J.,
born Jan. 4, 1853; Elmora L., June 6,
1861; Joseph G., Sept. 15, 1863, and
Ernest, July 2, 1867; the four deceased
were Annie E., aged three years and five
days; Ella, aged one year and four months;
Samuel H., aged three years eight
months and seven days, and Wm. A.,
aged four years and twenty three days;
Mr. Beeler has built three dwellings
since he settled in this township, and a
dwelling and cooper shop in Buffalo
Grove, which cost in the aggregate
\$5,000; he never believed in paying
house rent.

BERTOLET JOEL B. Post-
master; Wales; owns 67 acres land;
probable valuation, \$2,680; Mr. B. was
born Sept. 22, 1839, in Berks Co.,
Pa., and came to Ogle Co. in 1859,
and settled in Leaf River Township,
where he now resides; he was married
May 14, 1861, to Matilda, daughter of
Charles B. Reeber, of Leaf River; Mrs.
Bertolet was born Dec. 8, 1842, and is
a member of the German Reformed
Church; they have three children, named
Esther A., Mary M., and Charles D.;
Mr. Bertolet is a Republican, and is
County Surveyor and Supervisor, and
School Treasurer of Leaf River; he was
Town Clerk, Road Commissioner,
School Director and Justice of the
Peace; he also taught school for eight

years, and is now Secretary of the Leaf River and Rockvale Fire Insurance Co., and keeps a general grocery, where the farmers of the surrounding country procure their supplies.

Bowers Hiram F. cooper; P. O. Wales.

Bowerman Charles, laborer; Sec. 10; P. O. Wales.

Bowerman S. B. M. D., Lightsville; P. O. Wales.

Bowman Samuel, laborer; Sec. 25; P. O. Wales.

Bradley John, Sec. 9; P. O. Pecatonica.

Bradley Patrick, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Byron.

Bressler Edward, thresher; Sec. 22; P. O. Wales.

Brown Andrew J. laborer; Sec. 14; P. O. Wales.

Brown David, laborer; Sec. 14; P. O. Wales.

Brown Daniel U. blacksmith; Lightsville; P. O. Wales.

BROWN THOMAS, Farmer; S. 30; P. O. Wales; owns 122½ acres; Mr. Brown was born in 1816, in Yorkshire, England, where he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Phillips of the same place; they came to the United States in 1850, and lived in Ohio until 1856, when they moved to Ogle Co., and settled in this township in 1865; they have seven children—Jesse F., Thomas F., Rosa M., Clara A., Alice J., Annie B., and Isaiah; they lost six children—Sarah, Charlotte, Henry, John, Elizabeth, and one not named; Mr. B. is a Republican, and is now serving his second term as School Director; he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Brown is also a member.

Burkhart David, laborer; Sec. 14; P. O. Wales.

CAMPMYER ADA, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Adeline.

Canode Jonas C., laborer; Sec. 27; P. O. Wales.

CANODE THOMAS O. Farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Adeline; Maryland Township; owns five acres of land; Mr. Canode was born June 16, 1829, in Washington Co., Maryland; was married Aug. 29, 1850, to Sarah, daughter of Adam Pensinger, of Franklin Co., Pa.; she was born Jan. 4, 1828;

they have three children—Anna M., born March 26, 1860; Lydia J., Sept. 14, 1865; and Howard P., Oct. 20, 1867; they lost six children—Harry, Jonas B., Ida C., Jacob H., Martha B. and George C.; Mr. Canode enlisted Oct. 14, 1861, in the 128th Pa. V. I., and was engaged in battle at Little Washington, N. C.; was mustered Aug. 12, 1862, and re-enlisted Aug. 1, 1863, in the 21st Pa. V. C.; was engaged in the battles of Gregg Station, Coal Harbor, Petersburg and Richmond; was First Sergeant in General Sheridan's Body Guard, and accompanied him in his raids from Lynchburg to City Point; thence to Petersburg; was honorably discharged July 8, 1865, at Lynchburg, Va., and returned to his home in Franklin Co., Pa., where he there resided; is a Democrat; and Mrs. Canode is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Carpenter Oliver, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Wales.

Coppens Byron, patent right agent; P. O. Wales.

Cramer John, farm.; S. 13; P. O. Wales.

DAVIS CHARLES, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Wales.

DAVIS MILO, Sec. 29; P. O. Wales; owns 166 acres; Mr. Davis was born May 2, 1820, in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and was married Sept. 13, 1839, to Almira A., daughter of Nathaniel Randall, of Petersburg, Rensselaer Co. N. Y.; she was born April 24, 1821; they came to Ogle Co. in 1856, and settled in this township; they have four children—Rosetta, born Jan. 19, 1843, Charles M., Oct. 19, 1845, Martha E., March 27, 1854, and George W., May 6, 1859; Mr. Davis is a Republican, and was Road Master two terms; Mrs. Davis is a member of the Church of United Brethren, and her daughter, Martha, is a member of the M. E. Church.

Densler Henry, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Wales.

Donahoe Thos. tenant farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Byron.

DOWNER HENRY, Farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Wales; owns 80 acres. Mr. Downer was born April 23, 1832, in Hampshire, England; came to the United States in 1853; he came to Ogle

County Sept. 16, 1857, and settled in this township; was married May 2, 1857, to Jane A., daughter of Nathaniel West, of Rush, Monroe Co., N. Y.; she was born April 27, 1834, and died Aug. 12, 1874. They had four children—Charles H. (deceased), Alma E., Ebon and Wallace R. Mr. Downer's present wife is Laura A., daughter of James Kent, of Rochelle, Ill.; she was born Aug. 30, 1854, and has one child—Fannie M. Mr. Downer is a Republican, and was School Director for three years, and Road Master for about three terms. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and Mrs. Downer is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Drumheller S. wagon maker, Lightsville; P. O. Wales.

EAVEY DENTON H., farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Wales.

Eavey Isaac D. retired farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Wales.

Elston Warren D. thresher, Sec. 5; P. O. Fountaindale.

Emmett David, farm., S. 35; P. O. Wales.

Emory Jared T. farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Wales.

FAIRLAMB EDWIN, plasterer, Lightsville; P. O. Wales.

Flanders Josiah, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Wales.

Feizer Jacob, tenant farmer, Lightsville; P. O. Wales.

Fogle Charles, farm., S. 15; P. O. Adeline.

Fogle Charles Jr. laborer, Lightsville; P. O. Wales.

Frost Burton, farmer, S. 2; P. O. Wales.

Frost T. P. laborer, Sec. 10; P. O. Wales.

GAFFIN ABRAHAM, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Wales.

Gaffin Morris.

Gaffin William, farm., S. 35; P. O. Wales.

Garner David, farm, S. 18; P. O. Wales.

Garner George, farm., S. 30; P. O. Wales.

Getchell Chancey, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Wales.

Grady John, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Pecatonica.

GRADY JAMES, Farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Pecatonica, Winnebago County; owns 157 acres of land. Mr. Grady was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 5, 1813, and when a boy of about nine years old went to Mendon, Worcester

Co., Mass., and worked on a farm for about five years, when he moved to Milford, and went on a farm to work, where he continued for eight years. When in his twenty-second year he purchased a farm on which was a grist and saw-mill, which he conducted with his farm. He was married Sept. 7, 1837, to Sarah J., daughter of Otis Parkhurst, of Milford; she was born April 27, 1811, and died Jan. 16, 1862. In 1842, they went back to Mendon, where they bought a farm, and lived there until 1855, when they came to Ogle County, and settled in Leaf River Township. They had two children—John, born Aug. 7, 1838, and Andrew J., May 22, 1841. They lost one child—Cassius M. C., born in Mendon, Worcester County, Sept. 19, 1847, and died Nov. 3, 1866, in Leaf River Township. Mr. Grady was married to his present wife (who was Mrs. Mary B. Housewert, of Westfield, Winnebago County) Sept. 7, 1865; she was born May 31, 1821, and is a member of the M. C. Church. Mr. Grady is the owner of an ink stand that was made in England in 1741.

Graham John, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Wales.

Grove Geo. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Wales.

Grove Jeremiah, laborer; Sec. 23; P. O. Wales.

Grove Samuel, stone mason; Lightsville; P. O. Wales.

HARRISON JOHN, shoemaker; Lightsville; P. O. Wales.

HARNER EMANUEL, Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Wales; owns 53 acres; Mr. H. was born Feb. 28th, 1840, in Northumberland Co., Pa.; his parents brought him in his infancy to this county and settled in Leaf River Township; his father died in 1846, and then his widowed mother was obliged to care for five small children; as time passed on, Emanuel worked the farm for his mother; and when the war was going on he joined the Union Army, Sept. 7, 1861, having enlisted in Company H, 34th I. V. I.; he was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kencsaw Mountain, and all the engagements his regiment participated in, altogether about 37 hard-

fought battles; while on the march from Crow Creek, Alabama, to Battle Creek, Tenn., he received an injury which disabled him for service for three months; was honorably discharged July 12, 1865, and was mustered out as Sergeant at Chicago, July 18, 1865; was married Dec. 20, 1866, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Grove, of this township; she died Sept. 22, 1868; they had one child—Ulysses O., born Feb. 18, 1868, and died Jan. 9, 1869; Mr. H. was afterward married to Nettie, daughter of Josiah Jackson, of Washington Co., Md., Oct. 7, 1869; she was born Aug. 24, 1848; they have three children—Annie S., born Oct. 25, 1870; Mary A. C., born August 31, 1874, and Josiah F. O., Jan. 19, 1877; Mr. H. is a Republican; was Commissioner of Highways for three years; is a member of the Church of United Brethren, and is a Trustee of that Church.

Hawk Daniel, farm.; Section 15; P. O. Wales.

Hawk Emanuel, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Wales.

Hazzard Daniel, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Wales.

Hazzard James, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Wales.

Heiter John, laborer; Wales.

Heiter Wm. D. laborer; Sec. 30; P. O. Wales.

Heiter Wm. H. farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Wales.

Heistand George, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Adeline.

Heistand Thomas, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Adeline.

Hellman Daniel, laborer; Sec. 27; P. O. Adeline.

Hellman Frank, laborer; Sec. 27; P. O. Adeline.

Hess M. C. farm.; Sec. 26; P. O. Wales.

Higgs James A. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Wales.

Higgs James P. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Wales.

HIGHBARGER LEROY,
Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 3; P.

O. Adeline; owns 165 acres; Mr. H. was born Jan. 1, 1828, in Washington Co., Md.; his parents (David and Leah) with their family, came into this township June 17, 1845, and invested in

Government land at \$1.25 per acre. having purchased 270 acres they built a house upon it, the lumber for which they hauled with team from Chicago; however, the subject of this worked the farm with his father until he was 27 years old, when he was married, Oct. 16, 1855, to Jane, daughter of George Stokes, of Ridott Tp., Stephenson Co., Ill.; she was born Sept. 8, 1832, in Ortsel, England; they have two children—Martha, born July 6, 1856, and Charles, born Jan. 27, 1859; Mr. H. is a Republican; was School Director six years, and Road Commissioner three years; his father was born March 18, 1793; was Captain in the American Army, and fought in the war of 1812; he died January 12, 1874; his mother was born Feb. 4, 1797, and is still living, her mind vigorous as it ever was; Mrs. H. is a member of the M. E. Church, and her daughter Martha is a member of the Christian Church.

Hillman Henry, laborer; Sec. 23; P. O. Wales.

HILLMAN PETER, Farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Adeline, Maryland Tp.; owns 70 acres of land; Mr. Hillman was born in Oct., 1812, in Franklin Co., Pa.; he was married in Sept., 1836, to Catharine, daughter of John Feenafroch, of same place; she died in 1841; they had two children—Catharine and Susan; Mr. H. was married afterward to Mrs. Hannah Ledy, of Franklin Co., Pa.; she was born Sept. 17, 1815; they have three children—Clara E., born July 26, 1848; Daniel W., Sept. 11, 1850; and Benjamin F., Sept. 12, 1853; Mr. H. came to Ogle Co. and settled in Leaf River Tp., in 1855; he is a Democrat; and a member of the Lutheran Church; Mrs. Hillman is a member of the Church of United Brethren; and Miss Clara Hillman is a member of the Church of the Disciples.

Hoffman Daniel, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Wales.

Haskin John, wagon maker; Wales.

Hoverland F. E. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Wales.

Hoverland John, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Wales.

Hubble Wilson, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Wales.

HUFF DAVID, Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Wales; owns 53½ acres; Mr. H. was born June 21, 1836, in Centre Co., Pa.; came to Ogle Co. in 1847; and settled in Maryland Tp. in 1856; moved to Leaf River Tp.; and was married July 7, 1859, to Mary N., daughter of Christian Harner; she was born Sept. 21, 1843; they have five children—Sherman E., born Dec. 4, 1865; Ida E., Aug. 10, 1867; Osias E., Dec. 23, 1870; David M., Nov. 8, 1872; and Mary N., Feb. 17, 1878; they lost four children—Amelia E., Martha J., Cinderella E. and John C. Mr. H. is a Republican; enlisted in Co. A, 34th I. V. I. Feb. 10, 1864; and was engaged in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Buzzard Roost; and in all of the engagements his company took part in until he was honorably discharged, Feb. 7, 1865, by reason of wounds received near Big Shanty, where the fore finger of his right hand was cut off, and was therefore unfitted for further service; he was School Director for six years, Road Master seven years, and is now Town Constable, and serving his second term of four years; Mrs. Huff is a member of the Church of United Brethren.

ICELEY JOHN, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Wales.

Icely John Jr. laborer; Sec 23; P. O. Wales.

Icely Martin, laborer; Sec. 26; P. O. Wales.

Icely Samuel, laborer; Sec. 23; P. O. Wales.

JOHNSON GEO. E. clerk; P. O. Wales.

Johnson John, tenant farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Wales.

JONES EDWARD A. Farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Fountaindale, Winnebago Co.; owns 160 acres; Mr. Jones was born in 1825, in Montgomeryshire, Wales; and came to the United States in 1857, arriving in Portland, Me.; he came direct to Ogle Co., and settled in Leaf River Tp., April 20, 1857; he was married April 26, 1860, to Mary J., daughter of John Doughty, of Byron Tp.; Mrs. Jones was born Aug. 22, 1835, near Montreal, Canada; they have three children—Ida A., born Aug.

11, 1861; George E., July 26, 1863; and Jennie D., March 15, 1869; Mr. Jones is a Republican; and is School Director, which position he has filled for the past twelve years; Mrs. Jones and her daughter Ida are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JONES EVAN, Farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Fountaindale, Winnebago Co.; owns 500 acres of land; Mr. Jones was born Jan. 22, 1816, in Montgomeryshire, Wales; and came to the United States in June, 1843, arriving in New York City; he did not stay there long, but started for Cincinnati, Ohio, and worked on a farm for two years within twenty-five miles of that city; he then returned to Cincinnati, where he lived for two years; and in 1847 he went to Galesburg, Ill., where he worked in a plough shop until 1850, when he moved to Ogle Co., and settled in Leaf River Tp. in 1851; he was married March 28, 1850, to Catharine, daughter of Isaac Goans, of Denbigh, Wales; near which place Mrs. Jones was born, Aug. 19, 1823; they have four children—Clara M., born Oct. 5, 1851; Annie J., March 27, 1854; William W., Oct. 7, 1856; Mary A., Jan. 6, 1859; Mr. Jones is a Republican; and is a School Trustee, which position he has filled for eight or nine years; he was School Director for about ten years; the family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Middle Creek.

Jones John D. Sec. 4; P. O. Fountaindale, Winnebago Co.

Jones R. T. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Fountaindale, Winnebago Co.

Jones Thomas, Sec. 9; P. O. Fountaindale, Winnebago Co.

KELFER JOHN, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Wales.

KAPPENMAN JACOB, Farm.; Sec. 26; P. O. Wales; owns 282 acres; Mr. K. was born Feb. 29, 1828; in Hoen-Zollern, Hechingen, Prussia, and was married Feb. 22, 1856, to Mary, daughter of Wilhelm Schetter, of same place; she was born Jan. 21, 1832; they came to the U. S. in Sept. 1858 and bent their course West to Ogle Co., and settled in Leaf River Township, where he worked on a farm for one year, before purchasing the place on

which he now resides; they have seven children—Adolph, born May 28, 1858; **Mary**, Dec. 22, 1860; Christian, Dec. 25, 1863; Susan, Nov. 17, 1865; Joseph, July 18th, 1868; Anna, Sept. 8, 1870; Wilhelm, Jan. 8, 1875; Mr. K. is a Republican, and was School Director for three years and Road Master one year; The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Keefer Joseph, well driller; Sec. 18; P. O. Wales.

Keller James, Thresher; Sec. 26; P. O. Wales.

KENDEL JOSEPH, Farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Wales; owns 80 acres of land; Mr. K. was born in Washington Co., Md., May 7, 1830; came to Ogle Co., in 1855; he lived in Mt. Morris Township, until 1860, when he moved to this township; was married Feb. 8, 1860, to Adeline, daughter of Jacob Myers, of Leaf Grove Township; she was born in 1850; they have seven children—Jacob M., born Dec. 13; 1862; Samuel E., Dec. 9, 1864; Daniel S., Nov. 14, 1867; John T., June 28, 1876; Elizabeth E., Sept. 12, 1865; Emma C., Aug. 2, 1870; Martha J., Dec. 28, 1873; was Road Master for six years; he is also a member of the Christian Church, of which denomination Mrs. Kendel is also a member; Mr. K. is a Democrat.

Kerns Henry, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Kerns Samuel, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Kinney Patrick, laborer; P. O. Wales.

KERSHNER JOHN S. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 22; P. O. Wales; owns 170 acres; Mr. Kirschner was born Jan. 15, 1830, in Washington Co., Md.; came to Ogle Co., in 1851, and settled in Maryland Township, where he followed the occupation of miller for fifteen years, working in the "Fossler Mill;" in 1866, he bought the farm he now lives on, and followed farming until 1872, when he rented his farm and went back to Maryland Township and ran the "Fossler Mill" on his own account, until 1874, when he returned to his farm in this township; was married, Nov. 9, 1854, to Sophia A., daughter of George Bressler, of Monroe

Township, Ogle Co.; she was born Oct. 11, 1834; they have five children—Arabella, born Aug. 21, 1855; Charles S., Dec. 11, 1857; Sarah M., May 20, 1860; Mary E., May 2, 1863; George E., June 27, 1868; lost one child—Martha E., born Sept. 16, 1866, died Aug. 22, 1867; Mr. K. is a Democrat, and was Road Commissioner for one year; is School Director and has held that position for the last twenty years, in Maryland and Leaf River Townships; Mrs. Kirschner is a member of the Evangelical Church.

Knapp John W. Sec. 17; P. O. Wales.

KNAPP MRS. MARY, Widow of Levi Knapp; Farmer. Sec. 17; P. O. Wales; owns 137½ acres, probable value \$5,500; Mrs. Knapp was born Nov. 10, 1828, in Stafford, Genesee Co., N. Y.; her father was William Hooker, of same place; she was married, May 9, 1849, to Levi Knapp, who was born in Vermont, Oct. 31, 1798, and died Aug. 23, 1865, in Leaf River Township, Ogle Co.; Mrs. Knapp came here in 1864, and settled on the place where she now resides; she has four children—Helen M., born Dec. 9, 1850; Mary J., April 22, 1852; John W., Jan. 5, 1855; and Eva M. July 10, 1857; Mrs. Knapp is a member of the M. E. Church.

Knodle Emery, laborer; Sec. 21; P. O. Wales.

KNODLE WESLEY, Tenant Farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Wales; was born Oct 17, 1837, in Preble Co., Ohio; his parents moved to Ogle Co. in 1840, where he lived until he enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, Aug. 13, 1862, in the 74th I. V. I.; he was engaged in the battles of Perryville, Knob Gap, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Franklin, Tenn., and in all of the engagements that his regiment participated in, altogether about twenty-eight hard-fought battles; he was twice slightly wounded, and was mustered out June 10, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.; he then returned to Ogle Co., and was married, March 23, 1870, to Ellen E., daughter of Daniel Poffenbarger, of this township; she was born Dec. 13, 1849; they have four children—Charles W., Mary

Harriet S., daughter of Henry Schrader, of Leaf River Township. Mrs. Light was born Sept. 20, 1846. They have three children—Cora A., John H., and Joseph F. Mr. L. is a Republican, and a member of the Church of United Brethren, of which denomination Mrs. L. is also a member.

Lizer Jeremiah, laborer, Sec. 26; P. O. Wales.

Long John.

Lyons John, laborer; P. O. Wales.

MCCORMICK ROBERT, harness maker, Lightsville; P. O. Wales.

McDonald John, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Fountaindale, Winnebago Co.

McDonald John Jr. farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Fountaindale.

Maek A. H. farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Byron.

Malone James Alfred, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Wales.

Malone James, farmer, S. 24; P. O. Wales.

Marks Alfred, farmer, Sec. 32-33; P. O. Byron.

MARKS HIRAM S. Farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Wales; owns 100 acres; probable valuation, \$4,500. Mr. M. was born April 3, 1820, in Orange Co., N. Y.; moved to Monroe Co., N. Y., where he was married Oct. 5, 1848, to Ruth E., daughter of John Webster, of Monroe Co., N. Y. Mrs. M. was born Dec. 2, 1828, in the last named county. In November, 1848, he came to Ogle County, and lived in Rockvale Township for one year, and in December, 1849, settled in Leaf River Township, where he now resides. He has five children—Mary J., Emma G., William H., Hiram W., and Ida M. Mr. M. is a Republican, and was Justice of the Peace for two terms, Supervisor two consecutive terms, School Director for several years, and is a member of the Leaf River and Rockvale Fire Insurance Company.

Marks Robert, farmer; S. 23; P. O. Byron.

Marks William, farm.; S. 32; P. O. Wales.

Motter Leonard, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Wales.

Moyer William, renter; Sec. 13; P. O. Wales.

Murphy, Thomas, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Fountaindale.

Meyers Henry P. farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Wales.

Marshall Daniel, farmer; S. 8; P. O. Wales.

Myers John, mail carrier, P. O. Wales.

Myers John S. farm.; S. 10; P. O. Wales.

Myers Joseph, farm.; S. 22; P. O. Wales.

NEWCOMER J. H. farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Wales.

NOWLEN STEPHEN H. Farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Wales; owns 140 acres; probable valuation, \$7,400; Mr. Nowlen was born March 12, 1833, in Mentor, Lake Co., Ohio, and came to Ogle Co. Oct. 16, 1855; settled in Leaf River where he now resides; he was twice married; his first wife was Susan A. (daughter of Elias Champion, of Lynnville, Ogle Co.) to whom he was married in 1858; she was born in Canada in 1840, and died in 1862; Mr. Nowlen was afterward married, Jan. 8, 1863, to M. Amelia, daughter of Henry Dever, of Byron Township; Mrs. Nowlen was born Nov. 10, 1839, in Boone Co., Ind.; they have two children, named Alice M. and Charles A.; they lost two children—Wilber S. and Mary W.; Mr. Nowlen is a Republican, and was School Director for ten or twelve years, and Road Master for three terms; he is a member of the M. E. Church, of which denomination Mrs. Nowlen is also a member.

Nutting T. B. patent rights; P. O. Wales.

PALMER JOHN B. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Wales.

PALMER HENRY, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 30; P. O. Wales; owns 231 acres land; Mr. P. was born Oct. 19, 1824, in Washington Co., Md.; came to Ogle Co. in Sept., 1845, and settled in Maryland Township, where he lived until the Spring of 1853; he was married Dec. 14, 1848, to Lydia A., daughter of Jacob Beeler, of Maryland Township, Ogle Co.; she was born Dec. 19, 1828; in the Spring of 1853 he came to this Township; they have ten children—Abram F., Mary E., Emma S., John B., Ella K., Jacob D., Ann S., Henry W., Nettie and Nora B.; Mr. P. is a Republican, and was School Director for twelve years; he is also a member of the "Leaf River and Rockvale Fire Ins. Co."

PALMER WILLIAM L. Farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Wales; owns 400 acres of land; Mr. Palmer was born

Oct. 21, 1832, in Washington Co., Md.; he came to Ogle Co. in 1849, and settled in Mt. Morris Township, where he lived until 1865; moved thence to Leaf River Township, where he now resides; he was married in Nov., 1859, to Catharine, daughter of Wm. Hammond, of Washington Co., Md.; Mrs. Palmer was born March 14, 1838; they have eight children—William A., Ann E., Susan L., Sarah E., Mary K., Quimby E., Elseon L. and Lathrop H.; Mr. Palmer is a Republican, and was School Director for about three years.

Patterson James L. farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Wales.

Patterson Robert, candy store; P. O. Wales.
Pipher Aaron, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Adeline.

Piper Jacob, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Wales.

Pipher Martin, laborer, Lightsville, P. O. Wales.

PLUM JOHN C. Grocer and Farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Adeline, Maryland Township; owns about 150 acres; Mr. Plum was born June 22, 1831, in Franklin Co., Pa.; came to Ogle Co. in 1857, and settled in Leaf River Township in 1859; worked about twelve years at his trade of blacksmithing and rented his farm; was married May 6, 1858, to Catharine, daughter of John E. Heller, of this township; she was born May 5, 1839; they have six children—Mary E., born Oct. 9, 1859; John H., Jan. 17, 1862; George G., Nov. 26, 1863; William O., Oct. 13, 1868; Samuel, April 23, 1871; Jacob C., July 26, 1875; Mr. Plum is a Democrat, and is a member of the German Reformed Church, and Mrs. P. is also a member of the same church; Mr. Plum is running a general Grocery and Dry Goods store where the farmers of the surrounding country procure their supplies.

Poffenbarger Daniel, laborer; P. O. Wales.

Poffenbarger Joseph, laborer; S. 19; P. O. Wales.

Poffenbarger William, laborer; Lightsville; P. O. Wales.

Powers James, blacksmith; Lightsville; P. O. Wales.

RAPP CHARLES, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Wales.

Reber C. B. farmer; S. 24; P. O. Wales.

Reber C. C. farmer; S. 24; P. O. Wales.

Reber Henry, tax collector and farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Wales.

Reber John, farmer; S. 19; P. O. Wales.

Reber Thomas, laborer; Sec. 14; P. O. Wales.

Reiley James, farm.; S. 28; P. O. Byron.

Reiley Patrick, farm.; S. 32; P. O. Wales.

Rhinehart David, tenant farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Wales.

Rhinehart J. C. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Wales.

Rhinehart Josiah, farmer; S. 12; P. O. Wales.

Rhinehart Wm.; farmer; Sec. —; P. O. Wales.

Rice John, farmer; S. 11; P. O. Wales.

Ridgeway John W. Sr.; farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Wales.

Ridgeway Jonathan W. laborer; Sec. 6; P. O. Pecatonica.

Ridgeway Wm.; thresher; P. O. Wales.

ROBINSON JOHN C. Tenant Farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Wales; Mr. R. was born in Frederick Co., Md. Aug. 2, 1838, and was married Feb. 2, 1866, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Henry, of Virginia; Mrs. R. was born Oct. 15, 1846; they have six children—Emma E., David A., William H., Mary A., Bernard F., and Ellis; during the war of the rebellion, Mr. R. enlisted Aug. 10, 1863, in the 4th U. S. Col'd Inf., and was engaged in the battles of Petersburg, June 15 and July 30, 1864; also at Deep Bottom, Sept. 29, 1864, where he was severely wounded by a ball which passed through his left side; he was honorably discharged Jan. 10, 1865, at Baltimore, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are members of the Methodist Church.

SIMPSON W. ROBINSON, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Byron.

Schatzle Joseph, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Wales.

Schelling Andrew, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Wales.

Schelling Henry, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Wales.

Schrader Albert, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Wales.

SCHRADER HENRY, Farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Wales; owns 85 acres; Mr. S. was born Sept. 8, 1817, in Washington Co., Md.; in 1827 he left there, with his parents, and moved to Ohio,

where he lived until 1835; thence to Indiana, where he lived until 1841, when he came to Ogle Co., and settled in Leaf River Tp.; was married Oct. 2, 1842, to Mahalia, daughter of David Her, of Leaf River Tp.; she was born Aug. 2, 1821, in Washington Co., Md.; they have five children—Thomas J., born Aug. 2, 1844, Harriet S., Sept. 20, 1846, Franklin A., July 21, 1850, Albert, April 20, 1854, and George U. Nov. 25, 1860; Mr. Schrader is a Democrat, and was School Director for three years, and Road Master two years; he is a member of the Christian Church, of which denomination Mrs. Schrader is also a member.

Schrader Frank, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Wales.

Schrader John H. farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Wales.

Schrader Samuel N. farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Wales.

Schreiber Andrew, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Wales.

Schreiber A. E. farm., S. 1; P. O. Wales.

Schreiber Christian, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Wales.

Schreiber George, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Wales.

Schreiber Jacob N. farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Wales.

SCHREIBER JOHN M. Tenant

Farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Wales; was

born Dec. 6, 1840, in Schuylkill Co., Pa.; came to Ogle County Feb. 10,

1865, and worked for three years in Maryland Township. He was married

Nov. 17, 1867, to Lucinda, daughter of George Myers, of Maryland Township;

she was born Jan. 1, 1853. They have

four children—Mina J., born April 23,

1871; Charles M., Jan. 14, 1873; Joseph E., July 19, 1874, and Amos C.,

Jan. 30, 1876. Mr. S. is a Democrat, and was School Director for two years;

is also a member of the Lutheran Church.

Schreider Rudolph, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Wales.

Schucker David, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Wales.

SCOVILL HIRAM N. Farmer, S.

16; P. O. Byron; owns 225 acres; probable valuation, \$15,750. Mr. S.

Y.; came to Ogle County, Oct. 21, 1849, and in 1850 bought the farm he now resides on in Leaf River Township; was married April 14, 1852, to Eliza A., daughter of Mr. R. Preston, of Camden, N. Y. She was born Feb. 27, 1828, and died Oct. 1, 1876. They had two children, one of whom, Luella, deceased Oct. 30, 1862; the other, a son, William P., born Dec. 29, 1852, was married Sept. 29, 1875, to T. Josephine, daughter of John Thompson, of Payne's Point, Ogle County; she was born Oct. 10, 1855, and is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Scovill was married to his present wife Nov. 8, 1877. She was Pamela M. Shaw, daughter of Jesse Shaw, of Rochester, Minn. Mrs. S. was born Oct. 3, 1833, in Oneida Co., N. Y., and is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. S. is a Republican, and is Township Trustee; was Town Commissioner six years, and School Director for twelve years.

Scovill Wm. P. farm., S. 16; P. O. Byron.

Seitz Franklin, tenant farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Wales.

Shaw John, laborer, S. 14; P. O. Wales.

Simpson William, carpenter, Sec. 11; P. O. Wales.

SMITH JOHN L. Farmer, Sec.

20; P. O. Wales; owns 205 acres of

land. Mr. Smith was born April 2,

1832, in Washington Co., Md., and

with his parents moved to this county in

1839, and in the Autumn of that year

settled in this township. He was

married Oct. 3, 1854, to Susan A., daughter

of Jacob Myers of this township. She

was born Jan. 15, 1836. They have

four children—Harriet C., born Nov. 8,

1859; Lydia H., Nov. 6, 1862; George

E., Jan. 22, 1868; and Jacob M., July

4, 1873. Mr. Smith is a Republican,

and was School Director for six or seven

years. He and his wife are members of

the North Grove Christian Church.

Speaker Noah, farm., S. 12; P. O. Wales.

Speaker Wm. T. physician and surgeon,

Sec. 12; P. O. Wales.

Speck Fred. E. laborer, Sec. 26; P. O.

Adeline.

Stevenson B. F. farmer, Sec. 16; P. O.

Wales.

Stotler William, renter, Sec. 1; P. O.

Wales.

Stofford James, laborer; P. O. Wales.
Strickland Wm. J. renter, Sec. 5; P. O. Fountaindale.

Strouse David, carpenter; P. O. Wales.
Strouse Jacob, carpenter; P. O. Wales.
Swingley Michael, farm.; S. 15; P. O. Wales.

THOMAS ELIAS, farm.; Sec. 35; P. O. Wales.

THOMSON DAVID, Farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Fountaindale, Winnebago Co.; owns 150 acres, probable valuation \$7,500; Mr. Thomson was born Jan. 8, 1829, in Johnston, Lenfrewshire, Scotland, and came to the United States, arriving in N. Y. City in 1848; he went direct to Troy, N. Y., where he lived until 1852, thence to California, where he resided until 1862 and returned to N. Y. City, but immediately bent his course West to Leaf River Township in Ogle Co., and purchased the farm he now resides on; he was married Feb. 20, 1863 to Mary, daughter of John Ballagh of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Thomson was born Feb. 10, 1842; they have eight children—William, Jane E., Euphema St. C., John B., Stewart C., Mary B., David A., and Martha A.; Mr. Thomson is a Rep., and is a School Director; Mr. and Mrs. Thomson are members of the Middle Creek Presbyterian Church.

Tracy Noyes, renter; Sec. 6; P. O. Pecatonica.

TRIME, OTHO J. Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Wales; owns 40 acres; Mr. Trime was born Jan. 24, 1838 in Washington Co., Md.; came to Ogle Co. in 1847, and settled in Leaf River Township; was married July 1, 1860, to Louisa, daughter of John H. Johnston of this township; she was born July 21, 1841; they have five children—Mary E., born Jan. 20, 1862; Martha A., July 11, 1865; Oron H., July 4, 1867; Elizabeth M., May 20, 1870; Ruanna, Sept. 26, 1875; Mr. Trime is a Rep., and enlisted August 13, 1862, in Co. B, 74th Ill. Vol. Inf.; was engaged in the battles of Chattanooga, Stone River, Chickamauga, Liberty Gap and Mission Ridge; at Niles Ferry, on the 22d of Feb., 1864, was taken prisoner by the rebels and sent to Richmond, Va.; was confined in Penberton Prison for twenty months, at Belle Isle one month, and for three months nursed the Union sick and

wounded in Richmond; was paroled August 22, 1864, and returned to his home in Leaf River Township; rejoined his regiment at Huntsville, Alabama, in Feb. 1865, and was mustered out, having been honorably discharged June 10, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.

Twigg Henry, laborer; S. 2; P. O. Wales.

Twigg John, laborer; S. 14; P. O. Wales.

VAN HAEVE JOHN, renter; Sec. 6; P. O. Wales.

WAGNER JOSEPH, farm.; Sec. 35; P. O. Mt. Morris.

WAGNER HORATIO, Farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Wales; owns 84 acres land; Mr. Wagner was born Jan. 29, 1831, in Washington Co., Md., and came with his parents to this county, and settled in Leaf River Township in 1838; he was married April 14, 1859, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Willier of Leaf River Township; she was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., Nov. 15, 1840; they have six children—Laura A., born Nov. 1, 1860; William H., March 28, 1863; Lydia J., Jan. 14, 1866; Jacob, March 3, 1868; Irwin F., May 23, 1873, and Newton E. Sept. 9, 1875; Mr. Wagner is a Rep., and is School Director, which position he has held for nine years; he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Wakenight Daniel, farm.; Sec. 23; P. O. Wales.

WALKER SAMUEL, Farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Wales; was born July 4, 1843, in Crawford Co., Penn.; came West to Illinois and lived in Kendall Co. from 1856 to 1869, excepting the time he was in the Union army; he enlisted Dec. 29, 1863, in the 4th Ill. Vol. Cav., and was engaged in scouting and on garrison duty at different points on the Mississippi River; he was mustered out of service, having been honorably discharged, May 39, 1866, at Houston, Texas, and returned to his home in Kendall Co., Ill., and in 1869 he came to Leaf River Township, where he was married Jan. 1, 1871 to Lydia A., daughter of Jacob Willier, of Leaf River Township; she was born April 22, 1849; they have two children—Oscar R., born July 2, 1872, and Nora L., June 9, 1875; Mr. Walker is a Republican in politics.

WEBB JOHN G. Farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Byron; owns 120 acres land; Mr. Webb was born June 4, 1811, in Woolwich, England, and with his parents, emigrated to Newville, Staustead, Canada, in 1827; Mr. Webb took an active part for the government in the McKenzie war; was married July 7, 1838, to Jeannette, daughter of Alexander Brodie of Gline's Corner, Canada; she was born August 27, 1817; they have five children—Jeannette J., born Sept. 28, 1841; Edward W., April 5, 1846; George A., April 24, 1848; Florence E., Sept. 8, 1857, and Charles H., Feb. 7, 1860; they lost eight children—James, Margaret, Mary, Lousia, Mary A., Nancy, John M., and Emily; Mr. Webb came to the United States, arriving in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1846, where he followed draying until 1850, when he came to Ogle and settled in Leaf River Township; he is a Rep., and enlisted in the 8th Ill. Vol. Cav., Sept. 16, 1861; was engaged in the battles of Williamsburg, Hanover Court House, and in all the battles his regiment took part in until he was honorably discharged on account of disability, Sept. 16, 1862; he was School Director six years and Road Master three years; is a member of the Congregational Church, and Mrs. Webb is a member of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. Webb's son Edward W. (who is now in Iowa), enlisted August 14, 1862, and served three years in the 92d Ill. Vol. Inf., was mustered out at Chicago in July, 1865.

WEST AMASA B. Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Wales; owns 200 acres land; Mr West was born Dec. 28, 1827, in Rush, Monroe Co., N. Y., where he followed the business of farming; was married August 30, 1850, to Emily, daughter of Nathaniel Randall of Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; Mrs. West was born Feb. 9, 1830; came to Ogle Co., and settled in Leaf River Township in Oct., 1855; they have six children—Milan F., born June 6, 1851; Milton B., Nov. 25, 1854; Byron D., Sept. 24, 1856; John A., Feb. 24, 1868; Frank, May 24, 1870, and Howard McF., Sept. 12, 1875; they lost one child, who died in infancy; Mr. West is Rep., and was School Director for about twelve years,

and Road Commissioner for one term; he is a member of the M. E. Church, of which denomination Mrs. West is also a member.

West Milton B. school teacher; Sec. 25; P. O. Wales.

WEST McFARLEN J. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 36; P.O. Wales; Mr. West was born Jan. 24, 1835, in Rush, Monroe Co., N. Y.; he came to Ogle Co. in 1854, and bought the farm where he now lives; went back to Monroe Co., N. Y., and lived there until 1856, when he returned to Leaf River Tp.; was married May 7, 1863, to Margaret E., daughter of Henry R. Waggoner, of Rockvale Tp., Ogle Co.; she was born June 14, 1835; they have six children, two of whom are adopted, viz.: Frederick D. (son of Henry and Jane A. Downer, of Leaf River Tp.), born Oct. 12, 1873; and Ellen J. Burser, born Oct. 22, 1855; their own children are Henry S., born Oct. 1, 1866; Elsie E., March 17, 1869; Wilber M., Oct. 10, 1871; George A., June 27, 1874; they lost one child, a girl, who died in infancy; Mr. W. has some very valuable thorough bred cattle and hogs, and intends devoting a goodly share of attention to this business, so that Ogle Co. may look for some valuable results from his labor; he is a Republican; was School Trustee for five years, and School Director three years; Mr. and Mrs. West are members of the M. E. Church.

White Robert, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Wales.

Williams Charles, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Wales.

Williams Ephraim, Sec. 8; P. O. Wales.

Williams George, farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Wales.

Williams Samuel H. farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Wales.

WILLIERS JAMES, Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Wales; owns 45 acres of land; probable valuation, \$3,000; Mr. W. was born Nov. 3, 1836, in Dauphine Co., Pa.; came to Ogle Co. and settled in Leaf River in April, 1854; was married Sept. 16, 1856, to Luzetta, daughter of John C. Fossler, of Maryland Tp., Ogle Co.; she was born Jan. 22, 1840; they have five children—Gelindia

O., Sarah J., Carrie L., Cecelia E., and Orpha D.; Mr. W. is a Republican; in the was of the rebellion, he enlisted Dec. 16, 1863, in the 4th I. V. C., and did duty through Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas; in the Summer of 1865, his regiment was consolidated with the 12th I. V. C., at Alexandria, La.; on the 29th of May, 1866, he was honorably discharged at Houston, Texas, and returned to his home in Leaf River Tp., April 18, 1870; he was elected Justice of the Peace for four years; was Town Constable eight years, Town Collector two years, and Road Commissioner three years.

Willoughby John B. laborer; Sec. 5; P. O. Wales.

Wills David J. farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Wales.

Wilson Andrew, stone mason; Sec. 14; P. O. Wales.

Wilson David, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Wales.

Wilson Jas. K. teacher; Sec. 23; P. O. Wales.

Wilson Joseph, blacksmith; Lightsville; P. O. Wales.

WILSON WALTER, Farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Wales; owns 82½ acres;

Mr. Wilson was born Dec. 22, 1822, in Washington Co., Md.; he came to Ogle Co. in 1841 to see the country, and about six months after returned to his native county, where he remained for three years, and then returned to Mt. Morris, in this county, where he lived for six years; went to California in 1850, and lived there five years, when he returned to Mt. Morris; he was married April 9, 1857, to Amelia, daughter of John Palmer, of Mt. Morris; she was born June 26, 1835; they have eight children—Elizabeth, John, Anna, Eddie, Grace, Jennie, Frank and Maude; lost one child—William; Mr. W. is Independent in politics; he is School Director—which position he held one term; Mrs. Wilson is a member of the Church of United Brethren.

Wood Ed. laborer; Sec. 5; P. O. Wales.

Wright Henry, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Fountaindale.

Wright Roberts, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Fountaindale.

ZIMMERMAN HENRY, laborer; Sec. 14; P. O. Wales.

Zimmerman John, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Wales.

Zimmerman Wash. laborer; Sec. 14; P. O. Wales.



ROCKVALE TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN JOHN, Tenant Farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Oregon; Mr. Allen was born Feb. 16, 1848, in Lynn, Mass., and came to Ogle Co. in 1863; he resided at Payne's Point for about two years, and in the Spring of 1865 he moved to Rockvale, where he has since resided; he was married Feb. 20, 1871, to Alziua, daughter of A. J. Waite, of Rockvale; Mrs. Allen was born July 11, 1849, in Washington Co., N. Y.; they have two children—Herbert L., born Dec. 15, 1871, and Claude W., born May 12, 1875; Mr. Allen is a Republican, and was Road Master for one term; he is now serving his second term as Township Collector.

Anderson Charles, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Oregon.

Austin Thomas, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Oregon.

AUSTIN THEODORE, Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Oregon; owns 360 acres probable valuation, \$18,000; Mr. Austin was born May 1, 1809, in Sullivan Co., N. Y., and was married Aug. 13, 1826, to Mary, daughter of Elias D. Kent, of Tompkins Co., N. Y.; Mrs. Austin was born Sept. 25, 1807, in Brooklyn, N. Y.; they have six children—named Mary E., born March 28, 1829, Margaret M., March 20, 1833, Henry C., April 22, 1838, Adeline, July 17, 1840, Alice, Jan. 30, 1843, and Thomas C., March 25, 1847; they lost six children—Albert A., Ann Eliza, Bruson B., Adeline, Byron, and Edward B.; Mr. Austin came to Ogle Co. in 1840, and purchased the farm he now resides on, and in 1842 he brought his family to Rockvale, and settled here; he is a Republican, and was School Trustee three or four years, School Director fifteen years, Road Commissioner two years, and Road Master nine or ten terms; he was appointed by the Ogle Co. Agricultural Society to purchase the fair ground, and was one of the committee who attended to the fencing of it; he is also a life member of that Society.

BAKER ALVIN E.; Sec. 14; P. O. Oregon.

Baker Andrew J. farmer; S. 11; P. O. Byron.

Baker Solomon, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Oregon.

Beard John, farmer; S. 17; P. O. Rockvale.

BEARD MARTIN, Farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Rockvale; owns 125 acres land; probable valuation, \$5,000; Mr. Beard was born Nov. 25, 1830, in Washington Co., Md., and came to Ogle Co. in 1845, and went thence to Lee Co., where he lived two years, and returned to Ogle Co. in 1847, and settled in Rockvale; he was married Sept. 3, 1868, to Elizabeth, daughter of Augustus Bauba, of Rockvale; Mrs. Beard was born Sept. 3, 1847; they have three children—named David, Elsie, and Charlotte; Mr. Beard is a Republican, and was Road Master for two years, and School Director for three years.

Bergschmidt Frederick, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Oregon.

Bergesmith Hiram, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Oregon.

BETZ GEORGE J. Farmer; Secs. 7 and 8; P. O. Oregon; owns 160 acres; probable valuation, \$3,000; he was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Feb. 22, 1833, and sailed for the United States Dec. 14, 1853, arriving in New York city Jan. 18, 1854; he lived in the State of New York two years, and moved thence to Pennsylvania, and then to Whiteside Co., Ills., where he resided until 1866, when he came to Rockvale, the place where he resides being known as "Bald Hill;" was married March 9, 1869, to Mary T., daughter of Frank J. Schneider, of Rockvale; Mrs. B. was born Nov. 4, 1846, in Oregon Tp., Ogle Co.; Mr. B. is a Republican, and was Road Master one or two terms; he is also a member of the Lutheran Church, and Mrs. B. is a member of the Catholic Church.

Bickford Wm. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Byron.

Blanchard Amos, P. O. Oregon.

Boyce A. S. P. O. Oregon.

BINKLEY F. T. Tenant Farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Oregon; Mr. B. was born Sept. 11, 1849, in Franklin Co., Pa.; in October, 1870, he came to Ogle Co., and settled in Rockvale April 1, 1875; was married, March 19, 1875, to Mary A., daughter of Michael Zellers, of Rockvale; Mrs. B. was born March 14, 1853, in Washington Co. Md.; they have one child—Pearl G., born May 13, 1876; Mr. B. is a Democrat.

Boyce Hiram, P. O. Oregon.

Boyce J. N. farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Oregon.

Boyce Sidney, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Oregon.

Bross John, tenant farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Oregon.

CAHNODE WILLIAM, laborer; Sec. 7; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Calihan Edward, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Oregon.

Calihan Jacob, lab.; Sec. 26; P. O. Oregon.

Calihan John, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Oregon.

Calihan Lloyd, lab.; Sec. 26; P. O. Oregon.

Calihan Wm. L. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Oregon.

Claney Stephen, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Rockvale.

Cole H. B. tenant farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Oregon.

Conover G. S. farmer; Section 1; P. O. Byron.

Cook Frank H. farmer; P. O. Oregon.

Cooper Frank, lab.; Sec. 16; P. O. Oregon.

Cooper Philip, laborer; Sec. 9; P. O. Rockville.

COVERLY THOMAS E. Farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Byron; owns 120 acres of land, probable valuation, \$4,800; Mr. C. was born Nov. 21, 1833, in Canada, and came to Ogle Co. in March, 1859, and settled in Byron, where he lived until the Fall of 1865, when he went to Floyd Co., Ia., and lived there for sixteen months, and then returned to Byron, where he resided until March, 1876, when he removed to Rockvale, where he now resides; he was married, Sept. 18th, 1860, to Cordelia A., daughter of Moses Coolbaugh, of Byron Tp., Ogle Co.; she was born March 9th, 1841, in Bradford Co., Pa.; they have seven children—Charles M., George E., Lester and Lettie C. (twins), Hattie M., Willie M. and Goldie M.; Mr. Coverly

enlisted in the war of the rebellion in Oct., 1864, with the 48th I. V. I., and was honorably discharged July 13th, 1865; he is a Republican, and was Road Master in Byron Township for three years; Mr. and Mrs. Coverly are both members of M. E. Church.

Coy Frederick, laborer; Sec. 16; P. O. Oregon.

CROCKET DAVID, Farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Rockvale; owns 50 acres of land, probable valuation, \$2,000; Mr. C. was born in 1801, in Kinkardineshire, Scotland, and emigrated to the U. S. in 1847; arriving in New York City, he traveled via Buffalo, around the Lakes to Chicago; thence to Winnebago Co., Ill., where he lived about nine years; in 1856, he moved to Rockvale, where he now resides; he was married in 1839, to Margaret, daughter of Geo. Hutcheon, of Brechin, Scotland; they have one child—Ann, born Oct. 30, 1849; Mr. C. is a Republican.

Crouch Jas. H. farmer, S. 2; P. O. Byron.

DEXTER HORACE, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Rockvale.

DAVIS L. W. Farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Rockvale; holds in trust for the heirs of Ambrose Morton 80 acres; probable valuation, \$1,600. Mr. D. was born Sept. 4, 1823, in Washington Co., Md.; came West to Ogle Co., Ill., in September, 1845, and married Elizabeth Toms, daughter of Abraham Toms, of Mt. Morris, Ogle Co., Ill. There are four children, whose names are—Mary C., Martha W., Elizabeth S., and Ida A. Mr. D. is Independent in politics, and his wife is an active member of the Society of Dunkards.

Dolan B. D. farmer, S. 25; P. O. Oregon.

EHMAN HENRY, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Oregon.

Ehman John, Sec. 36; P. O. Oregon.

Erxleben Charles A., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Oregon.

ESHBAUGH ENOCH, Farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Oregon; born Sept. 22, 1816, in Turbut Township, Northumberland Co., Pa., and was married Feb. 17, 1842, to Susannah, daughter of George Ritter, of same county. Mrs. Eshbaugh was born Feb. 8, 1821. They have five children, whose names are—Solomon A., born March 1, 1845;

Mary S., Oct. 1, 1847; Jennie S., March 16, 1853; Susan E., Sept. 19, 1862; and Carrie M., Nov. 16, 1867. They lost three children—Aaron F., born Jan. 14, 1843, died Aug. 16, 1864, from typhoid fever, brought on by wounds received at Baltimore Heights, when in the army; Nancy C., born March 25, 1850, died May 1, 1853; and Enoch E., born July 25, 1858, and died Sept. 2, 1864. Mr. E. enlisted in the 95th N. Y. V. I., Oct. 1, 1861, as a private, and for gallantry and meritorious conduct was promoted until he obtained a captaincy. He was engaged at the battle of Bull's Run, where his regiment was reduced from 1,015 to 90 men, and they were afterward transferred to the 105th N. Y. V. I. He was honorably discharged after the battle. He came to Ogle County, June 2, 1868, and settled in Pine Rock Township, where he lived until 1876, and then moved to Rockvale. He is a Republican, and was Road Master for six years, School Trustee four years, Town Commissioner two years, and Trustee of Town School Fund for four years in Pine Rock. Mr. and Mrs. Eshbaugh are members of the M. E. Church.

FISHER ADAM, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Oregon.

Fisher George, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Oregon.

Fletcher Joseph, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Oregon.

Fletcher Wesley, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Oregon.

Follett Charles, farmer, S. 1; P. O. Byron.

Foley Edmond, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Oregon.

FOLSOM JOHN C. Farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Oregon; owns 80 acres; probable valuation, \$4,000. Mr. Folsom was born March 29, 1819, in Grafton Co., N. H. He came to Ogle County in 1836, and lived in Maryland Township for three years. He then moved to Winnebago County, where he lived until 1851, when he went to Iowa, and returned to Winnebago County in October, 1852. He was married Nov. 14, 1852, to Laura M., daughter of John Russell, of Winnebago County, and then went back to Iowa, and lived there until January, 1866, when he

came to Ogle County and settled in Rockvale in November, 1866. Mrs. Folsom was born Sept. 25, 1834, in Peoria, Ill. They had five children—Fred A., born Sept. 13, 1853, died July 5, 1871. Those living are—Minnie C., born Nov. 22, 1854; Adelbert E., May 6, 1859; Francis C., Sept. 6, 1870; and Willie A., Nov. 14, 1872. Mr. Folsom is a Republican, and is School Director, which position he has filled for eleven consecutive years, and was Overseer of Highways for three terms. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

FOOTE DAVID L. Farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Oregon; owns 40 acres in Rockvale, and 5 acres at Payne's Point, Ogle Co., probable valuation \$1,600; Mr. Foote was born Oct. 10th, 1829, in State of New York; in 1854 he came to Ogle Co., and settled in Rockvale; during the late war he enlisted in the 11th Iowa Infantry, Sept. 10, 1861, and did service in Missouri at Vicksburg, and through Tennessee, and before Atlanta; he was honorably discharged Oct. 27, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., and returned to Benton Co., Ia.; he was married, Oct. 7, 1867, to Polly, daughter of Jacob Frane, of Rockvale; she was born Feb. 5, 1829; Mrs. Foote's father (Jacob Frane) came to this county in 1851, from Pennsylvania; he was born 1806; her brother, Lieut. John Frane, of the 39th I. V. I., was killed at Ft. Fisher, Aug. 16th, 1864, aged 26 years, 5 months and 4 days; Mr. Foote has two children—Frank W., born Nov. 12, 1868, and Milton H., July 5, 1871; he is a Republican, and was School Director in Iowa for one term; Mrs. Foote is a member of the M. E. Church.

FOREST, MAHLON, Farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Wales; owns 115 acres of land, probable valuation, \$5,800; Mr. F. was born Jan. 5, 1831, in Frederick Co., Md.; he was married Nov. 5, 1857, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Miller, of Washington Co., Md.; Mrs. F. was born July 4, 1833; in the Spring of 1864, Mr. F. and family came to Ogle Co., and lived in Maryland Tp. for one year, and then removed to Rockvale, where he now resides; he had seven children, one of whom (Ida C.) died in

Maryland; those living are—Estella V., Esther A., Arpha E., Mary E., David S. and Samuel O.; Mr. F. is a Republican, and has been Path Master for one term.

Forton William, lab.; S. 13; P. O. Oregon.

FRIDLEY ANDREW & DAVID, Farmers; Sec. 31; P. O. Oregon; these gentlemen are twins; own in common 200 acres; probable valuation, \$6,000; they were born in Rockvale, June 22, 1840; their father, John Fridley (deceased), and their mother, whose maiden name was Nancy, daughter of Peter Hoover, near Shepardstown, Va. (and now in her seventy-third year), came to Rockvale in August, 1838; Andrew was married April 7, 1870, to Amanda, daughter of John A. Wagner, of Rockvale; Mrs. Andrew Wagner was born May 27, 1848, in this township; both of the brothers are Independent in politics; are members of the Society of Dunkards; Mrs. Andrew Wagner is a member of the same church; David Fridley enlisted in the war of the rebellion with the 74th I. V. I., March 4, 1862, and was engaged in the battles of Crab Orchard, Murfreesboro, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Dallas, Atlanta and Franklin, Tenn.; at the battle of Dallas he received a bullet in his left shoulder, which disabled him for about two months, when he returned to his regiment, and continued with it until the close of the war; was mustered out June 28, 1865, in the city of Chicago; returned to his home in Rockvale, where he has since followed his occupation of farmer.

FROST ARVEY, Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Oregon; owns 135 acres; probable valuation, \$4,725; Mr. Frost was born April 11, 1831, in Morrow Co., Ohio; came to Ogle Co. in Feb., 1855, and settled in Rockvale, where he now resides; he was married June 29, 1855, to Hannah J., daughter of Alvin McMaster, of Rockvale; Mrs. Frost was born in Oct., 1839, in Morrow Co., Ohio; they have two children—Gladness M., born Jan. 26, 1870; Cora B., Aug. 15, 1875; Mr. Frost is a Republican; he was Path Master for one term; he is now serving his third year as School Director.

Fry Emanuel H. tenant farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Oregon.

FULLER MAHLON T. Farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Oregon; owns 144.86 acres; probable valuation, \$4,345; Mr. Fuller was born Nov. 25, 1840, in Washington Grove, Ogle Co.; his parents, Charles and Matilda Fuller, came to Ogle Co. in 1839; Mr. F. was married Dec. 1, 1866, to Alice E., daughter of Theodore Austin, of Rockvale; she was born Jan. 30, 1843; they have one child—Guy H., born Oct. 6, 1875; Mr. Fuller enlisted with the 39th I. V. I. Sept. 21, 1861, in the war of the rebellion; he was engaged in the battles of Winchester, siege of Morris Island, Darbytown Road, Drury's Bluff, Fort Gregg, Petersburg, Fort Wagner, Bermuda Hundreds, and in all of the lesser engagements his regiment participated in; at Bermuda Hundreds he was slightly wounded in the left leg, but wasn't deterred from duty very long; he was promoted Corporal April 1, 1865, and was mustered out Dec. 6, 1865, at Norfolk, Va., when he returned to Rockvale; he is a Republican, and is Path Master, now serving his second term; he is also a member of the Baptist Church, of which denomination his wife and mother are members.

Fuller Thos. A. J. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Oregon.

GARNER JOHN D., tenant farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Byron.

GOOD JACOB, Farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Oregon; owns 200 acres in Sec. 16, 25 acres in Sec. 5, and 5 acres in Sec. 32; probable valuation, \$10,000; Mr. G. was born Jan. 3, 1821, in Franklin Co., Pa., and was married Feb. 28, 1847, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Christian Plum, of Franklin Co., Pa.; moved to Ogle Co., Ill., June 20, 1853; he has five children—whose names are Jacob P., Samuel V., Annie A., Martha M., and Clara M.; Mr. G. has been School Director thirteen years, School Trustee for three years, Road Commissioner nine years, and is now serving in his fourth consecutive term as Supervisor, having been elected to and serving in same position (Supervisor) for four years, from 1869 to 1872, both years inclusive.

Gitchell Wm. H. laborer; Sec. 4; P. O. Rockvale.

Green Daniel T. farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Oregon.

Griswold George, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Oregon.

Griswold Wm. M. farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Oregon.

HART PETER, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Oregon.

HANLY PATRICK, Farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Oregon; owns 300 acres of land, probable valuation, \$16,500; Mr. H. was born Feb. 25, 1825, in Belfast, Ireland; arrived in New York City June 26, 1845, and came via Buffalo, around the Lakes to Chicago; thence to Oregon, Ogle Co., where he arrived July 14, 1845, and worked for Joseph Wagner until 1857, when he settled in Rockvale, where he now resides; he was married March 19th, 1863, to Mary A., daughter of Edward and Margaret Malory, of Ogle Co.; Mrs. H. was born Oct. 29, 1844; they have seven children—George E., William S., Olive E., Henry B., John H. Mary E., and Margaret I.; Mr. H. is a Republican, and was Path Master one term, and School Director for three years.

Hastings John S. Sec. 1; P. O. Byron.

Hewett A. J. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Rockvale.

Hill David H. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Oregon.

HOLLAND ARTHUR, Farmer; Sec. 35; owns 55 acres land, probable valuation \$1,925; Mr. Holland was born in 1829 in Westport, Co. Mayo, Ireland, and emigrated to the United States, arriving in N. Y. City in July 1851; Mr. Holland was married Aug. 7, 1857, to Ann, daughter of Terence Farley, of County Meath, Ireland; Mrs. Holland was born Dec. 18, 1836; in 1857 Mr. Holland came to Ogle Co., and on March 22, 1870, settled in Rockvale, where he now resides; he had nine children (one deceased), and the names of the living are—Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, Alice, John, Joseph H., James and Arthur; Mr. Holland is a Dem., and was elected School Director in 1876, but declined the office; Mr. and Mrs. Holland are members of the Catholic Church.

JIRWIN E. A. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Byron.

JAMES AMOS C. Farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Rockvale; owns 160 acres land, probable valuation \$5,600; Mr. James was born August 3, 1838 in Annsville, Oneida Co., N. Y.; when but four years old he came with his father, John James, to Rockvale, and settled here in 1842. The subject of this sketch (A. C. James) enlisted in the war of the rebellion with the 92d Ill. Vol. M. Inf., August 9, 1862, and took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Ringgold, Resaca, Marietta and all the minor engagements that his regiment was engaged in, the most conspicuous of which was the raid under Gen. Kilpatrick, cutting the rebel communication at Jonesboro, destroying the railroad and supplies; this raid lasted five days, during which time there was almost incessant fighting; Mr. James was mustered out as a Sergeant, June 21, 1865, at Concord, N. C.; returned to Rockvale and married Frances D., daughter of Thos. Hewitt of Tioga Co., N. Y.; Mrs. James was born August 24, 1842; they have four children—Harry D., George C., Clara, and Ralph N.; Mr. James is a Democrat.

JAMES JOHN, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Rockvale.

Johuson Arcud, tenant farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Oregon.

Johnson Nelson, far, Sec. 28; P. O. Oregon.

JONES CHARLES, Farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Byron; owns 108½ acres; probable valuation, \$2,170. Mr. Jones was born Nov. 15, 1805, in Franklin Co., N. Y., and was married to his first wife, Lorenda, daughter of Lydia Williamson, of Franklin Co., N. Y., in 1836. Mrs. Lorenda Jones died in Rockvale, Oct. 4, 1872, in her 84th year. Mr. Jones came to Ogle County in 1842, and settled in Rockvale in 1870. He has one child, William W., born in 1838. In April, 1873, Mr. Jones was married to his second wife, Mrs. R. Baker, who was born Oct. 30, 1830, in Livingston Co., N. Y. Mr. Jones is a Republican, and a member of the Church of the United Brethren.

KELLY JOHN, Sec. 9; P. O. Rockvale.

KNAPPLY WILLIAM, Farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Oregon; owns 160 acres; probable valuation, \$8,000. Mr. K. was born Sept. 28, 1835, in Wimpfen, Germany, and came to the United States in 1855, and arrived in Ogle County in 1858, and settled in Rockvale. He was married Nov. 12, 1859, to Elizabeth, daughter of George Hare, of Rockvale. Mrs. Knapply was born Aug. 31, 1835, in Union Co., Ohio. They have five children—Adeline, Frank, Sophia, Kate and Wilhelmina. Mr. Knapply is a Democrat, and was Road Master for one term.

KNIGHT WILLIAM, Farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Oregon; owns 40 acres; probable valuation, \$1,600. Mr. Knight was born Sept. 3, 1813, in England, and emigrated to Canada in 1827, and in 1838 came to Ogle County. In the Spring of 1871 he settled in Rockvale. Was married April 15, 1840, to Theresa, daughter of Henry Smith, of Logan Co., Ohio. Mrs. K. was born April 17, 1820. Mr. Knight is a Republican, and is School Director, which position he has filled since he came to Rockvale; was Constable of the town of Oregon in 1839, and also School Director for two terms in Oregon.

KNODLE DAVID, Tenant farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Rockvale; Mr. K. was born Feb. 6, 1831, in Washington Co., Md.; in 1840 he came to this county, when but ten years old, and assisted his father, who was a farmer, until he was twenty-one years old, when he struck out for himself, and was married Sept. 25, 1856, to Margaret A., daughter of Solomon Nalley, of Mount Morris, Ogle Co.; Mrs. K. was born July 29, 1834; they have eight children—Mary A., Henry H., William A., Josiah F., John G., Ann R., Charles E., and Fanny V.; Mr. K. is a Republican, and was Town Collector one term, Constable four years, School Director for three years, in Leaf River Tp., and School Director three years in Rockvale; was Supt. of the M. E. Sabbath school, of which church he is a member; Mrs. K. is also a member of the M. E. Church.

KNODLE JOSIAH, Tenant farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Rockvale; born Dec. 28, 1840, in Leaf River Tp., Ogle

Co.; he enlisted Sept. 28, 1861, with the 3d M. V. I., and was engaged in the battles of Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, and at the fight at Fort Blakely, and all of the minor engagements that his regiment participated in, until he was honorably discharged Jan. 23, 1864, by reason of promotion as 1st Sergeant, and transferred to the 1st Mississippi Col'd Inf., which was afterwards known as the 51st United States Col'd Inf.; he was promoted 2d Lieutenant May 5, 1865, and promoted 1st Lieutenant March 12, 1866, for gallant and meritorious services at Fort Blakely, and was mustered out June 16, 1866, at Baton Rouge, La.; he returned to Ogle Co. and got married May 23, 1869, to Martha A., daughter of Joachim Schelling, of Washington Co., Md.; Mrs. K. was born June 10, 1852; they have five children—Lester W., Lottie M., Bertella, Andrew R. and Ida B.; Mr. K. belongs to the Republican party. Kinyon Harper, laborer, Sec. 14; P. O. Oregon.

KNODLE WILLIAM H. Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Oregon; owns 52 acres; probable valuation, \$1,560; Mr. K. was born Nov. 17, 1838, in Ohio, and came to Ogle Co. in 1840, where he lived until the war of the rebellion broke out; he enlisted in the 74th I. V. I., Aug. 13, 1862; was engaged in the battles of Mission Ridge, Resaca, and Adairsville, where he was severely wounded, a bullet passing through both the thighs; he was confined to hospital and on furlough because of his wounds, until he was discharged, June 22, 1865; he returned to Rockvale, and was married Nov. 16, 1865, to Martha J., daughter of Jacob Wagner, of Rockvale; Mrs. K. was born May 2, 1839; they have four children—Mina B., Frederick H., George G. and Leroy C.; Mr. K. is a Republican, and was School Director for two years; is a member of the Church of One Faith, of which church Mrs. K. is also a member.

LABORE WESLEY, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Byron.

Lent Edgar, farm.; Sec. 1; P. O. Byron.
LEWIS CHARLES, Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Rockvale; owns 260 acres of land, probable valuation, \$10,-

400; Mr. L. was born Sept. 25, 1828, in Herkimer Co., N. Y., and was married, May 7, 1851, to Mary G., daughter of Stephen Clancy, of Saratoga Co., N. Y.; Mrs. L. was born Sept. 21, 1829; they have four children—Alice A., Ida L., Minnie M. and Addie M.; Mr. L. came to Ogle Co., in 1849, and settled in Rockvale; he is a Republican, and during the war of the rebellion he enlisted in the 17th I. V. C., Dec. 16, 1863, and took part in all of the engagements that his regiment participated in, until he was honorably discharged as a Sergeant, Nov. 23, 1865, when he returned to Rockvale; Mr. Lewis was Commissioner of Highways for three years, and served as Road Master for six years or more.

Lewis James lab.; Sec. 4; P. O. Rockvale.
Lewis Silas W. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Rockvale.

LEWIS STEPHEN, Farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Rockvale; he owns 380 acres land, probable valuation, \$13,200; Mr. L. was born Oct. 25, 1818, in Saratoga Co., N. Y., and was married June 30, 1839, to Judith M., daughter of Leonard Boyce, of Little Falls, Herkimer Co., N. Y.; Mrs. L. was born Oct. 3, 1822; they had two children—Caroline S. (deceased), and Silas W., and an adopted daughter, Ida May Lewis; Mr. L. came to Rockvale Oct. 8, 1848; he was Town Collector four terms, School Director three consecutive terms, Assessor, Road Master, and is now School Director, and a member of the "Leaf River and Rockvale Fire Insurance Co.," of which organization he was a Director two years.

Lewis Wm. farm.; S. 12; P. O. Rockvale.

LITSEBARGER ISAAC, Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Rockvale; owns 80 acres; probable valuation, \$2,400; Mr. L. was born July 25, 1834, in Wetmoreland Co., Pa.; he moved West, to Linn Co., Iowa; got married Sept. 10, 1861, to Mary Brown (deceased) of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; who bore him three children—Laura, William and Eddie; in Sept., 1868, he came to Rockvale, where he now lives; he married his present wife, Catharine, daughter of Adam Patterson, of Mt. Morris Tp., Ogle Co., Sept. 23, 1868; Mrs. L.

was born May 10, 1839, in Washington Co., Md.; is the mother of one child—Emery, born Sept. 14, 1873; Mr. L. is a Republican; he is now serving his second term as Road Master; he is a member of the Society of Dunkards, and Mrs. L. is a member of the M. E. Church.

LOCKWOOD JAMES, Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Byron; owns 133 acres; probable valuation, \$6,650; Mr. L. was born Oct. 16, 1821, in Perkins, Erie Co., Ohio; was married June 4, 1845, to Roxy, daughter of John Williams, of Erie Co., Ohio; Mrs. L. was born Jan. 1, 1823, in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; they had three children, one of whom, Amanda, died, aged two years, three months and seventeen days; those living are Josephine, born Aug. 17, 1847; William B., Feb. 27, 1851. Mr. L. came to Ogle Co. in Sept., 1854, and settled in Rockvale, where he now resides; he is a Republican; was Road Master for several terms; and is serving in that position now, having been elected in the Spring of 1877; he also served as School Director for five terms or more.

LOTT JAMES, Farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Oregon; owns 40 acres, probable value \$800; Mr. Lott was born in Eng., May 7, 1836, and came to Ogle Co., from Canada, in the Fall of 1867, when he settled in Rochelle; he was married April 8, 1863, to Phebe H., daughter of Seymour and Hannah Stodgill, of King Township, York Co., Canada; Mrs. L. was born Aug. 5, 1838; they have three children—William G., Mary E., and Artemas E.; Mr. L. is Independent in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Lowe William A. laborer; Sec. 7; P. O. Oregon.

Lyna Silas A. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Rockvale

MCMASTER ALVAH, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Oregon.

McCaully F. P. farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Oregon.

McGUFFIN SAMUEL, Farmer; and Stock Raiser; Sec. 21; P. O. Oregon; owns 160 acres, probable value \$6,400; Mr. McG. was born Dec. 23, 1831, in London Township, Middlesex

Co., Canada; came to Ogle Co., Ill., July 1, 1843; was married, March 3, 1864; to Frances E., daughter of Geo. Griswold, of Rockvale Township; Mrs. McG. was born Feb. 3, 1845, and is the mother of seven daughters, named Ida E., Ally M., Mary E., Maggie H., Blanche L., Katie I., and Nellie E., who died Nov. 15, 1871, aged 3 months and 10 days; Mr. McG. is Independent in politics and a member of the M. E. Church.

McNames Amos, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Byron.

McNames Calvin, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Oregon.

McNames James, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Oregon.

McNAMES ORSON, Farmer; S. 15; P. O. Oregon; owns 40 acres, probable valuation, \$400; Mr. McNames was born April 15, 1824, in Delaware Co., Ohio, and came to Ogle Co. in 1837, and settled in Rockvale in 1838; he was married July 27, 1844, to Julia, daughter of Peter Redner, of New York; she was born Dec. 13, 1830; they have nine children, named Jane, Amos, Robert, Margaret, Dena, Frank, James, Henry and Ida; Mr. McNames is a Republican, and is Town Constable; he was Justice of Peace in Rice Co., Kan., for three years.

Marks Benjamin, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Byron.

Marks Wm. tenant farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Byron.

MATTISON C. K. Farmer; Secs. 21, 22; P. O. Oregon; owns 144 acres, 96 acres being in Sec. 21, and 48 acres in Sec. 22, valued at \$5,760; Mr. M. was born in Troy, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1836; married in Washington Co., N. Y., Nov. 21, 1859, to Sarah M., daughter of John H. Northup, of same county; there was five children born to them, four of which are dead, the surviving one, John C., is now sixteen years old; Mr. M. is Town Clerk, and is now serving his seventh consecutive term, is also School Treasurer and Path Master, and was School Director four years; Mr. M. and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Messner Daniel, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Rockvale.

MEYER HENRY F. Farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Adeline; owns 75½ acres; probable valuation, \$2,637; Mr. M. was born March 12, 1842, in Worderfeld, Detmold, Prussia, Germany, and with his parents emigrated to the United States, arriving in New York in June, 1848; they immediately repaired to Ogle Co., Ill., and settled in Adeline, Maryland Tp., in this county; Mr. M. was married Jan. 18, 1872, to Cecelia E., daughter of Fredline Fossler, of Maryland Tp., and then moved to Rockvale, where he now resides; Mrs. M. was born Sept. 3, 1848, in Maryland Tp., this county; they have two children—Nora L., born May 19, 1873, and Hannah E., born May 19, 1876. Mr. M. is a Democrat, and was Constable in Maryland Tp. for two years, and Path Master in Rockvale one term. Miles Israel Pierce, farmer; S. 9; P. O. Rockvale.

MILES JACOB, Farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Rockvale; owns 118 acres; probable valuation, \$4,130; Mr. M. was born in Berkeley Co. Va., and was married Oct. 31, 1848, to Sabina, B., daughter of Godfrey F. Mock, of Washington Co., Md.; moved to Ogle Co., Ill., April 11, 1855, and was elected Path Master in 1875; Mrs. M. was born April 14, 1831, and is an active member of the Society of Dunkards; there are five children—named respectively, Israel P., William F., Mary E., Charles E., and Adda V.

Miles John, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Rockvale.

Miles Wm. F. thresher; Sec. 9, P. O. Rockvale.

Mondabaugh William, laborer; Sec. 30; P. O. Oregon.

Moore Thomas B. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Oregon.

NEWCOMER CATHARINE MRS. Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Mt. Morris; owns 120 acres; probable valuation, \$4,800; Mrs. Newcomer (maiden name, Catharine Middower, daughter of Jacob Middower, of Franklin Co., Pa.) was born Oct. 16, 1838, in Franklin Co., Pa.; was married to John Newcomer (deceased) April 29, 1856; the following November she, with her husband, came to Ogle Co.,

and settled in Mt. Morris; where her husband practiced medicine four years; they returned to Franklin Co., Pa., in 1860, and stayed there until April, 1865, when they returned to Mt. Morris, in this county; in 1869, they settled in Rockvale, where Mr. N. died Oct. 3, 1873; Mrs. N. has four children—Jacob S., John R., Barbara K., and Harry L.; Mrs. N. is a member of M. E. Church.

OSBORN MORRIS P. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Byron.

Osborn W. B. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Byron.

Osborn William, lives in Oregon.

PAGE ROBERT E. farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Oregon.

Patrick J. T. farm.; Section 26; P. O. Oregon.

PETRIE GEORGE, Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Rockvale; owns 40 acres; probable valuation, \$1,500; Mr. Petrie was born Jan. 5, 1835, in Herkimer Co., N. Y.; came to Rockvale in 1854; he was married Oct. 30, 1860, to Adelaide H., daughter of Stephen Chancy, of Saratoga Co., N. Y.; Mrs. P. was born Dec. 15, 1840; they have two children—Nellie M. and Florence M.; Mr. Petrie is a Republican; he enlisted in the 74th I. V. I., in the war of the rebellion, Aug. 13, 1862; he was engaged in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Ga., Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., and in all of the minor engagements his regiment took part in; at the battle of Stone River (Dec. 31, 1862) he fell into the rebels' hands and was confined in Libby prison for about two months, when he was paroled to City Point, and exchanged in June, 1863, and rejoined his regiment; was mustered out June 10, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and returned to Rockvale; Mr. P. was Town Collector for three years; and is now Town Assessor and School Director.

Phillips Charles, laborer; Sec. 23; P. O. Oregon.

Phillips James, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Oregon.

Poffenbarger James, farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Oregon.

REESE JOHN, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Oregon.

REESE WILLIAM, Tenant Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Oregon. Mr. Reese was born Aug. 15, 1845, in Wales; he came to Rockvale about the year 1861; he was married Oct. 18, 1870, to Etta, daughter of Peter Strang, of Byron Tp., Ogle Co.; Mrs. R. was born Oct. 10, 1852; they have two children—William L., born Nov. 25, 1872; Albert W., March 13, 1875.

Rice Ben. farmer; S. 32; P. O. Oregon.

Rice David, farm.; S. 32; P. O. Oregon.

Ross Hiram, farm.; S. 36; P. O. Oregon.

Row Hiram, tenant farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Russell Horace D. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Oregon.

RYDER SETH, Farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Wales; owns 370 acres, probable valuation \$18,500; Mr. Ryder was born Sept. 24, 1817 in Bovina, Delaware Co., N. Y., and was married Sept. 14, 1841 to Julia, daughter of John McKibbin of Chemung Co., N. Y.; Mrs. Ryder was born in 1828 and died July 6, 1875; in the Spring of 1844 Mr. Ryder came via the lakes from Buffalo on the propr. Rochester, which had 1,100 passengers on board, arriving in Chicago, he journeyed on until he reached Rockvale, where he now resides; he has seven children, whose names are—Henry, Esther, Ira, Belle, Betsey, Jennie and Susie; when Mr. Ryder first came to this township, he used to haul grain to Chicago, and then buy his supplies for household and farming purposes; those were times that tried men's souls, but for all his labor he is well repaid, as he now owns one of the handsomest farms in the county; his children grown up, able and willing to lighten the burden of his declining years; Mr. Ryder is a Rep., and was Path Master one term, and is now School Director; was six years Drill Sergeant in N. Y. State Militia, and trained during that time, five days in each year; was at that time residing in the town of Elmira, N. Y.

SALES ADAM, farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Oregon.

SANDERSON HENRY, Farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Oregon; owns 200 acres, probable valuation \$10,000; Mr. Sanderson was born Dec. 20, 1846, in Rockvale, his father having settled in

this township in June, 1835; Mr. Sanderson was married Feb. 22, 1872 to Elizabeth, daughter of Simon Seyster of Pine Creek, Ogle Co. Mrs. Sanderson was born Dec. 1, 1851; they have two children—Hattie B., born Feb. 6, 1873, and Laura A., July 4, 1875; Mr. Sanderson is a Rep., is also School Director, and has served as such for the past nine years; was Path Master for three years; Mrs. Sanderson is a member of the Dunkard Church.

Schaffer Andrew, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Oregon.

SCHECHTER ANDREW, Farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Oregon; owns 286 acres; probable valuation, \$14,300; Mr. Schechter was born Aug. 12, 1819, in Washington Co., Md., and came to Ogle Co. Aug. 17, 1845, and settled in Rockvale, where he now resides; he was married twice, his first wife, Wilhelmina (daughter of Wm. Yountz) was born Aug. 26, 1821, died Oct. 26, 1849, in this township; on the 10th of July, 1851, he was married to Sarah A., daughter of Michael Seyster, of Oregon Tp., Ogle Co.; she was born Jan. 7, 1828; they have four children—Margaret Caroline, born May 13, 1845, Susan, born April 4, 1849; Andrew B., born Nov. 13, 1856, and Jacob B., born May 13, 1829; Mr. Schechter is a Democrat, and was School Director for about twenty years, Township Assessor for six and a half years, Supervisor two years, Vice President of the Ogle Co. Agricultural Society in 1870, and is also a member of Oregon Lodge, 420, of Master Masous; Mrs. Schechter is a member of the Church of the Disciples.

Southwick William, renter, Sec. 31; P. O. Mount Morris.

Speilman Melvin, laborer; Sec. 30; P. O. Mount Morris.

Spichler F. D. farmer; moving, March 1st, to Payne's Point.

SPRAKER GEORGE, Tenant Farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Byron; was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1840; came to Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1856, where he lived for five years; in 1860 he removed to Rockvale, where he now resides; was married Jan. 16, 1862, to Sarah E., daughter of Henry Fisher; Mrs. S. was born in Michigan, Jan. 5,

1848; they have one child—George A., born Nov. 4, 1862; Mr. S. enlisted in the war of the rebellion with the 74th Illinois V. I. August 13, 1862; was engaged in the battles of Perryville and Murfreesboro, and many minor engagements; at Murfreesboro he was severely wounded, having two fingers of his right hand shot off; being unfitted for duty, he was honorably discharged March 12, 1863; Mr. S. is a Republican, and was Road Master for one term.

Stanley Harry, tenant farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Oregon.

STEFFA DAVID, Farmer; Sec. 17, P. O. Oregon; owns 2½ acres, probable value \$50; Mr. S. was born March 18, 1823, in Washington Co., Md., and moved to Ogle Co., in 1844, and settled in Rockvale, where he now lives; was married in 1847, to Martha A., daughter of Valentine Hill, of Lanark, Carroll Co., Ill.; Mrs. S. was born about the year 1832, in Washington Co., Md.; they have ten children, named Jake, Barbara A., Nancy E., William, Andrew D., James F., Oliver B., Lottie M., John and Mary E.; Mr. S. is a Republican and a member of the Church of the Disciples.

STEFFA JACOB, Farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Oregon; owns 130 acres of land, probable value \$6,500; Mr. Steffa was born Feb. 21, 1818, in Washington Co., Md., and came to Ogle Co., and settled in Rockvale, Oct. 11, 1844; he was married in Jan., 1839, to Mary A., daughter of Edward Houze, of Washington Co., Md.; Mrs. Steffa was born Sept. 28, 1822; they have had eight children (one, Charles E., deceased), and the names of the living are Daniel, Sarah M., Samuel, Reuben J., Anna, William R., and Mary A.; Mr. S. is a Republican and was School Director for five or six years, Road Commissioner two years and Path Master two years.

Steffa Joseph, laborer; Sec. 30; P. O. Oregon.

Steffa R. J. farm.; S. 17; P. O. Oregon.

STEFFA WILLIAM A. Farmer; Secs. 21 and 22; renter; P. O. Oregon; Mr. S. was born in Rockvale, July 8, 1852, and was married Jan. 18, 1877, to Miss M. Livonia Waite, daughter of A. J. Waite, of Rockvale, Ogle Co.;

Mrs. S. is a member of the Baptist Church; Mr. S. is Independent in politics, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., Oregon Lodge, No. 94.

Stoner Joshua, far.; S. 7; P. O. Mt. Morris. Swartout Grant, laborer; Sec. 12; P. O. Rockvale.

SWARTOUT MIRANDA R. Tenant Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Rockvale; Mr. S. was born March 18, 1813, in Dutchess Co., N. Y.; was married June 2, 1843 to Lydia M., daughter of John Lewis, of Saratoga Co., N. Y.; Mrs. S. was born April 21, 1827; in January, 1854, Mr. S. came to Ogle Co., and lived here until 1858, when he moved to Minnesota and resided there until October, 1874, when he returned to Ogle County and settled in Rockvale, where he now resides; on the 6th of October, 1862, he enlisted in the 1st Regiment of Minnesota Mounted Rangers, which was formed for service on the frontier against the Sioux Indians, who perpetrated the well-remembered Minnesota Massacre; Mr. S. was then in his 49th year, and because of his age was at that time rejected; he was not to be foiled in that way, so he went to St. Paul, Minn., and had his hair (which was prematurely white) dyed a deep black; he again presented himself and asked to be sworn in, and with success; the mustering officer not recognizing him in his disguise; he served with his regiment until it was mustered out, Nov. 28, 1863, at Ft. Snelling, Minn.; he has six children—Ann E., Eugene M., Lewis L., John A., Charles A., and William M.

SWAN GEORGE W. Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Oregon; owns 259 acres of land, probable valuation, \$9,065; Mr. Swan was born March 1, 1836, in Chemung Co., N. Y., and moved to Byron Township, in this county, in 1838, where he resided until 1860, when he came to Rockvale and settled here; he was married Jan. 11, 1860, to Ida L., daughter of Hiram Rhoda R. Reed, of Rockvale; Mrs. Swan was born Oct. 23, 1841; they had five children (one deceased); those living are—Ardelle L., born Aug. 12, 1865; Annie M., born Jan. 19, 1867; Henry W., born Jan. 22, 1869, and Mary R., born Nov. 22,

1876; Mr. S. is a Republican, and is School Director; he was Road Master three years.

SWINGLEY WILLIAM. Farmer and Veterinary Surgeon; Sec. 6; P. O. Oregon; owns 170 acres, probable valuation \$6,800; Mr. Swingley was born March 20, 1833, in Washington Co., Md.; in 1845 he came to Ogle Co., and helped his father on the farm until he was 18 years old, when he went to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, at which he served three years; he was skillful in treating horse diseases, so he gave his entire attention to the profession of veterinary surgery, which he has followed ever since with marked success; in 1874, he traveled with Adam Forepaugh's circus and took care of 356 head of horses; he was married Dec. 8, 1853 to Mary E., daughter of Jacob Wagner of Rockvale; Mrs. Swingley was born August 29, 1834 in Boonesboro, Md.; they have three children—Oscar W., Benjamin F. and Jacob G.; Mr. Swingley is a staunch Greenbacker, being the only man in Rockvale who voted for Peter Cooper for President in 1876; was School Director for three years and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

TAYLOR EDWARD, farun.; Sec. 14; P. O. Oregon. Terbush A. H. carpenter; Sec. 11; P. O. Byron.

THOMAS HENRY L. Farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Mt. Morris; owns 160 acres, probable valuation \$7,200; Mr. Thomas was born Oct. 24, 1839, in Washington Co., Md., and when but two years old came with his father to Ogle Co., arriving here in 1841; he attended school when the chance presented, and helped his father between times on farm; was married Dec. 20, 1866, to Mary E., daughter of Abraham Felker of Mt. Morris Township, Ogle Co.; Mrs. Thomas was born March 14, 1846 in Washington Co., Md.; they had six children (two, Lillie M. and Ada E., deceased), and the names of those living are—Edgar F., Florence E., Noble F. and Charles H.; Mr. Thomas is a Democrat, and is School Director; Mrs. Thomas is a member of the Lutheran Church.

THOMAS JOSHUA, Farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Oregon; owns 200 acres of land; probable valuation, \$11,000; Mr. T. was born March 8, 1811, in Washington Co., Md., and was married Feb. 7, 1833, to Salina Landes, who died Sept., 1854; Mrs. S. L. Thomas, was daughter of Henry Landes, of Washington Co., Md.; she was the mother of nine children, four of whom are living—their names are Pernelia M., Mary C., Henry L. and Louis F.; in April, 1840, Mr. T. came West to Ogle Co., and settled in Rockvale, where he now resides; he went to California in 1850, during the gold excitement, and remained in that State two years, returning to his home in Ogle Co. in the Spring of 1852; on the 6th of Nov., 1862, he married Miss Susan, daughter of Abraham Felker, of Mount Morris, Ogle Co., Ill.; he became the father of five children by this second marriage, three of whom are living, and named, respectively, Robert Lee, Frank F. and Olin M.; Mrs. T. is a member of the M. E. Church; Mr. T. is a staunch Democrat, having always voted that ticket; was School Trustee for three years, and School Director for fifteen years, which position he now occupies; was a Director of the Ogle Co. Agricultural Society from 1853 to 1860, both years inclusive; was elected President of the Ogle Co. Agricultural Society, in 1861 and 1862, and is now a life member.

TIMMERMAN JOHN, Farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Oregon; owns 287½ acres; probable valuation, \$10,057; Mr. T. was born May 24, 1805, in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Northern Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1832, arriving in Baltimore in August of same year; he went directly to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he remained eighteen months, working at his trade of carpenter; from there he went to Vienna Falls, Ky., where he was employed eighteen months on public works, as carpenter; he then moved to Galena, Ill., and thence to Oregon, in Ogle Co., where he lived until 1850, and then went to California, during the gold excitement, returning to Ogle Co. in 1853, and settled in Rockvale; he built the

first frame house in the town of Oregon; was married Nov. 14, 1839, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Wagner, of Rockvale; Mrs. T. was born June 5, 1820, in Washington Co., Md.; they had five children, two of whom are living, named John H., born July 17, 1847, and Otto, born Sept. 22, 1854; Mr. Otto is a Republican, and was Justice of Peace in 1839, and School Director for three years; he is a member of the Lutheran Church, and Mrs. T. belongs to the Society of River Brethren. Tomlinson Wm. H. farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Byron.

TRASK EDWARD O. Farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Oregon; owns 93 $\frac{6}{100}$ acres; probable valuation, \$5,730; Mr. T. was born in Pine Rock Tp., Ogle Co., Ill., April 10, 1841; he enlisted in the war of the rebellion with the 92d Ill. V. M. I.; was promoted Corporal and afterwards Sergeant; was engaged in the battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Ga., and Reseca, Ga., and all of the minor engagements that the gallant 92d participated in; Mr. Trask was severely wounded on the night of the 30th of Aug., 1864, about twenty miles below Atlanta, Ga., a bullet having passed through his left arm, carrying away a portion of the bone; was mustered out of service at Concord, N. C., June 21, 1865, and returned to Ogle Co., Ill.; married Ellen A., daughter of Edward Mallory, of Ogle County, Sept. 26, 1866; he has three children, whose names are Israel J., Margaret R., and Isabel; Mrs. T. was born July, 1848; Mr. T. is a Republican; is School Director; and is now serving his fourth consecutive term; also was Path Master for one term.

VAUGHN MATTHEW, Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Oregon; owns 40 acres; probable valuation, \$1,000; Mr. V. was born in 1830, in Westmeath, Ireland; he emigrated to the United States in 1850, arriving in New York City; he came to Ogle Co. Jan. 23, 1856, and settled in Rockvale, where he now resides; was married Nov. 26, 1858, to Ellen, daughter of John Cannon, of Mayo Co., Ireland; Mrs. V. was born in 1824; they have two chil-

dren—Mary, born Jan. 23, 1860; and William, Feb. 7, 1865; Mr. Vaughn is a Democrat; when the war of the rebellion commenced, he enlisted in the 46th I. V. I., in April, 1861, and was engaged in the battles of Ft. Donelson, Corinth, Shiloh, and at the capture of Memphis, Tenn., and all the minor engagements that his regiment took part in, until he was honorably discharged, July 1, 1863; when he returned to Ogle Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn are members of the Catholic Church.

WELSH CHARLES, school teacher; P. O. Oregon.

WADSWORTH NORMAN

W. Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Oregon; born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1810; located in this county in 1844; married Sophia Torry in 1836; she was born in Hampshire Co., Mass., in 1811; they are members of the Presbyterian Church in Oregon; Mr. Wadsworth owns 160 acres of land estimated at \$12,000; he has been Co. Supt. of Schools four years, dating from 1858; Supervisor two years; Assessor three years.

WAFFLE JOHN, Postmaster; Sec. 10; Rockvale; owns 40½ acres, probable value \$1,900; Mr. W. was born March 27, 1824, in Brownsville, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; when 20 years old, went sailing on the Lakes and continued in that vocation for fifteen years, the last eight years of which he was captain of the brig *Mohegan*; went to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1852, and was married, March 20, 1855, to Harriet, daughter of S. H. Lyman, of Chicago; Mrs. W. was born March 23, 1828; moved to Brotherton, Calumet Co., Wis., in 1857, and lived there three years, thence to Rockvale in Feb. 1860; had eight children, two of whom are dead, the names of those living are John J., Willard H., Florence M., Nora H., Bertha B., and Lowell H.; Mr. W. is the first Postmaster of this township, having been appointed in July, 1875; is also Justice of the Peace, having been elected to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of Jacob Good, and re-elected in the Spring of 1877, for four years; he is a Republican and is doing a general grocery business, furnishing the families of the

surrounding country with their supplies.

WAGNER DANIEL B. Farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Oregon; owns 187½ acres, probable value \$10,325; Mr. W. was born Jan. 13, 1822, in Washington Co., Md.; he came to Ogle Co., with his father, Jacob (who is now 78 years old), in 1838, and lived in Oregon, in this Co., until 1841, when he moved to Rockvale, where he now resides; Mr. W.'s mother, whose maiden name was Mary M. Welty, was born in May 13, 1801, Washington Co., Md., and died in Rockvale in 1877; Mr. W. is a Republican and was School Director one term.

WAGNER EMANUEL G.

Farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Oregon; owns 165 acres; probable valuation, \$9,075. Mr. W. was born July 21, 1820, in Washington Co., Md.; came to Oregon, Ogle County, in 1838, and settled in Rockvale, where he now lives, in 1841; was married in 1853 to Elizabeth, daughter of John Fridley, of Rockvale. Mrs. W. was born April 5, 1828, in Washington Co., Md. They had eight children (one deceased); the survivors are—Alice J., Benjamin F., Anna E., Andrew A., Mary M., Carrie M., and Emma E. Mr. W. is School Director, which position he has held for nearly thirty consecutive years, having missed but one year since 1848. He is now and has been Road Commissioner for the past twelve years. Mrs. W. belongs to the Dunkard Church.

WAGNER F. H. Farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Oregon; owns 202 acres; probable value, \$8,080. Mr. W. was born in Washington Co., Md., Sept. 28, 1828; came to Ogle County, in this State, on May 10, 1838, and settled in Rockvale, where he now resides; was married Dec. 15, 1855, to Ella C., daughter of Rev. Alexander Irvine, of Rockvale. Mrs. W. was born Feb. 16, 1842, and is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. W. enlisted in the war of the rebellion Aug. 13, 1862, with the 92d I. V. M. I., and was promoted Corporal; was engaged in the battles of Chattanooga, Tenn., Ringgold, Ga., and Chickamauga, Tenn. After the victory at Chattanooga, the gallant 92d was the first regiment to raise the national flag over

the Crutchfield House. Mr. W. was mustered out Feb. 26, 1865, on account of disability, having faithfully served his company for two years, six months and thirteen days.

WAITE A. J. Farmer, Secs. 15 and 16; P. O. Oregon; owns 439 acres; probable valuation, \$21,950; is also doing an extensive dairy business, at present milking forty-six cows. Mr. W. was born July 5, 1821, in Washington Co., N. Y.; married Miss Caroline, daughter of Wm. Bull, of same county, who died July 12, 1860, aged 38 years. By this marriage Mr. W. became the father of four children, three of whom are living, named respectively, Missouri L., Alton P., and Alzina; was married to his second wife, Mrs. Amelia Agard Landon, daughter of Joshua Agard, of Erie Co., N. Y., on Jan. 29, 1861, of whom was born Judson A. Waite, who is now sixteen years old. Mr. W. came to this State April 8, 1853, and settled in Rockvale Township, where he now resides; is liberal in religion, Independent in politics, and held the office of Supervisor for four years during the war.

Waite A. P. farmer; S. 16; P. O. Oregon.

Waite E. E. farm.; S. 3; P. O. Rockvale.

Walborg J. August, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Oregon.

Walp John, laborer; S. 35; P. O. Oregon.

Wareharm Joseph, laborer; Sec. 30; P. O. Oregon.

WATERMULDER REV. LOUIS, Pastor of the Reformed Ebenezer Church; Sec. 25; P. O. Oregon.

WEAVER ABRAHAM F. Farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Oregon; owns 90 acres; probable valuation, \$4,500; Mr. W. was born Dec. 2, 1840, in Washington Co., Md.; he came to Polo, Ogle Co., when 17 years old, and worked by the month until 1870, when he bought the place where he now resides in Rockvale; was married Feb. 13, 1876, to Jennie, daughter of Joseph Briggs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., where Mrs. W. was born March 30, 1852; they have one child, Grace E., born Jan. 7, 1877; Mr. W. enlisted in the 140th I. V. I.; April 28, 1864, having in common with the members of his regiment received a cer-

tificate of thanks from the President, Abraham Lincoln; he was mustered out Oct. 29, 1864, at Camp Fry; he is a Democrat, and was Path Master one term.

WERTZ DAVID, Farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Oregon; owns 225 acres of land, probable valuation \$11,750; Mr. Wertz was born December 14, 1819, in Quincy, Franklin Co., Pa.; was married Oct. 26, 1848, to Eliza E., daughter of Jacob Fisher, of Franklin Co., Pa.; Mrs. W. was born Oct. 28, 1828; Mr. W. came to Ogle County Nov., 1848, and moved to Beloit, Wis., in May, 1849, where he lived for one year, returning to Ogle County, in May, 1850, and settled in Rockvale, where he now resides; he had nine children, three of whom (Morris H., Eddie K., and Lelia B.) are deceased; those living are—Cora F., Sarah A., George R., W. Washburne, D. A. Lincoln and Freddie A.; Mr. W., and his brother Lewis, built the first flour-mill in Rockvale, in 1850, and also ran a saw-mill in connection with it; he also invested in building the second flour mill that was run in Oregon, containing three sets of stone; he is agent for the estate of C. Barr Artz, of this township; is a Republican; was School Director three years, School Treasurer three years, and is now Road Commissioner; Mrs. W. is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Wertz George R. farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Oregon.

WERTZ LEWIS, Farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Oregon; owns 160 acres of land, probable valuation, \$5,600; Mr. W. was born Jan. 10, 1817, in Franklin Co., Pa., and came west to Ogle Co., Ill., April 10, 1840; was married Feb. 16, 1854, to Miss Rebecca A. C. Bell, daughter of David Bell, Stephenson Co., Ill.; they had seven children, five of whom are living—Luther C., Lewis F., Archibald C., U. S. Grant, and Nellie B.; Mr. W. is a Republican, and an active member of the Lutheran Evangelical Church; is also the inventor of a patent plow for cultivation, which will prove a valuable acquisition to farmers everywhere.

Wertz Luther C. cigar maker; Sec. 21; P. O. Oregon.

Wilde William, renter; Sec. 24; P. O. Oregon.

Withers Andrew.

ZELLER MICHAEL, Farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Oregon; owns $161\frac{5}{16}$ acres land, probable valuation \$6,000; Mr. Zeller was born in Sept., 1812, in Washington Co., Md., and came to Buffalo Township in Ogle Co., 1864, and lived there until 1874, when he moved to Mt.

Morris and thence to Rockvale in March 1865, and settled here; Mr. Zeller was married Oct. 3, 1833, to Mary E., daughter of Joseph Firey of Washington Co., Md.; Mrs. Zeller was born Oct. 18, 1815; they have five children—named Susan E., Joseph H., Michael W., Mary A. and Louise K.; Mr. Zeller is a Dem., and Mrs. Zeller is a member of the Society of Dunkards.



MT. MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

Alden Cyrus, retired; P. O. Mt. Morris.
Alden Henry J. P. O. Mt. Morris.

Alden Samuel, laborer; P. O. Maryland Station.

ALLEN A. QUMBY, Surveyor and Auctioneer; Mt. Morris; owns 14 acres in Sec. 36, valued at \$800; 6 acres in Sec. 25, valued at \$400; 150 acres in Secs. 33 and 34, valued at \$7,500; born Oct. 4, 1814, in Little Britain, Lancaster Co., Pa.; son of Capt. Isaac and Mary Allen; in 1832, Mr. Allen moved to Washington Co., Md.; on the 24th of May, 1838, Mr. Allen came to Ogle Co., and on the first day of June, 1838, he opened the first public school ever taught in the town of Mt. Morris (then called the Maryland Colony), and continued the teacher of this school for 16 months; teaching in all in this State, some thirty-five years; on the 4th of July, 1839, Mr. Allen with his entire school, numbering some twenty-six scholars, attended in a body the laying of the corner stone of the Rock River Seminary; in the year 1839, Mr. Allen returned to Washington Co., Md., where, on the 4th day of March, 1841, he was married to Elizabeth Swingley, daughter of Michael and Mary Swingley; on the 20th of September, 1845, he brought his wife and family to Ogle Co., and took up his permanent residence here; he commenced school teaching at the early age of fifteen years; and throughout his long services in this department, retained the universal esteem and respect of his pupils and their parents; for eighteen years Mr. Allen was County Surveyor of Ogle Co.; he then voluntarily relinquished the office, and declined a re-election, and in a lovely homestead, in the midst of wife and family, he lives retired, a hale and jovial gentleman, enjoying the universal esteem of his fellow citizens; the union of Mr. and Mrs. Allen has been blessed in the birth of seven children, whose names are as follows: Samuel, Mary, Emma J., Lydia J., Robert Q., Edwin J., Lydia; five of whom are still living.

Allen Charles, teacher; Mt. Morris.

Allen Edward J. broom manufacturing, Sec. 25; P. O. Mt. Morris.

ALLEN ISAAC H. Insurance Agent and School Teacher; Mt. Morris; born Feb. 11, 1816, in Howard Co., Md., son of Isaac and Mary; came to Ogle in 1852; married Jan. 16, 1840, Eveline Titlo, who was born in Frederick Co., Md., March 30, 1818, daughter of George and Elizabeth. Have had five children—Jesse O., George Q., Charles H., Mary and Clara O. Was First Lieutenant in Co. K, — Regiment Illinois Infantry; enlisted May, 1862, and was mustered out in September, 1862; again enlisted in September, in Co. H., 14th Regiment Illinois Cavalry as private, and soon after was appointed Orderly Sergeant; went to the front, and was there appointed Sergeant Major, and was under Gen. Burnside in Tennessee; was at Cumberland Gap, thence to the State of Georgia; was there promoted to Second Lieutenant Co. D, 14th Illinois Cavalry, but before commission was received was captured in the Stoneman raid; was three weeks in the stockade at Lacon, then sent to Charleston, S. C., and in October, 1864, was exchanged at Rough and Ready, Ga.; then went to Nicholinsville, Kan., re-organized the command, and proceeded to Tennessee to watch the movements of Gen. Hood, and participated in the fight at Columbia, and the engagement near Waynesboro; was here detailed with a force of fifty men on a foraging expedition, and had just reached Waynesboro when Hood struck our command, and we did not get the benefit of this expedition; was in the command that followed Gen. Morgan through Ohio, and appointed on the Staff of Gen. Horace Capron. Has taught school some eighteen years in Maryland, and about the same length of time in Illinois; is agent for the Home Insurance Company of New York.

Allen Robert Q. patent right, Sec. 25; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Allison Richard, carpenter; Mt. Morris.
Alsip Hezekiah, P. O. Mt. Morris.

Alsip W. C. laborer; Mt. Morris.

Apple Henry, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Atchison William H. retired; Mt. Morris.

Avey Thomas J. laborer, Sec. 22; P. O. Mt. Morris.

BAKENER B. F. laborer; Sec. 12; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Banks A. L. harness maker; Mt. Morris.

Beirmau F. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Billig William, carpenter; Sec. 7; P. O. Forreton.

Binkley A. R. laborer; Sec. 12; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Binkley C. G. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Blass Charles, Mt. Morris

Black Frank W. laborer; Mt. Morris.

Blair Samuel R. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Mt. Morris.

BLAIR W. S. Proprietor of the Blair House; Mt. Morris; owns 120 acres in Sec. 25, valued at \$8,000; born in Crawford Co., Pa., May 31, 1816; came to Ogle Co. June 20, 1837; married Jeannette Blair Sept. 1839, in Crawford Co., Pa., who was born Sept. 27, 1818; had five children—Mercy A., born June 11, 1840; Samuel R., July 1, 1845; Mary H., Nov. 28, 1848; Florence W., June 20, 1859; Mrs. Blair is member of the M. E. Church; the Blair House was opened by its present proprietor in the Spring of 1851, and has been conducted as a public house ever since; it is a large and commodious brick edifice, complete in all its departments, containing some sixteen rooms for guests; at the time Mr. B. came to Ogle Co., there was but one log cabin within three miles of Mt. Morris.

ake Mr. F. student; Sec. 28; P. O. Mount Morris.

BLAKE WILLIAMS S. Farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Mount Morris; his homestead consists of 120 acres, valued at \$8,400; was born April 25, 1821, at Morrison's Cave, Pa., the son of Berdino and Mazy Blake; William S. settled in Ogle Co. in 1869; was married May 18, 1843, to Catherine Gearhart, the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Gearhart, and was born at Beaver Creek, Washington Co., Md., Oct. 28,

1824; have had seven children, viz.: Albert McClay, born March 14, 1844, Clara E., born Sept. 27, 1845; Wilber, born Sept. 19, 1847; Laura, born Nov. 29, 1849; Milliard F., born March 24, 1855; Willie G., born Dec. 21, 1856; Franklin G., born July 29, 1861.

Blecher D. H. laborer; Sec. 25; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Bopp John, laborer; Sec. 12; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Bornaman Lewis, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Bornaman William Sr. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Bornaman William Jr. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Bowers Charles, blacksmith; S. 12; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Bowers Daniel, barber, Mt. Morris.

Bowman John W. farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Brayton Arthur W. druggist, Mt. Morris.

BRAYTON FREDERICK B.

Druggist, Book Store and Postmaster of Mt. Morris since 1861; was born in Warren Co., N. Y., Aug. 10, 1818, and emigrated to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1840, and from there came to Ogle Co. Ill., in 1841; Aug. 10, 1842, he married Charlotte Wheeler, a resident of Milwaukee, Wis., who was born in Shoreham, Vt.; they have had five children, viz.: Earnst W., born Jan. 31, 1845; Arthur W., born Jan. 7, 1847; Elizabeth, born Feb. 12, 1849; Florence, born Nov. 14, 1851; Lillie, born Sept. 20, 1854; during the last twenty-five years, Mr. Brayton has been intimately identified with that noble institution of learning—the Rock River Seminary, holding, during that period, the positions of Secretary and Trustee of the Board; himself and wife are both active and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mt. Morris, and have been closely identified with the work of that church during their entire residence in this county, Mr. B. holding the position of Superintendent of the Sunday school and one of its most efficient teachers. His fine social qualities and unswerving integrity have won for him the universal respect of the entire community.

Brinchnell Edwin, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Maryland Station.

Brinkman Ralph, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Broganier Luther, painter, Mt. Morris.

BULL W. H. Grocer, Mount Morris; born in the city of New York, Oct. 25, 1831; came to Winnebago Co., Ill., 1837; to Ogle, 1858; married Margaret Craeery, in Winnebago Co., June 23, 1856; she was a native of Washington Co., Md., and born Dec. 25, 1829; children—John R., born Dec. 12, 1857; Ann N., born Sept. 4, 1859; Margaret, born Jan. 14, 1868; wife a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BUSER N. E. Carpenter and Builder; Mt. Morris; came to Mt. Morris April 12, 1867; was born in Washington Co., Md., April 28, 1851; married Sept. 15, 1872, Arbauna Middlekauff; have one child—Florence, born Dec. 14, 1873; Mrs. Buser was born in Washington Co., Md., Nov. 17, 1855; Mr. Buser was a member of Co. F, 4th Regt. Ill. Cav.; enlisted Dec., 1862, and was discharged in the month of Oct., 1865.

BUTTERBAUGH HENRY, Farmer; Secs. 11 and 14; P. O. Mt. Morris; owns 240 acres; valued at \$14,400; was born in Bedford Co., Pa., July 22, 1819; in 1831, he went to Washington Co., Md., and in 1847 moved to Ogle Co., Ill., where, in the Spring of 1863, his father, Stephen B., and his mother, Susan B., also settled; his father died March 11, 1870; Susan B., mother of Henry, died Oct. 20, 1863; Catharine Dubel, sister of Henry, died Oct. 20, Nov. 11, 1844, Henry Butterbaugh married Catharine Hershey, who was a native of Washington Co., Md., and born June 25, 1821; being the daughter of John and Mary Hershey. They had eight children, three of whom only are living, viz.: Alice, born Jan. 22, 1846; Mary, Nov. 14, 1855; and Edward C., July 8, 1863. John H. departed this life Sept. 28, 1862; Joseph S., Sept. 26, 1862; Martin, Oct. 1, 1862; Barbara E., Oct. 3, 1862; Emma, June 8, 1869; Emma was born June 7, 1848; John H., Oct. 3, 1850; Joseph S., April 5, 1853; Barbara E., June 14, 1858, and Martin, Nov. 7, 1860.

CARR GEO. W. farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Carr James, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Carnack J. W. laborer; Sec. 27; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Cheney Geo. S. tinsmith; Mt. Morris.

Cheney S. H. drayman; Mt. Morris.

Clark H. C. teacher; Mt. Morris.

Clevedence H. H. grain and stock; Mt. Morris.

Cline S. P. laborer; Sec. 31; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Cornell David S. farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Cornell Fred. farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Cornell N. F. farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Coy Henry, laborer; Sec. 6; P. O. Adeline.

Coraly —, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Crosby Robt. laborer; Mt. Morris.

Cross Jacob, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Mt. Morris.

DAVIS EDWARD Mt. Morris.

Davis George W. laborer; Mt. Morris.

DAVIS LEWIS L. Farmer; Mount Morris; born May 18, 1842, in Boonsboro, Md.; son of Edward and Mary; member of M. E. Church; enlisted in Company I, 140th Illinois Regt., May, 1864; served six months; was on picket duty most of the time.

Davis Solomon, restaurant; Mt. Morris.

Deihl John, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Diffenbaugh Andrew, laborer; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Dohlen Harm, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Domer Samuel, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Mt. Morris.

DOUGHERTY NEWTON C.

Mount Morris; President of the Rock River Seminary; born in Chester Co., Pa., Jan. 10, 1847; came to Illinois in 1868, to Morris, Grundy Co., and entered upon the position of Principal of the Grundy School, and from this school came to Mount Morris, and took the position of President of the Rock River Seminary; married Dec. 25, 1871, Anna Edwards, daughter of President Edwards, of the Normal University;

she was born at Pembroke, Plymouth Co., Mass., June 13, 1851, and came West in 1861; have three children—Mabel, born Aug. 5, 1873, Horace R., born June 21, 1875, Ralph L., born Dec. 23, 1877; Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty are members of the Congregational Church; under the popular but conservative management of President Dougherty, this widely known institution of learning has gained rapidly in public esteem and usefulness, and the attendance has increased from thirty-five pupils, until at this time the Seminary roll shows two hundred and five scholars in attendance.

DOWARD ALFRED M. Wagon Maker; Mount Morris; born in Berks Co., Pa., Oct. 5, 1833; son of Joshua and Esther A.; came to Ogle Co. in the fall of 1850; married Mary A. Nichols, at Morrison, Whiteside Co., Ill., Oct. 16, 1859; have six children—Wm. A., born Dec. 25, 1860, Frances M., born June 12, 1862, Oscar N., born March 3, 1864, Zenas O., born June 19, 1866, Wm. O., born June 25, 1868, Daisy D., born Aug. 3, 1872; held the office of Constable; was a private in Company D, 4th Illinois Cavalry; enlisted in Ogle Co. Dec., 1863, and was discharged July 24, 1865; was in the Department of the Mississippi, but in no general engagement; left Pennsylvania when six years old, and went to Ohio, and from there came to Ogle Co., Ill.

EASTON HENRY, laborer; Mt. Morris.

Eberts Charles, butcher; Mt. Morris.

Edwards R. A. teacher; R. R. Sem.; Mt. Morris.

Emmert Daniel, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Emmert Michael, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Mt. Morris.

English George, laborer; P. O. Mt. Morris.

FARWELL HENRY J. farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Felker Willoughby, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Finney William, farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Firman J. B. parson; Mt. Morris.

Fish William, cooper; Mt. Morris.

Flater Christian, carpenter; Sec. 20; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Follet Charles, farmer; Sec 27; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Fouke F. Dorsey, porter; Mt. Morris

Fouke George S. shoemaker; Mt. Morris.

FOUKE WILLIAM J. Shoemaker; Sec. 35; P. O. Mt. Morris; born April 6, 1828, at Shepardstown, Va.; son of George W. and Elizabeth Fouke; came to Ogle Co. in 1846; married May 13, 1865, Sarah Sheets, born Oct. 1, 1849, in Hagerstown, Md., daughter of Joseph and Charlotte Sheets; they have five children; Sept. 7, 1861, Mr. Fouke enlisted in Co. H, 34th I. V. I., and was mustered out Sept. 17, 1864; was in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, and various skirmishes; his wife is a member of the M. E. Church.

French John H. gardener; Mt. Morris.

Freerkson Derk, farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Frevert Frederic, farm.; Sec. 9; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Frevert Henry, farm.; Sec. 5; P. O. Adeline.

Fridley Benj. H. farm.; Sec. 35; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Fridley John F. farm.; Sec. 36; P. O. Mt. Morris.

FROST H. ELMER, Student at Rock River Seminary; Mt. Morris; born in Ogle Co., Ill., Jan. 28, 1859; son of Henry and Phoebe; the father of H. Elmer Frost (Henry Frost), was a member of 75th Regt. Ill. Inf., and was killed at the battle of Perryville; and the brother of H. Elmer Frost (Perceville F.) was a member of the Irish Brigade in the army of the Potomac.

Funk Peter, farm.; P. O. Mt. Morris.

GARBER, D. S., farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Adeline.

Gelgendoner, Wm. E.

Gibbs Geo. W. laborer; Mt. Morris.

GIBBS WILLIAM J. Weaver; Mt. Morris; born Oct. 30, 1808, in the city of Baltimore, Md.; son of Richard and Rutha; married March 21, 1833, Sarah Cramer; born June 11, 1811, at Ann Arundel Co., Md.; daughter of John and Parah Kettle; children—William H., born August 12, 1835; Isabelle, March 5, 1838; Susan, August 18, 1840; Rachel A., June 14, 1843;

- Josephine V., June 2, 1846; Geo. T. K., April 13, 1848; Sarah E., Jan. 20, 1852; came to Ogle Co., 1856; Mrs. Gibbs is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; William H. Gibbs, the oldest son of William G. Gibbs, was one of the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men for the army in the late war, and young Gibbs, in response to that call left the Rock River Seminary, where he was then attending school, and in company with twenty other members of the school, enlisted in Co. H, 15th Ill. Regt., and were mustered into service at Freeport, May 24, 1861, as Lieut. of Co. H.; was promoted to be Capt. in 1862; was in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Fort Henry and the River Hatchie; was with Gen. Grant at the capture of Vicksburg, and with Gen. Sherman at Jackson, Miss.; was one of the parties who captured Jefferson Davis' library and gold headed cane; and procured among the papers of Davis, the famous letter written by ex-President Pierce to J. Davis, and which was published during the second Lincoln Presidential campaign.
- Gilbert H. M. merchant; Mt. Morris.
 Gilbert Wm. N. merchant; Mt. Morris.
 Giggons Andrew, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Mt. Morris.
 Glasgow Peter, teamster; Mt. Morris.
 Glasgow Wilson, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Adeline.
 Glass R. laborer, S. 5; P. O. Adeline.
 Glass David, retired farmer; Mt. Morris.
 Granger John, laborer; Mt. Morris.
 Greenfield H. farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Mt. Morris.
 Gwynn Jos. S. clerk; Mt. Morris.
- H**AGERMAN HENRY, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Adeline.
 Hankey Henry, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Adeline.
 Harmon John, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Mt. Morris.
 Hayes Samuel, laborer; Mt. Morris.
 Hayes James D. wheelwright; Mt. Morris.
 Hedges W. Harley, well driller; Mt. Morris.
 Hedrick Samuel, laborer; Mt. Morris.
- HEISTAND JONATHAN**, Farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Mt. Morris; owns 104 acres on Sec. 4, valued at \$7,000; born in Ogle County, Nov. 21, 1842, son of Henry and Elizabeth. The father of Jonathan was born in Washington Co., Md., March 21, 1803, and his mother April 16, 1807. Henry Heistand died at the age of sixty-six years; was for several years prior to his death Town Commissioner and Supervisor, and also Town Assessor. He came to Ogle County in 1838, coming here from the State of Ohio. Jonathan Heistand was for some five years a student in the Rock River Seminary.
- Heister Robert C. laborer; Mt. Morris.
 Hens Levi, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Mt. Morris.
 Hibarger Calvin, farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Mt. Morris.
 Hilger Jacob, farmer; Mt. Morris.
 Hilmer Christ, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Adeline.
 Hilmer Frederic, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Adeline.
- HITT JOHN W.** farmer and capitalist; Sec. 27; P. O. Mt. Morris.
 Hitt Robert R. Sec. Leg. Paris; Mt. Morris.
 Hitt Thomas M. clerk D. C.; Mt. Morris.
 Holsinger Albert, laborer; Sec. 25; P. O. Mt. Morris.
 Holsinger David, laborer; Sec. 20; P. O. Mt. Morris.
 Holsinger Emanuel, laborer; Sec. 32; P. O. Mt. Morris.
 Holsinger John R. mason; Mt. Morris.
 Holsinger Levi, laborer; Sec. 32; P. O. Mt. Morris.
 Holsinger William, student; Mt. Morris.
 Horst Conrad S. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Mt. Morris.
 Horst George, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Mt. Morris.
 Horst George Jr. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Mt. Morris.
- Householder Dennis, painter; Mt. Morris.
- HOUSEHOLDER PETER**, Mount Morris; born Aug. 10, 1835, in Washington Co., Md.; came to Mount Morris with his father in 1837; married Anna Sheets Nov., 1869, this being his second marriage; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; children — Claud, born June 4, 1861; William, born July 8, 1863; Roy, born July 4, 1866; was a member of Co. H, 34th Ill. Infantry, enlisted in Sept., 1861, and was commissioned 1st Lieutenant of that Company Dec. 27, 1862;

Captain of the Company Sept. 12, 1863; participated in the battles of Shiloh, capture of Corinth, Miss., and Stone River, where he was wounded in the discharge of his duty by being shot through the side, and was confined in hospital No. 8, at Nashville, Tenn., four months, when he again took command of his Company, and was in the battle of Liberty Gap, Tenn., and *Resaca*, Ga., where he was shot through the thighs by canister shot, and was then declared unfit for active service, and transferred to the Commissary Department, and on Dec. 6, 1864, finally mustered out of service; in the year 1875, was elected a member of the Town Board of Mount Morris.

Housholder Samuel, laborer; Mt. Morris.

JIMMERSON EDWARD, laborer; Mt. Morris.

Jimmerson Herman, restaurant; Mt. Morris.

Jones William P. parson; Mt. Morris.

KAUFMAN H. G. teacher; Mt. Morris.

Keedy Chas. C. teamster; Mt. Morris.

Keedy Edw. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Keedy Jacob, retired farmer; Mt. Morris.

Keedy Jones M. cooper; Mt. Morris.

Kennedy Geo. S. mason; Mt. Morris.

Keplinger Wm. F. laborer; Mt. Morris.

KNIGHT HEZEKIAH T.

Blacksmith and Farmer; Mt. Morris; came to Ogle Co. in 1856; born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Aug. 25, 1806; son of Joshua and Ruth; married Emma Angel Dec. 24, 1829, daughter of Phillip and Mehitabel, of Newport, R. I.; children—Joshua A., Louisa M., David, Delia A., Whitman H., Helen A. Mr. Knight has been Road Commissioner for several years in Ogle Co., and was Adj. Gen. of Militia in the State of New York; husband and wife are members of the M. E. Church, but have been communicants of both the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches.

Knode A. O. blacksmith; Mt. Morris.

Knolle Chas. E. carpenter; Mt. Morris.

Knodle F. F. jeweler; Mt. Morris.

Knodle Jacob A. wagon maker; Mt. Morris.

Knodle Jonathan, carpenter; Mt. Morris.

KNODLE PETER Sr. Expressman and Mail Carrier; Mt. Morris; born in Washington Co., Md., Jan. 12, 1822, son of Jonathan and Barbara; came to Ogle Co., Ill., September, 1841; March 17, 1848, married Mary Stauffer, a native of Washington Co., Md., who was born Oct. 11, 1825. Children—Geo. M., born Dec. 7, 1848; Mary A., Sept. 29, 1856; Alice I., April 17, 1858; Andrew L., Sept. 3, 1862. After the death of his first wife, and on Nov. 19, 1863, he married Mrs. Mary Crowell, born in Champaign Co., Ohio, Dec. 1, 1835. Mrs. Crowell, at the time of this marriage, had two children, viz., Cassius C. Crowell, born May 2, 1857, and Cora B. Crowell, Aug. 27, 1859. One child only has been born as the fruits of this last union, namely, Leona M., born Nov. 6, 1875. Mr. Knodle was Constable for twenty-five years, Tax Collector for fourteen years, Sheriff two years, School Treasurer for twenty-one years; was Printer and Publisher of the *Rock River Register*, established in Mt. Morris in January, 1842, the first newspaper ever published in Ogle County, and the second paper started this side of Galena. Mr. Knodle and his first wife were both active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

KNODLE SAMUEL, Grocery and Restaurant; born in Washington Co., Md., Aug. 4, 1820; son of Samuel and Jane; married Jan. 12, 1843, Ellen Dick, who was born at Winchester, Va., June 12, 1823, daughter of Peter and Maza; children—Emanuel L., born April 17, 1844; Washington I., born June 13, 1845; Charles W., born April 13, 1847; Ann M., born July 3, 1849; Edwin W., born Dec. 5, 1850; Jennie E., born June 8, 1857; Lillie B., born Jan. 5, 1860; Thomas O., born Aug. 29, 1863; Ernest E., born Oct. 5, 1868; came to Ogle Co. April 12, 1866; Town Clerk; elected in 1858 and served until 1860; member of the Board of Trustees of the village of Mt. Morris, for several terms; Township Collector for the year 1876; wife a member of the Lutheran Church.

KOONTZ NICHOLAS T. Blacksmith; Mount Morris; born in Carroll Co., Md., April 20, 1839; came

to Ogle Co. in 1864; April 11, 1865, married Susan Mumma, who was born July 25, 1845; had five children, viz.: Charles C. born Sept. 25, 1866; Mary E., born April 26, 1868; William W., born May 22, 1870; Gracy M., born Dec. 18, 1871; Lulu Lee, born March 7, 1876.

LEMAN WYNKOOP, grain dealer, Mt. Morris.

Little A. W. carpenter; Mt. Morris.

Little H. J. merchant; Mt. Morris.

Little W. F. clerk; Mt. Morris.

Lipe L. L. parson; Mt. Morris.

Lohafer F. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Lohafer Wm. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Long Isaac, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Long Jacob, threshing machine; Mount Morris.

Long Rawleigh, threshing machine; Mt. Morris.

Lookabaugh John, Sr., lab.; Sec. 12; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Lookabaugh John, lab.; Mt. Morris.

Lookabaugh Jacob, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Lookabaugh Samuel, mach.; Mt. Morris.

Lookabaugh Samuel B. laborer; Sec. 15; P. O. Mt. Morris.

LOTT ELIJAH, Retired Merchant and Farmer; Mt. Morris; born in Danville, Pa., Feb. 19, 1806; son of George and Elizabeth; removed to Illinois in the year 1834, and settled in Greene County, and was engaged in the mercantile business at Whitehall, in Greene Co., from 1835 until 1842, holding the office of Postmaster, at that place during all that time; May 2, 1846, he removed to Ogle Co., Ill., and engaged in the business of farming; subsequently sold his farm, and, in October, 1872, engaged in the mercantile business in the village of Mt. Morris, and continued in business up to 1875; Aug. 20, 1827, he married Matilda Jarboe, a native of Clark Co., Ohio, born May 2, 1812, a daughter of Philip and Ruth; children—William W., born Sept. 27, 1829; Malind L., Feb. 25, 1835; Matilda E., born May 27, 1838; Mary E., July 21, 1848; was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in the year

1871, and re-elected in 1875; appointed Notary Public in 1877; was Township Treasurer from 1847 to 1850, and Township School Treasurer during the same period.

Loughridge William L. laborer; Sec. 32; P. O. Mt. Morris.

McCASH JOHN, physician; Mt. Morris.

McCoy R. S. farmer; P. O. Mt. Morris.

McCoy Jas. B. Constable; Mt. Morris.

McCOY JAMES B. City Marshal of Mt. Morris; Sec. 26; P. O. Mt. Morris; born Aug. 17, 1845, in Ogle Co., Ill.; son of James B. and Elizabeth McCoy. Married Mary A. Smith, daughter of Stephen Smith, of De Kalb Co., Ill., December 11, 1873; they have one child—James Archibald, born Jan. 26, 1876. James B. McCoy, the father of the present City Marshal of Mt. Morris, was born Aug. 14, 1810, in Washington Co., Md., and came to Ogle Co. in 1838; he married on Easter morning, 1841, to Mrs. Elizabeth Ankeny, who was born in Washington Co., Md., July 12, 1813, and was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Swingley; Mrs. McCoy came to Ogle Co. in 1836, and built one of the first houses in the town of Mt. Morris; children—Ann A. Ankeny, born Jan. 22, 1831; Nathaniel L. A. Ankeny, Aug. 17, 1833; John E. McCoy, Jan. 22, 1842; James B. McCoy, Aug. 17, 1845; Archibald F. McCoy, Jan. 1, 1849; William H. McCoy, Nov. 6, 1853; Allen J. McCoy, Oct. 17, 1857. Mr. McCoy was a contractor for the Rock River Seminary building, and erected the first building connected with that institution; he built his present beautiful homestead in the year 1853; and died Jan. 14, 1871, a man universally respected and esteemed by all who knew him; himself and wife were both active members of the Lutheran Church.

McCoy John E. farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Mt. Morris.

McCoy Rigdon, mason; Mt. Morris.

McCoy Wm. H. farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Mt. Morris.

McCUTCHEN ROBERT, Farmer; Sec. 32; Mt. Morris; homestead consisting of ten acres, valued at \$300; born Oct. 6, 1835, in Bedford Co., Pa.,

- son of Robert and Elizabeth; came to Ogle Co. in 1876; March 1, 1866, was married to Mary E. Bowman; born May 11, 1844, in Washington Co., Md.; daughter of William and Susanna; on Aug. 2, 1862, he enlisted in the nine months' service, in Co. C. 126th Regiment Penn. W. Vols., and was discharged Aug. 20, 1863; re-enlisted in Veteran Corps, in Co. K. in the 17th Regiment, Aug. 7, 1874, and was discharged in June, 1875; was in the battles of Five Forks and Chancellorsville, and at the surrender of Lee's Army; have five children—Catharine, William, Ann, Martha J., Curry C. and John, deceased; his wife is a member of the Dunkards' church.
- McNett Bartholomew; teamster; Mt. Morris.
- McNett C. teamster; Mt. Morris.
- McNett Chas. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Mt. Morris.
- McNett John H. teamster; Mt. Morris.
- MARSHALL REUBEN S.**
Farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Mt. Morris; homestead contains 370 acres on Section 11, valued at \$26,000; owns in all 674 acres, balance in Secs. 1, 12, and 10; born in Christian Co., N. Y., Oct. 4, 1827; came to Ogle Co., March 19, 1837; is the son of Philip and Louisa; at the time Mr. Marshall came to Mt. Morris, the only persons living in the township were two old bachelors by the name of Crowell; married, Jan. 13, 1852, to Matilda Steffa, who was born Washington Co., Md., July 29, 1830, and was the daughter of William and Elizabeth, and who died Feb. 24, 1875; there were ten children born, as the results of their marriage—Wm. C., born March 6, 1853; Mary E., May 6, 1854; Emma M., May 28, 1855; Ira W., Aug. 4, 1857; Chas. E., Jan. 30, 1859; Albertus S., July 27, 1861; Francis E., June 12, 1863; Ida E., Feb. 3, 1866; John C., Sept. 10, 1867; Grace A., April 24, 1869; Viola, Dec. 11, 1870; Oliver E., March 21, 1873; all of whom, except Mary E. and Charles E., are living; Mr. Marshall has been School Director nineteen years, and Road Commissioner eleven years; the lumber and material used in the construction of his house were drawn by teams from Chicago.
- Marshall William C. farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Mt. Morris.
- MENUTT JOHN H.** Teamster; Mt. Morris; born in Ogle Co., Ill., Sept. 17, 1843; married Oct. 10, 1867, Ann House; children—Ella, born Aug. 9, 1868; Sam'l, Dec. 21, 1870; Charles, Dec. 16, 1873; Gertrude, July 31, 1875; Walter, Dec. 26, 1877.
- Meier August, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Adeline.
- Meier Aughest H. farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Adeline.
- Meunch Jacob, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Mt. Morris.
- Middlekauff Henry, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Mt. Morris.
- Middour Samuel, merchant; Mt. Morris.
- MIDDLEKAUFF HENRY,**
Farmer, Sec. 25 and 26; P. O. Mt. Morris; owns 185 acres, valued at \$11,100; was born in Washington Co., Md., May 28, 1823, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth; came to Ogle County, June, 1846; Jan. 17, 1848, married Elizabeth Thomas, a native of Washington Co., Md., born Feb. 10, 1829, and was the daughter of Henry and Catherine Middlekauff; have seven children, all of whom, except Charles C., are still living. Their names and dates of birth are as follows: Martha A., born Dec. 30, 1850; Charles C., Feb. 7, 1854; Alfred C., June 23, 1861; Austin, March 22, 1863; Minnie, April 29, 1867; Seymour, Nov. 5, 1868; Fred, Oct. 26, 1871.
- Miles Charles C., fence maker; Mt. Morris.
- Miller Abraham, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Mt. Morris.
- Miller A. Q. teaches; Mt. Morris.
- Miller Jacob G. farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Mt. Morris.
- Miller Joseph P. farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Mt. Morris.
- Miller Michael E. farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Mt. Morris.
- Miller Spencer V. printer; Mt. Morris.
- MILLER UPTON,** Furniture Manufacturer; Mt. Morris; born in Washington Co., Md., March 22, 1828, son of Peter and Elizabeth; married Maria L. Davis, April 22, 1849, who was born Oct. 1, 1831, the daughter of Solomon and Mary Zook, and a native of Washington Co., Md. Children—William

H., born July 23, 1850; Eliza J., July 8, 1855; John D., Oct. 26, 1858; Thomas M., Sept. 1, 1863. Mr. Miller and wife are both members of the Lutheran Church.

Miller William H. furniture dealer; Mt. Morris.

Moats Daniel, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Moats Henry T. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Moats William E. tailor; Mt. Morris.

Mooney Edward, R. R. ag't; Mt. Morris.

Miller Frank, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Mumma Jonathan, miner; Mt. Morris.

MUMMA SAMUEL P. Grain, Stock and Commission Merchant; Mt. Morris; was born in Pine Creek Tp. Ogle Co., Ill., Oct. 4, 1844; son of Shaffer and Naomi; married Louisa Swingley, Feb. 22, 1870, a daughter of Benjamin and Catherine Swingley; his wife was born Oct. 4, 1844; children—Willis S., born Dec. 22, 1870; Ida E., born Dec. 9, 1873; Edgar Shaffer, born Sept. 24, 1876; Mr. Mumma was elected Constable of Mount Morris Tp. in 1877; is a member of the Board of Town Trustees; first elected in 1874.

Myers Charles H. painter; Mt. Morris.

Myers John H. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Myers William, mason; Mt. Morris.

NALLY SOLOMON, farmer; S. 11; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Nebinger Robt. laborer; Mt. Morris.

Neff A. blacksmith; Mt. Morris.

Neff Clark C. farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Mt. Morris.

NEFF HENRY A. P. O. Mt. Morris; owns 160 acres on Sec. 28, valued at \$11,000; born in Frederick City, Md., Aug. 30, 1814; son of Abraham and Amelia; came to Ogle Co. in the year 1842; married March 3, 1839, to Cynthia Ann McNutt; born in 1813, and a native of Washington Co., Md.; children—Margaret A., born Aug. 15, 1840; Charles F., born March 20, 1842; William H., born April 5, 1845; Mrs. Neff died ———; his second marriage occurred March 27, 1846, with Indiana Clark, a native of Madison Co., Ind., who was born March 3, 1824; children by second marriage—Addison W., born

March 14, 1847; Clark C., born Jan 19, 1849; Lura B., born May 9, 1855; Mary E., born April 22, 1852; Milton C., born May 20, 1857; Emma J., born Oct. 2, 1861; Thyetta J., born July 30, 1863; Mr. Neff's present wife is a member of the M. E. Church; Mr. Neff has been School Director two years; Charles F. Neff, the oldest son of Mr. N., was a member of 15th Ill. Regt.; enlisted 1861, discharged 1863; was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, and at the last named engagement was taken prisoner.

Newcomer Andrew, retired; Mt. Morris.

Newcomer A. M. plasterer; Mt. Morris.

Newcomer A. N. farmer; Mt. Morris.

Newcomer C. B. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Mt. Morris;

Newcomer Chas. banker; Mt. Morris.

NEWCOMER DAVID, Physician and Surgeon; Mount Morris; born July 26, 1830, in Franklin Co., Pa.; son of Daniel and Barbara; married Nov. 18, 1851, Mary S. Frank, born April 30, 1831, a native of Franklin Co., Pa., and daughter of Jacob and Catherine; came to Ogle Co. in the Spring of 1871; children—Martha, born June 3, 1853; Mary K., born May 30, 1855; Barbara A., born June 18, 1856; David W., born Nov. 18, 1858; Harry C., born April 3, 1861; lost one child in infancy; May, 1862, enlisted in the army, and acted in the capacity of Assistant Surgeon some nine months, and was assigned to duty in connection with Gen. Heintzelman's corps and the Army of the Potomac; self and wife members of the Lutheran Church.

NEWCOMER HENRY H. Saddle and Harness Maker; Mount Morris; came to Ogle Co. in the Spring of 1846; born in Washington Co., Md., Dec. 20, 1835; married Ellen S. Highbarger, a native of Washington Co., Md., Sept. 7, 1861; she was born Oct. 14, 1840; daughter of Jacob Highbarger; have two children, viz.:—Henry H., born June 21, 1862, and Ernest, born July 21, 1864; was a private in Company H, 34th Regt. Ill. Inf.; commissioned 2d Lieutenant in 1862, and Captain same year; in the Fall of 1864, entered Company I, 142d Ill. Regt. as Orderly Sergeant, and was mustered out Nov. 1, 1864; was in the battles of Shiloh,

Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Liberty Gap, and various other engagements.

Newcomer Melchoir, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Newcomer Wm. A. plasterer; Mt. Morris.

Nicholas Wm. laborer; Mt. Morris.

Noel M. F. shoemaker; Mt. Morris.

Nye Jno. H. carpenter; Mt. Morris.

ODELL REUBEN, retired; Mt. Morris.

Ohr Jacob F. clerk; Mt. Morris.

PALMER DANIEL, laborer; Mt. Morris.

Palmer Daniel J. laborer; Mt. Morris.

Palmer John K. laborer; Mt. Morris.

PALMER JOSEPH, Carriage Manufacturer; Mt. Morris; owns eighty acres on Sec. 10; valued at \$1,600; born Jan. 14, 1830, in Washington Co., Md.; came to Ogle Co. June 3, 1827; married Nov. 14, 1860, Emily A. Addison, who was born in Erie Co., Pa., April 12, 1839; have four children—John R., born Dec. 8, 1867; Mary E.; Charles H., Feb. 21, 1872; Leah B., Oct. 7, 1877; he is a Republican.

PARKER T. H. Farmer; P. O. Mt. Morris; was born Oct. 17, 1859, in Pecatonica, Winnebago Co., Ill.; came to Ogle Co. in 1870; unmarried.

Parr John H. teacher R. R. Sem.; Mt. Morris.

Patterson John, farm.; Sec. 17; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Patterson Robert, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Petrie Upton, farm.; S. 5; P. O. Adeline.

Peterson Benj. F. laborer; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Pinckney Charles C. farm.; Sec. 29; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Pinckney Daniel J. farm.; Sec. 27; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Potter Calvin A. blacksmith; Mt. Morris.

Potter Nelson T. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Pond Willard, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Mt. Morris.

RAHNS C. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Rebuck John, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Mt. Morris.

REDFIELD SIDNEY, Mason; Mt. Morris; born Jan. 28, 1824, at Springfield, Ill.; married Lydia A.

Phillips, Nov. 22, 1848; daughter of Myron and Lina; children—Mary J., born Dec. 27, 1852; Almira, May 22, 1859; Willey R., March 8, 1862; Henry S., August 15, 1865; Martha A., Nov. 1, 1867; Franklin M., March 28, 1870; Dora F., Sept. 27, 1872; Geo. A., Jan. 27, 1876; came to Ogle Co., Ill., 1836.

Reiken Peter, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Reiste John, mason; Sec. 18; P. O. Mt. Morris.

RENNE SAMUEL W. Farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Mt. Morris; owns 120 acres, valued at \$8,400; born Aug. 31, 1830, at East St. Louis, St. Clair Co., Ill.; son of James S. and Parthena Powers Renne; James S. Renne, the father of Samuel W., was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1804, and came West in the year 1818, in the United States Army and was quartered at Rock Island and assisted in erecting the first military fort ever built north of St. Louis: the balance of his life, after he came to this State, was passed here, and he finally died in Springfield, Ill., Dec. 14, 1876, after having filled the office of Assessor for the city of Springfield, and many other important positions of trust, universally respected and esteemed; Mr. Thomas Powers, the grandfather of Mr. Renne, on his mother's side, emigrated to Ill., in 1804, and settled in Bond Co., where he erected the first flour and saw-mill ever built in this State; he was a prominent man in all the early affairs in this State; subsequently he emigrated to Arkansas, and was a member of the Legislature of that State; Mr. Renne was married June 20, 1852, to Elizabeth J. Grubb, a native of Washington Co., Md., born Jan. 10, 1833, daughter of William C. and Elizabeth Grubb; the father and mother of Mrs. Renne came to Ogle Co., in 1845, and settled in Mt. Morris Township; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Renne has borne eleven children, seven of whom are still living—Martha M., born Sept. 27, 1858; James W. G., May 13, 1861; Ulysses S., Oct. 21, 1863; Elvaretta L., Nov. 9, 1865; Frances L., Jan. 16, 1867; Mary A., Dec. 14, 1872; Daniel P., Sept. 26, 1874; Mr. Renne came

to Ogle Co., in 1851, and for the last fifteen years has taken a prominent part in the Republican politics of this county; he was a member of Co. A, 10th U. S. Regt., Capt. Bond, in the war with the Republic of Mexico.

RICE ISAAC. Physician and Surgeon; Mt. Morris; owns 200 acres on Sec. 10, valued at \$14,000; also owns 600 acres in Township 25; in Sec. 32, 40 acres; in Sec. 33, 240 acres; in Sec. 28, 340 acres; in Sec. 29, 80 acres; is a graduate of Rush Medical College; is a member of the Banking firm of Newcomer & Rice, of the Bank of Mount Morris; came to Ogle County in 1837; married, Jan. 14, 1857, to Sarah Hiestand, who was born January 27, 1836, in Washington Co., Md., and was a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth; have had three children—Rowland, born Feb. 10, 1858; Anna, March 22, 1860; Joseph L., Dec. 23, 1866: the first two deceased; there were no schools in Ogle Co. at the time the father of Dr. Rice came to this county, and his father built the first school house ever located in this county; the Doctor, at an early day, devoted his time to school teaching, and for years alternated between teaching and attending school at the Rock River Seminary; and in that way laid the foundation not only of his future usefulness, but of a solid education; he was a member of the State Legislature for the years 1872 and 1874, and is a gentleman of sterling business qualifications; his wife is a member of Methodist Episcopal Church: Mr. R. is Republican in politics.

Rice Jacob, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Rice Simon, laborer; Sec. 22; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Rice Wm. A. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Rife E. F. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Rife Geo. W. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Ridenour Benj., laborer; Sec. 32; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Ridenour Daniel, laborer; Mt. Morris.

RINE BENJAMIN. Carpenter and Joiner; Mount Morris; born in Cumberland Co., Pa., Jan. 5, 1845; came

to Ogle Co. in 1853; married Mary M. Fish, of Mount Morris, daughter of William and Mary; have four children—Mertle U., born April 21, 1866; Anna M., born March 4, 1870; Benjamin E. born Aug. 13, 1873; Fred, born Aug. 13, 1875; enlisted in Company I, 140th Regt. Ill. Vols., and was mustered out at the close of the war, Oct. 29, 1864; was in various engagements during the war; Mrs. Rine was a native of Washington Co., Md.

RINE DAVID. Retired Merchant; Mount Morris; born Feb. 14, 1836, in Cumberland Co., Pa., son of David and Anna; came to Ogle Co. in 1853; married June 2, 1859, to Eliza C. Shearer, who was born in Washington Co., Md., Sept. 8, 1839, and was the daughter of Jacob and Amelia; both members of the Lutheran Church.

Rine William, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Mt. Morris.

RINER GEO. H. Carpenter, Contractor and Builder; Mt. Morris; residence cor. of Main and Ogle sts.; born in Berkeley Co., W. Va., Sept. 10, 1849; went from there to St. Louis, Mo., in 1878, and came to Mt. Morris in 1873; married Augusta C. Stroh, March 2, 1876; Mrs. Riner is a native of Ogle Co., Ill., and was born Feb. 15, 1845; have one child named Margaret, born May 31, 1877; Mrs. Riner is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Ring John P. blacksmith; Mt. Morris.

Rizner G. C. Mt. Morris.

Rohrer Samuel F. tel. opr.; Mt. Morris.

Roskam Albert, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Rohrer Martin T. Justice of the Peace; Mt. Morris.

Royer George, farmer; Sec. 24.

Routzahn William, laborer; Mt. Morris.

Roadenizer Jacob, laborer; Sec. 32; P. O. Mt. Morris.

ROHRER MARTIN T. Retired Farmer; born June 9, 1827, in Washington Co., Md.; son of Frederick and Elizabeth; came to Ogle Co. in 1853; married March 1, 1853, to Margaret A. Avey of same county; daughter of William and Nancy; Mrs. Rohrer was born Feb. 21, 1829; children—Laura E., Jan. 30, 1854; Samuel F., Sept. 16, 1855; Ellen F., Jan. 21, 1858; Georgiana,

March 23, 1860 ; Joseph H., Oct. 30, 1861 ; Mary C., July 21, 1863 ; Martin I., April 2, 1865 ; Maud L., May 16, 1868 ; has held the office of Commissioner of Highways for three years, elected in 1863 ; was Township Clerk from 1865 to 1869 ; School Director from 1856 to 1865 ; was Township Assessor for the year 1858 ; was a member of the Board of Trustees from 1866 to 1874, and under the new village charter was Clerk of the Board of Trustees from April, 1875, to April, 1877, was Township Assessor for the year 1876 ; elected Justice of the Peace in 1877 for the term of four years.

Roskam John, laborer, Sec. 32 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Rowe Martin, laborer, Sec. 2 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Rowe Henry, farmer, Sec. 1 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Rubsamen Charles, laborer : P. O. Mt. Morris.

SAMSEL EDWARD, laborer, Sec. 14 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Samsel Wm. C. farmer, Sec. 2 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Seibert Benj. D. retired farmer ; Mt. Morris.

Shaper Wm. farmer, S. 5 ; P. O. Adeline.

SHARER HENRY, Retired Capitalist ; Mt. Morris ; born in Washington Co., Md., March 29, 1817 ; first came to the State of Illinois in the year 1835 ; returned to Maryland soon after, and in 1839, with his private conveyance and pack of faithful dogs, he made the journey from his native State to Illinois, and located within one mile of the present village of Mt. Morris. In 1842, he moved to Brodie's Grove, residing there seven years, and then returned to Mt. Morris. In 1842, the nearest point at which a pound of sugar could be purchased was Sycamore, De Kalb County. Mr. Sharer has been twice married. His first marriage was with Miss Cornelia Motler, a native of Washington Co., Md., Nov. 6, 1845 ; born Sept. 21, 1823, who bore him five children—Morton N., born Aug. 18, 1846 ; John C., Nov. 28, 1847 ; Ann E., Sept. 10, 1849 ; Luella M., Aug. 11, 1851 ; Cornelia M., Sept. 9, 1854, the first and last named of which have since died.

Mrs. Sharer departed this life Sept. 22, 1855. She was an active member of the Lutheran Church and a most exemplary woman. His second marriage was with Mrs. Sarah A. Hewett, Jan. 28, 1858 ; she was a native of Washington Co., Md., and born Jan. 10, 1834. She has borne him one child—Charles H., born Sept. 25, 1859. Mrs. S. A. Sharer is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sharer for the last eight years has been School Trustee ; is an uncompromising Democrat.

SHARER JOHN J. Editor of *Ogle County Democrat* ; Mount Morris ; born in the town of Mount Morris, Nov. 28, 1847 ; was elected Township Collector in 1873, and Clerk of the village of Mount Morris in May, 1877 ; editor of the *Ogle County Democrat*, a large eight-column paper, printed in the best style of workmanship, and is in every respect a "live" newspaper.

SHANK GEORGE, Retired farmer ; Mount Morris ; born Feb. 8, 1826, in Frederick Co., Md. ; came to Ogle Co. June, 1849 ; married Dec. 28, 1848, Susan Malone ; she was a native of Washington Co., Md., daughter of Jas. and Susan Malone ; children—Laura, born April 22, 1850, married to Arthur Newcomer, May 6, 1875 ; George, born June 16, 1856 ; Mr. and Mrs. Shank are members of the Lutheran Church.

Shank Geo. M. telegraph operator, Mt. Morris.

Shofstal Jonathan, farmer : Sec. 6 ; P. O. Adeline.

Shulty Harm Jr. farmer ; Sec. 5 ; P. O. Adeline.

Shulty Harm, farmer ; Sec. 5 ; P. O. Adeline.

Sigler George, laborer ; Sec. 15 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Skinner Fenton F., shoemaker ; Mt. Morris.

Skinner Peyton, shoemaker ; Mt. Morris.

Skinner William, shoemaker ; Mt. Morris.

Slifer Andrew, farmer ; Sec. 11 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

SMITH D. H. (of the firm of Hitt, Smith & Co., Hardware and Farm Implements) ; Farmer and Merchant ; Sec. 14 ; P. O. Mount Morris ; born in Orange Co. N. Y., July 21, 1830 ; son

of Peter and Elizabeth; came to Ogle Co. in 1856; married Sept. 21, 1865, to Martha A. Little, who was born in Louisa Co., Iowa, Oct. 19, 1842; was the daughter of William and Elizabeth W.; have had three children, viz.: Mabel, born April 15, 1867, Henry B., born Jan. 1, 1869, William E., born Oct. 19, 1871; Mr. Smith was School Director for several years; homestead comprises 210 acres, valued \$16,000; also owns 80 acres in Sec. 20, 60 acres in Sec. 16, 98.40 acres in Sec. 25, and 40 acres in S. 15, valued in all at \$13,900. Smith Chas. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Smith Elihn B. well-driller; Mt. Morris.

SMITH H. L. Liveryman, Mt. Morris; born Feb. 28, 1831, in Orange Co., N. Y.; came to Ogle Co., 1856; married Martha A. Brace, of Chemung Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1855; children—Adelbert, born Jan. 23, 1850; Peter J., born Feb. 7, 1860; Alvin E., born April 13, 1862; Martha A., wife of H. L. Smith, died Aug. 20, 1862; May 18, 1867, H. L. Smith married Rebecca Holley, of Ogle Co., Ill.; children—Joseph E., born May 21, 1869; Alveretta, born Jan. 17, 1875; Mrs. Smith, second wife of H. L. Smith, died March 18, 1875.

Smith Jothan M. hardware; Mt. Morris.

Smith Nicholas, laborer; Mt. Morris.

Smith Steven, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Smith Wm. butcher; Sec. 22; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Sprecher Daniel Sr. grain and stock; Mt. Morris.

Sprecher Geo. farmer; Mt. Morris.

Sprecher Jno. merchant; Mt. Morris.

Sprecher, Lewis, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Sprecher P. Sr. reti. farmer; Mt. Morris.

Sprecher P. T. farmer; S. 25; P. O. Mt. Morris.

STAHLHUT HENRY, P. O. Mt. Morris.

Stahlhut August, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Stahlhut August H. farmer; S. 10; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Stahlhut William, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Strangle Andrew, farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Mt. Morris.

STANGER CHARLES B. Merchant Tailor; Mount Morris; born April 26, 1829, in Anne Arundel Co., Md., son of Samuel and Elizabeth; came to Ogle Co. 1870; June 19, 1860, married Sarah McDonald, who was born Aug. 25, 1837, and was the daughter of Jacob and Hannah J. McDonald; have had one child, born May 23, 1861, named Anna E.

Startzman Edward O. restaurant; Mt. Morris.

Startzman John, chairmaker; Mt. Morris. Steinbagee C. farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Adeline.

STEPHENS BENJ. G. Physician; Mount Morris; born in Cornwall, England, June 22, 1827; came to Quebec, Canada, in 1832, and to Ogle Co. 1841; married Florence Hoverland, July, 1870, who was a native of Erie Co., N. Y., and born in 1849; they have three children, viz.: Fanny, Mary E., and George; he is a graduate of Rush Medical College, having received his diploma in 1850; he was the publisher of the first newspaper ever published in Ogle Co.; was connected with it for two years; it was known as the *Rock River Register*, and first issued in 1849; two years later the paper and materials were sold to parties in Grand Detour, and its name changed. He is the present President of the Board of Trustees of Mount Morris.

STEWART JOHN T. Carpenter and Contractor, Mt. Morris; born in Baltimore Co., Md., May 25, 1829; son of Stephen and Celia; married Nov. 18, 1852, Laura E. Franks, a native of Clark Co., Va.; born May 1, 1836; a daughter of Henry and Ann; came to Ogle Co. in Spring of 1865; both husband and wife members of M. E. Church; Mr. S. has held the office of Trustee in that church; children—Anna V., born Sept. 29, 1856; Wm. H., born Nov. 6, 1857; Mary E., born Aug. 18, 1860; Margaret L., born July 13, 1867; Edward A., born April 3, 1872; all but the two first children have died.

STONEBRAKER CHAS. V. Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Mt. Morris; owns fourteen acres in Sec. 26; was born in Ogle Co., Ill., Feb. 9, 1851, and is the son of Michael and Catharine Stone-

braker; on Dec. 6, 1874, he was married to Gussie O. Williams, also a native of Ogle Co., and the daughter of Elbas and Mary E. Williams; have one child, born Nov. 21, 1875; two brothers of Chas. V. Stonebraker were in the army during the last war.

Stonebraker Fran-is W. farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Stonebraker J. Newton, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Stoufer Urias, laborer; Sec. 36; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Stover Henry, farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Stroh, N. J. pastor; Mt. Morris.

THOMAS ABRAM, Farmer; P. O. Mt. Morris.

SWINGLEY BENJAMIN,

Retired Farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Mt. Morris; resides on a beautiful homestead, containing 80 acres, valued at \$6,400; born in Washington Co., Md., Sept. 17, 1816, son of Michael and Mary; came to Ogle Co. in 1842, and in 1845, moved his family to Mt. Morris; married, Nov. 31, 1837, Catharine Hershey, a native of Washington Co., Md.; born May 10, 1817, daughter of Christian and Mary; have had eight children—Ellen, born Nov. 3, 1838; John H., Oct. 12, 1840; Oliver H., born July 17, 1842; Louisa, born Oct. 4, 1844; Laura, Dec. 26, 1851; Alice, ———; Grace, Jan. 30, 1858; and Ann C., ———; himself and wife are members of the German Baptist Church; Mr. Swingley hauled the lumber used in the construction of his house from Chicago, in 1846; is an old Jackson Democrat.

Swingley Oliver H. druggist; Mt. Morris.

SWINGLEY J. H. Merchant; Mt. Morris; of the firm of Wingert & Swingley; Groceries and Crockery; born Oct. 12, 1840, in Washington Co., Md.; came to Ogle Co., 1846, and commenced business in 1877; married Anna E. Sharer Dec. 15, 1869; daughter of Henry Sharer; Mrs. S. was born in Mt. Morris, 1849; have had three children—Charles O., born Oct. 21, 1870; Cornelia, April 15, 1872; Frank, Jan. 9, 1878; has been Road Master and member of the Board of Trustees; himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

THOMAS ABRAHAM, Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Mt. Morris; born in Washington Co., Md., April 17, 1819; son of Henry and Catharine; came to Ogle Co., 1845; married Caroline Yontz, who was born March 11, 1819, daughter of William and Catharine Yontz; married in Washington Co., Md.; children—Harriet C., born Oct. 27, 1842; William H., Dec. 25, 1844; James F., Oct. 3, 1846; Geo. L., July 27, 1850; Charlotte C., Dec. 4, 1852; Howard H., Sept. 4, 1854; Arabella E., Dec. 15, 1857; Mr. Thomas has been Commissioner of Highways and Town Assessor for several years; his wife is a member of Lutheran Church.

THOMAS DANIEL, Farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Mt. Morris; owns 80 acres on above section, valued at \$5,600; was born August 23, 1829, in Boonsboro, Md.; son of Daniel and Margaret; came to Ogle Co., 1869; May 3, 1855, was married to Susan M. Keedy, a native of Beaver Creek, born June 28, 1839, and was the daughter of Jacob and Susan Keedy; at the Spring election, 1878, Mr. Thomas was elected Justice of the Peace; they have five children living, viz.; Milliard M., born April 30, 1856; Anna E., born Dec. 9, 1863; Cora B., born April 3, 1865; Earnest, born Jan. 16, 1871; Edward, born April 28, 1875; and have buried three; his wife is a member of the Church of the Disciples.

Thomas Frank, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Thomas Ezra, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Thomas Geo. S. farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Thomas H. H. clerk; Mt. Morris.

Thomas Jas. F. farmer; Sec 24; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Thomas J. O. farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Thomas Jos. harness maker; Mt. Morris.

Thomas M. F. farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Thomas W. R. farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Tice F. N. farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Tice John, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Tracy B. F. wagon maker ; Mt. Morris.

Trevehn Geo. W. laborer ; Sec. 8 ; P. O. Adeline.

TRINE SAMUEL G. Painter ; Mt. Morris ; born April 29, 1835, in Washington Co., Md. ; came to Ogle Co., 1848 ; married Oct. 4, 1858, to Ellen Newcomer, who was born April 27, 1837 ; a native of Washington Co., Md. ; daughter of Samuel and Sarah ; children—Zerezo V., born Sept. 30, 1859 ; Ralph X., Oct. 1, 1866 ; Christian R., Aug. 27, 1874 ; on the 14th of August, 1862, Mr. Trine enlisted in Co. F, 92d Regt. I. V. I. ; was mustered in at Freeport, and credited to Stephenson Co. ; served as private in this regiment fifteen months, was then appointed Capt. of Co. B., 13th Reg. U. S. Colored troops, and held that position some fourteen months, then enlisted in the Navy, and was under the command of Capt. Wm. H. Goudy, and served under him fifteen months ; was in the battles of Oak Ridge, Tenn. ; Nashville, Tenn. ; Franklin, Tenn. ; the taking of Mobile, and capture of Gen. Morgan.

Trostle E. P. farmer ; Sec. 13 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

WALLACE LAWRENCE, carpenter ; Sec. 8 ; P. O. Mt. Morris. Wallace Lewis, farmer ; Sec. 7 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

WEAVER GEORGE W. Telegraph Operator ; Mount Morris ; born in Washington Co., Md., August 2, 1854, son of George and Elnora S. Weaver ; graduate of Rock River Seminary.

Webb James M. hotel ; Mt. Morris.

Weisel Gotfret, farmer ; Sec. 16 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Weller John, grain dealer ; Mt. Morris.

Weltz John D. laborer ; Sec. 23 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Wheeler W. W. clerk ; Mt. Morris.

Williams Elias, farmer ; Sec. 23 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Williams Thomas E. nurseryman ; Mt. Morris.

Wilson James, laborer ; Sec. 11 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Winn Hardy, far. ; S. 30 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Windle George, farmer ; Sec. 15 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

WINDERS B. F. P. O. Mt. Morris.

Winters Benjamin, laborer ; Sec. 33 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Withers Benj., laborer ; Mt. Morris.

Withers Eli, laborer ; Mt. Morris.

Withers Frank, laborer ; Mt. Morris.

Withers Henry, laborer ; Mt. Morris.

Withers Jacob H. laborer ; Sec. 32 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Withers James Sr. laborer ; Mt. Morris.

Withers James Jr. laborer ; Mt. Morris.

Withers John, laborer ; Sec. 32 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Withers Thomas, laborer ; Mt. Morris.

WITHERS WILLIAM C. Laborer ; Mount Morris ; born June 10, 1848, in Blair Co., Pa., son of Henry and Barbary ; came to Ogle Co. 1856 ; married Jennie Steward, Oct. 4, 1874, who was a native of Berkeley Co., Va., and born Oct. 4, 1856, daughter of John and Ellen ; have one child, named Gertrude. Feb. 17, 1861, Mr. Withers, responding to the call of President Lincoln, enlisted in Company C, 58th Regt. Penn. Inf., and served in the war three years and eleven months ; was in the battles of Caton's Farm, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, City Point, Petersburg, Richmond and White Oak Swamp ; was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor by a shell, in the right hip ; wife a member of M. E. Church.

WITMAN JOHN F. Retired Farmer ; Mt. Morris ; is the son of Valentine and Eve Witman, and was born on the Eastern borders of France Aug. 13, 1807 ; came to Ogle Co. in 1855 ; Aug. 22, 1844, he married Ann Diek, who was born May 6, 1827, and was the daughter of Peter and Mazy ; have two children—Margaret A., born April 29, 1845 ; Mary E., Feb. 14, 1849 ; both are members of the Lutheran Church.

Wolf David, farmer ; Sec. 2 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Wolf John, farmer ; Sec. 8 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Wolf William, teamster ; Mt. Morris.

Wolford Elisha, carpenter ; Mt. Morris.

WOLTZ JOHN, Farmer ; Sec. 33 ; owns thirty acres, valued at \$1,500 ; born June 6, 1849, Washington Co., Md. ; son of James and Louisa Woltz ; came to Ogle Co., in 1855 ; married Dec. 1, 1870, to Amanda Bowers, who was born July 4, 1853, and was the

daughter of David and Nancy Bowers ; have had five children—Della and Lillie (twins), born May 1, 1872 ; Ida, Jan. 27, 1875 ; Charles, Feb. 26, 1877 ; Ella, Jan. 3, 1878.

YOUNG L. A. laborer ; Sec. 6 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Young Worthington, farmer ; Sec. 25 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

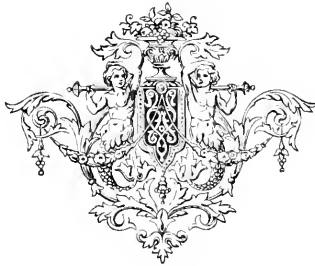
Youngman H. A. broom fact. ; Mt. Morris.

ZELLERS DANIEL, farmer ; Sec. 12 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Zellers David, farmer ; Sec. 10 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Zundahe C. A. farmer ; Sec. 29 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Zundahe C. H. farmer, Sec. 29 ; P. O. Mt. Morris.



LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

BLY THOMAS, tenant farmer; Sec. 6.

Billmire Martin, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Ashton.

Boothe Lyman, school teacher.

Bowen William, tenant farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Ashton.

Borles Daniel, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Ashton.

CABLE HENRY, tenant farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Ashton.

Calgine G. laborer; Sec. 11; P. O. Ashton.

CHAPMAN JOHN R. Farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Ashton, Lee Co.; owns 240 acres valued at \$60 per acre; born in Greenup Co., Ky., March 4, 1818; when 2 years old, his parents, John and Mary Chapman, were compelled to forfeit their homestead in Kentucky under the disputed land acts and moved into Scioto Co., Ohio; in Aug. 1836, they moved into Madison Co., Ind.; in March, 1838, Mr. C., then a young man, set out with a yoke of oxen for Cincinnati, Ohio; he started alone, but was compelled, when only a few days on the road, to send back for assistance, as the difficulties encountered on the way were too great for one man to overcome; he finally accomplished the journey in fourteen days; on May 28, of the same year, he left his parental home and joined an expedition, formed by P. Patrick, for the Indian Territory, but at Peoria they were disbanded and Mr. C., in company with three others, started for Bureau Co.; becoming separated from his companions, he continued on his way and after experiencing innumerable hardships he arrived at his destination, June 28, one month from the time he left home; marrying Elmina A. Taylor, who was born July 5, 1820, Sept. 30, 1841, he moved to this Co., in April, 1843, and was one of the first to break up the wild prairie land in the vicinity of Paine's Point; Mr. C. was twice elected County Coroner, and has also held the offices of School Trustee and Director, both in Pine Rock and Lafayette Townships; he is at present Justice of the Peace, to

which office he was elected in Nov. 1877; it is worthy of mention in connection with this sketch of Mr. C., that that he is strictly speaking a self-educated man, and also that he is a descendant of a Chapman who served with distinction throughout the Revolutionary war; Mr. C. has had two children—Sarah Ann, born Aug. 25th, 1842, died July 19th, 1845; Eleeta J., born Jan. 26, 1844, died July 22, 1845.

CLARK S. D. Farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Ashton; owns 90 acres, valued at \$45 per acre; born in this county Dec. 22, 1845; Republican in politics, and was elected Town Clerk, in 1873, holding the office for two years; is at present Supervisor, to which office he was elected in 1875; with the exception of an occasional term missed, Mr. C. has taught school for the past fourteen years; married Eunice A. Reed Feb. 23, 1871, who was born Dec. 9, 1847; have had two children—Arthur, born, Sept. 26, 1873, and died Dec. 19, 1873, and Myrtie B., born Aug. 5, 1876.

Coakley Ira, far.; Sec. 8; P. O. Ashton.

Cross Hamilton, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Lafayette.

CROSS JOHN, Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Chana; owns 237 acres valued at \$45 per acre; born in Huntington Co., Pa., May 17th, 1804; married Sophia Hardesty, who was born in Anne Arundel Co., Md., 1806; March 22, 1832, he arrived in Coshocton Co., O.; came to this county Oct. 21, 1853; have had ten children—Edward, born May 17, 1833; Daniel, born March 22, 1834; James, born Dec. 30, 1836; Mary, born Oct. 14, 1838; Ruth, born March 11, 1840; Levi P., Oct. 6, 1842, died Oct. 13, 1853; Melissa, March 6, 1844; Henry H., who served six months in the Army, born Feb. 6, 1846; Thomas J., May 18, 1847; Rachel, born Oct. 6, 1851, died Feb. 24, 1875; Mr. and Mrs. C. have been members of the M. E. Church for over thirty years.

DAVIS JAMES, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Ashton.
Davis Justice, far.; Sec. 10; P. O. Ashton.

DRUMMOND A. J. Farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Ashton; born in Westmoreland Co. Pa., Oct. 20, 1821; he came to this county in 1838; married twice; first wife, Electa Martin, in 1843; second wife, Elenorah Highbarger, who was born April 18, 1823, and married on the 6th of June, 1862; Mr. D. was Supervisor for one year, and held the offices of Assessor and Justice of the Peace for a number of years; Mr. D. has had five children—Elizabeth L., born July 28, 1847; Eliza A., May 15, 1850; Benton P., Nov. 11, 1852; John Deane, Feb. 25, 1855; and James L., Sept. 7, 1857; owns 394 acres of land.

Drummond Benton, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Ashton.

Drummond Levi, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Ashton.

Dugdale Charles, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Ashton.

EDGINGTON HENRY, lab.; Sec. 6; P. O. Ashton.

FROST CHARLES, tenant farmer.

GARRISON ROBERT, Tenant Farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Ashton, Lee Co.; born in Perry Co., Ill., May 22, 1847; when 4 years old, his parents moved to Kentucky, where they lived until they moved to Missouri, in 1859; in which State he married Ellen Rinker, March 6, 1870; she was born in Ogle Co., Ill., June 24, 1849; in 1871, moved to Butler Co., Kan., remaining until the Spring of 1875, when they came to this Co.; the trip to Kansas and back was made by wagon; at one place on the journey, near the rendezvous of the notorious Younger boys, they were detained by the stream over which they had to pass having become unfordable, and although they were not molested, they naturally felt unsafe until they had placed several miles between them and that gang of desperadoes; have had three children—Daisy C., born in Missouri, Jan. 10, 1871; Orville B., born in Kansas, Dec. 4, 1873; Sheldon M., born in Illinois, Sept. 8, 1876; Mr. G. owns 75 acres, in Sec. 25, Deep Water Tp., Mo.

HARDESTY DANIEL, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Chana.

Hardesty J. M. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Chana.

HAVENS B. V. (deceased); born in Connecticut, May 31, 1802; married twice; first wife was Sarah Dunham, by whom he had twelve children, and who died in 1842; married second wife (who survived him), March 8, 1846; moved from Ottawa Co., Ohio, to this Co. in 1869; at the time of his death, which occurred on the 8th of Oct., 1876, he was a member of the Church of the Disciples; Mrs. Havens, who is a member of the same church, was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, June 13, 1820, and is the mother of five children—Newman G., Augusta (deceased), Nancy A., Jennie and Sumner; at the time of her husband's death Mrs. H. owned 172 acres of land in Sec. 8, where she still resides; P. O. Ashton, Lee Co.

Havens G. N. laborer.

KESTED I B. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Ashton.

LINK WILLIAM, tenant farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Ashton.

Linscott Joseph, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Ashton.

LUCKEY R. H. Farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Taylor; born in Hamilton Co., O.; when quite young his parents moved to Ottawa Co., O.; he buried his father and mother in that Co., and came to this Co. June 3, 1868; married twice; his first wife, Susan Hammond, March 3, 1842; she was born in Marion Co., O., March 3, 1826; died March 14, 1874; father of nine children, all living but one; married Eliza Deselms, who was born in Ottawa Co., O., March 20, 1830; on the 19th day of Oct., 1862, Mr. L.'s son William enlisted in Co. M, 3d Ohio Cavalry, and served throughout the rebellion; Mr. and Mrs. Luckey are members of the Church of the Disciples; Mr. L. has filled the office of Highway Commissioner in the town; owns 172 acres.

MCCABE A. tenant farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Ashton

McBirney J. M. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Franklin.

MASON STEPHEN G. Teacher; Sec. 5; P. O. Taylor; Teacher of the Prairie Star School; lives with Mr. C. Dugdale; born in Ryegate, Caledonia

Co., Ver., Aug. 20, 1853; came to Ill. in 1854 with Mr. Stephen Wright, an early settler; the following year went to Iowa, living there about five years; returned to this State in 1860; working on a farm he attended school when he had the opportunity; at the expiration of about nine years he in company with Mr. Wright, moved to Kansas, and with the exception of one term passed in the State University, at Lawrence, during the five years' residence in that State, he worked on a farm; in Nov., 1874, he again returned to Ill., and since then has taught school every Winter term; Republican; he is the resident correspondent for the *Oregon Courier* and *Dixon Sun*.

Mayer J. A. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Ashton.

Mead Wilson, tenant farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Ashton.

Mitchell H. J. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Ashton.

MOAT JOSEPH C. Farmer and Stock Raiser; 230 acres; Sec. 4; P. O. Ashton; born in Washington Co. Md., Oct. 17, 1840; in 1845 his parents moved to this Co., married Emurilla Newcomer, who was born in Washington Co., Md., Oct. 28, 1841, on the 7th of Dec. 1865; have had two children—Frances, born April 1, 1869; Ollie, born May 5, 1871, died Jan. 28, 1874; Mr. Moat's father, William, the same year of his arrival in this Co., died very suddenly, in the month of Nov., ten miles this side of Chicago, to which city he had brought a load of grain and was returning with furniture for the house he had occupied the month previous; his mother, Elizabeth, died Aug. 7, 1862; Mr. M. enlisted in Co. F, 34th Ill. Infantry as private; the close of the war found him a Lieutenant, having been promoted for meritorious services; offered a commission in the regular army; he declined the honor, as the emergency for which he enlisted having passed, he preferred to follow the peaceful pursuit of farming, for the future; Mr. M., since coming into full possession of the property he now owns, has made very extensive improvements, and at this time has one of the finest farms in the township wherein he resides.

Mullen Levi, tenant farmer; S. 11; P. O. Ashton.

Myers G. W. farmer; S. 3; P. O. Ashton. Myers Manasse, Sec. 3; P. O. Ashton.

NETTLETON THORNTON, farm.; Sec. 15; P. O. Ashton.

NETTLETON F. Farmer; P. O. Ashton Lee Co.; 160 acres; Sec. 15; born in Augusta Tp., Granville Co., Province Ontario, Canada, June 15, 1817; came to this county in 1848, his mother dying shortly after; he returned to his native place for his father, who died in this county in 1855; both of his parents were born in N. Y. State, his father, Amos, on the 18th of May, 1777, and his mother, Mary, Oct. 26, 1778; Mr. Nettleton married twice, first wife Sarah Bass, born in Canada, June 29, 1821; died Sept. 15, 1849; Eliza J., only child by first wife, born Feb. 19, 1842, died Oct. 13, 1849; second wife, Caroline Billhaire, born in Washington Co., Md., Feb. 22, 1824; married Nov. 12, 1850; have had four children—Mary E., born July 23, 1852, died Sept. 6th, same year; Margaret A., July 19, 1853; Thornton, Nov. 24, 1854; Harriet N., April 16, 1858, died Nov. 3, 1869; Mr. and Mrs. N. are members of the Christian Church.

Nettleton Thornton, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Ashton.

PAYNE F. I. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Franklin.

PAYNE MARY S. Farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Franklin; widow of John Payne, who died very suddenly on the 20th of Feb. 1855; owns 90 acres farm land; born in Vigo Co., Ind., Aug. 12, 1820; Mrs. Payne married the late Mr. Payne in 1836, and is the mother of eight children—Hannah, Rebecca, Eliza Ann, deceased; Cinderella, deceased; Thomas J., Eliza Ann, William, B., Marietta. The late Mr. Payne came to this county in 1846; at that time this section was very sparsely settled; the only market for grain in those early days was Chicago and St. Charles, to which places he often made trips by wagon.

Payne Samuel, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Ashton.

Petepiece Joseph, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Ashton.

PFETZING PAUL, Farm Renter; Sec. 8, P. O. Ashton, Lee Co.; born in Hesse, Germany, March 2, 1842; came to the United States, landing in N. Y. city, in 1867; starting for the West, the second after his arrival in this country, he entered into the butcher business in Chicago; remaining there but a short time, he moved to Lee Co., where he lived for four years, when he moved to this county; married Martha Eizel, who was also born in Hesse, Germany, June 17, 1848, June 31, 1870; have had four children—Lizzie A., Mary, John and Christina; 160 acres.

Phillips G. W. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Ashton.

Phillips John, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Ashton.

Phillips William, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Ashton.

QUICK HOWARD, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Ashton.

Quick James, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Ashton.

REED ABIJAH, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Ashton.

Reed Albert, farmer; S. 17; P. O. Ashton.

Reed Dudley, farm.; Sec. 8; P. O. Ashton.

Reed Gilbert, farm.; Sec. 8; P. O. Ashton.

Reed James, farm.; Sec. 8; P. O. Ashton.

Reid J. W. farm.; Sec. 18; P. O. Ashton.

REZNER JAMES, Farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Ashton; born in Union Co., Pa., Oct. 26, 1849; when six years old his parents, Robert F. and Elizabeth, moved to Freeport, Stephenson Co., where he lived until Nov. 20, 1877; married Edith F. Yarger on the 11th of December, 1875; his wife was born in Central Co., Pa., Nov. 4, 1851; Mr. Reznier's father is Supervisor of Lancaster Township, in Stephenson County; the subject of this sketch is the oldest member of his father's family; the other children still reside with their parents; rents 276 acres.

Rummell T. H. tenant farmer.

SANFORD J. farm hand; Sec. 6.

Sherwood Orin, tenant farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Ashton.

SHOTTENKIRK D. G. Farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Ashton; owns 66 acres; born in Montgomery, Fulton Co., N.Y.,

Nov. 14, 1828; came to Carroll County, this State, in 1846, remaining four years; went to Calona, Cal., where he followed gold mining for five years, when he returned to Illinois, settling in this county in 1855, and has lived here ever since; is Republican in politics, and was Town Collector for ten years, and Supervisor for six years, holding the position of Chairman of the Board the last year in office; married Angelica Eakle, who was born in Washington Co., Md., March 8, 1836, on Feb. 14, 1856; have two children—Wm. P., born in Ogle Co., Feb. 27, 1857; Clara F., Ogle Co., Oct. 31, 1860.

Sisk N. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Ashton.

Slyter W. laborer.

Smith Patrick, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Ashton.

TAMAR RUSSELL, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Ashton.

Taylor James, farm.; Sec. 6; P. O. Ashton.

Throop Alpheus, farm hand; Sec. 12; P. O. Ashton.

Throop Calvin, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Ashton.

Throop Hoshiah, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Ashton.

Tilton Burton, farm.; Sec. 1; P. O. Ashton.

Tilton Horace, farm.; Sec. 4; P. O. Ashton.

Tilton Lemuel, farm.; Sec. 2; P. O. Ashton.

TILTON MRS. NANCY, owned 100 acres, Sec. 4; P. O. Ashton, Lee County; born in Washington County, Md., Dec. 19, 1797; maiden name, Nancy Hardesty; married Wm. Tilton Nov. 24, 1815. The late Mr. T. was born in Ohio, April 15, 1796, and died in this county Aug. 13, 1872. The family moved into this county in 1843 from Coshocton County, Ohio, where they had carried on farming. Mr. T. was a member of the Christian Church at the time of his death, and his wife is at present a member of the same denomination. They have had thirteen children—Richard, Mary (deceased), Laban, Alexander (deceased), Edmund (deceased), Francis, William (deceased), Benjamin, Elizabeth, Emily, Philma and Harriet; Elijah, born Oct. 26, 1824, in Coshocton Co., Ohio, was married to Miss Rachel Brooks in 1843, where he remained until 1846, when he removed with his family to Ogle Co.,

Ill., where he farmed until the year 1862; when he enlisted in the 92d Regiment Illinois Volunteers; was in active service about two years, or until Oct. 6, 1864, when he died, and was buried at Atlanta, Ga. It is very interesting to hear Mrs. T. relate early reminiscences, and of the hardships undergone when she first came to this county. Although a very aged lady, she takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the county in which she has lived so long.

TILTON RACHEL, Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Ashton; widow of Elijah Tilton who was born in Coshocton Co., O., Oct. 26, 1824; married Rachel Brooke, June 29, 1843; came to this county in 1848; enlisted in Co. H, 92d Ill. Inf; died in the hospital at Atlanta, Oct. 6, 1864; two sons—George W. and Commodore Perry, served as soldiers during the rebellion; Mrs. Tilton was born in Belmont Co., O., Jan. 28, 1825, and married June 29, 1843; have had ten children—Geo. W., born April 19, 1844; Nancy E., Jan. 4, 1846; Commodore P., born Sept. 18, 1847; Benjamin F., April 23, 1850; Martha M., May 25, 1852, died April 18, 1853; Lemuel H., April 1, 1854; Willard F., Jan. 15, 1857, died April 2, 1858; one child not christened, born Oct. 2, 1858, and died the next day; Alva L., Sept. 21, 1859; Welford E., Dec. 31, 1861; owns 80 acres land.

Tilton Richard, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Ashton.

Tilton Spencer, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Ashton.

Tilton Warren, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Ashton.

Trainer Hugh, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Ashton.

Trainer James, tenant farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Ashton.

Trainer Patrick, tenant farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Ashton.

Trainer Thomas, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Ashton.

VOSBURGH JOHN P. Farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Ashton, Lee Co.; born Montgomery Co., N. Y., May 24, 1820, at Tribes' Hill, a place so called from the

fact that different tribes of Indians, in early colonial days, would rendezvous on a hill in that vicinity; married Hannah Pitman Oct. 26, 1844; she was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Feb. 2, 1810; Mr. N. came to this county March 17, 1865, since when he has greatly improved the premises purchased at that time; is a Republican in politics and held the office of Highway Commissioner; owns eighty acres of land.

WEATHERINGTON G. W. Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Ashton.

WEEKS JOHN, Farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Ashton, Lee Co.; 156 acres; born in Middlesex Co., Mass., Dec. 1, 1798; leaving his native State in 1824, he set out on foot for New York; the appearance of the country in that State not quite meeting his expectations, he continued on to Buffalo, where he procured passage on one of the Lake steamers for Cleveland; disembarking, he settled in Delaware Co., where he lived eight years, when he returned home on a visit; there being no railroads at that time, he made the journey by the boat and stage; returning same year to his adopted home, he lived there until 1836, when he came to Ogle Co., since when his father, Jonathan, and mother, Sarah, have both died; being one of the earliest settlers, Mr. W. encountered difficulties that the present generation knows nothing of; he was compelled to haul his grain to such distant markets as Chicago, Peru and St. Charles; he married Sarah Royse (widow), who died Dec. 20, 1851; Mr. W. a number of years ago, held the office of Tax Collector; although well advanced in life and crippled by rheumatism, Mr. W. continues to manage the farm which he has willed to his sister-in-law, Fredericka Weeks, who acts as his housekeeper.

YORTY C. H. Sec. 10; P. O. Ashton.

Yorty Cyrus, Sec. 10; P. O. Ashton.

Yorty Peter, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Ashton.

Yorty Peter P. Sec. 10; P. O. Ashton.

BROOKVILLE TOWNSHIP.

ALLBRIGHT HENRY, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Brookville.

BANEY ISAAC, farmer; S. 15; P. O. Brookville.

Baney Michael, laborer; Brookville.

Beck Jacob, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Brookville.

Beightol Solomon, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Brookville.

BOWERS DANIEL, Ret. Farmer; Sec. 34; Brookville; was born in Huntingdon Co., Pa., March 5, 1820; came to Brookville Township, Ogle Co., 1863; Sec. 34; has 390 acres land, valued at \$21,450; Republican; belongs to the German Baptist Church; married Mary Stoner, who was born in Blair Co., Pa., Jan. 15, 1818; has six children—John, born June 12, 1841; Elizabeth, born Sept. 18, 1843; David, born Nov. 26, 1846; Jeremiah, born Aug. 30, 1848; Isaac, born Nov. 1, 1852; Levi, born Aug. 8, 1856; Elizabeth died Jan. 9, 1845, when she was 15 years old; moved to Bradford Co., Pa.; lived there 20 years; from there went to Stark Co., Ohio; lived there 10 years; from there to Ogle Co.; bought the place where he now lives; Mr. Bowers is one of the sound farmers of the county.

Bowers David, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Brookville.

Bowers E. G. merchant; Brookville.

BOWERS ISAAC, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 26; P. O. Brookville; son of Daniel and Nancy; born in Blair Co., Pa., Nov. 1, 1852; came to this Co. in 1863; Republican; married Sarah Emrich; she was born in Ogle Co., Ill., April 5, 1856; they have had three children—Joseph, born May 10, 1875; Allen, born Jan. 16, 1878; one died in infancy; has 100 acres of land, valued at \$5,500.

BOWERS JOHN, Merchant and Postmaster; Brookville; son of Daniel and Nancy Bowers; was born in Blair Co., Pa., Jan. 12, 1840; owns real estate to the value of \$2,000; Republican; belongs to the Evangelical Church; married Mary Lesh, Oct. 16, 1862; she was born in Ohio, May 6, 1839;

they have one child—Emma C., born Feb. 11, 1865; held the office of Collector and Assessor, and has a commission as Postmaster at this time.

Bowers Jeremiah; Brookville.

Bowers John, merchant; Brookville.

Bracht Samuel, laborer; Brookville.

Burgaman Jacob, laborer; Brookville.

Brey Sylvester, shoemaker; Brookville.

Byers George N. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Brookville.

Byers John G. farmer; P. O. Forreston.

CONRAD DAVID, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Forreston.

Conrad George, laborer; Brookville.

Conrad Isaac, laborer; Haldane.

Conrad Oliver, tenant farmer; Brookville.

Cooper Daniel, laborer; Brookville.

DOLAN PATRICK, stone mason; Haldane.

Donaldson James H. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Polo.

DONALDSON WALTER, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 36; P. O. Polo; was born in Northumberland Co., England, Feb. 6, 1819; came to this country in August, 1820; lived in Washington Co., N. Y., four years; from there to Toronto, Canada, lived there until the Spring of 1839; from there to this county; has 283 acres of land, valued at \$14,150; is a Democrat; held office of Highway Commissioner, School Trustee and Supervisor; married Sarah H. Sylvester, June, 1846; born May 9, 1825; have three children—William W., born Dec. 27, 1851; James H., Nov. 30, 1853; and Ella L., Nov. 22, 1855; when he first came here he hauled pork to Galena, and sold the best dressed hogs for \$2.50 per cwt.; medium brought \$1.50; hauled wheat to Chicago for less than \$1 per bushel; he went to Oregon to declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States in 1841; the County Clerk's office was kept in a tailor shop; had no blanks and had to write out the papers, which took until near night; started for home, but got lost on the way; stayed all night with a man by the name of Pitzer, at Boonsboro; next morning started for what is

known as the Canada Settlement; came ten miles without meeting house or fence; thinks there was not a settler between here and Freeport.

Donaldson Wm. W. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Polo.

Driebebis Abraham, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Brookville.

Driebebis Adam, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Brookville.

EITEMILLER WM. miller; Brookville.

Emrick John, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Brookville.

Esthery Charles, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Brookville.

FAGER DANIEL, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 12; P. O. Foreston; was born in Northumberland Co., Pa., July 26, 1815; came to this Co. in the Spring of 1840; has 267 acres land; valued at \$13,350; Democrat; held the office of School Treasurer, Assessor, and Justice of the Peace for thirty years; married Sarah Myers in 1845; born in Washington Co., Md., Feb. 15, 1825; has eight children—James P., born Jan. 11, 1851; Jennetta, born April 30, 1852; Ellen M., born June 4, 1855; Ida A. J., born Jan. 5, 1857; Thos. B., born May 13, 1858; Daniel, born July 18, 1859; Jacob M., Sept. 7, 1862; Abbie R., May 31, 1867. When he first came here, worked five years at the millwright business; then built a saw-mill on Elkhorn Creek; worked at this about six years; sold out to his brother and commenced farming; his business chiefly is collecting and doing Justice of the Peace business; Mr. Fager is one of the leading business men of the Co.

Fulton Chas. laborer; Polo.

GARMAN BENJAMIN, farmer; S. 11; P. O. Brookville.

Garman Henry, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Brookville.

Garman Henry, Sec. 11; P. O. Brookville.

Garman Isaac, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Brookville.

Garman John K. farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Brookville.

German Levi, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Brookville.

Gibbs Geo. D. Sec. 35; P. O. Polo.

Gibbs Henry J. farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Brookville.

Gibbs Leonard, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Polo.

Grim Phillip, laborer; Brookville.

Grim Henry, laborer; Brookville.

HERB ISAAC, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Brookville.

HARRIS ABRAHAM, Farmer and Stock Raiser; P. O. Brookville; was born in Northumberland Co., Pa., Sept. 19, 1829; has 57 acres land, value \$2,565; Dem.; married Polly Paul who was born in Northumberland Co., Pa., Sept. 21, 1836; came to this county in 1854; enlisted in the 15th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., 1863, under Capt. J. H. Long, Co. K; was at the surrender of Johnson to Sherman; his father enlisted in the war of 1812; he was 18 years old at the time; Mr. and Mrs. Harris have not had any children, but adopted and raised three—one Franklin Melect, was in the 26th Regt. Ill. Vol Inf; was on the raid with Sherman through Georgia, was wounded twice, once in the leg and once in the thigh, the ball passing upward, lodged near the left lung.

Hetfield Edward J. farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Polo.

HETFIELD WM. A. Farmer and Stock Raiser, Sec. 26; P. O. Polo; born in Sussex Co., N. J., June 20, 1825; came to this county June, 1835; has 180 acres of land, valued at \$9,000; Democrat; held the offices of Assessor and Highway Commissioner; married Lucy Brand; born in Scotland, Feb. 27, 1825; has two children—Edward J., born June 11, 1849; Elizabeth F., April 15, 1852; left New Jersey in 1833; went to Indiana; lived there two years; came from there with teams to Elkhorn Grove; left part of the family there until he built a shanty on this section. The shanty was fourteen by eighteen, put up in the rough, and within two weeks moved into it, which was not much of a move, as he had nothing but his bedding; made our headsteads by cutting poles made in the Grove; made our tables out of stove boxes; used fire places instead of stoves. Cut out the logs, put up jambs, and made it outside, so as to save room; made the chimney by laying up sticks, and plastering it over with mud; also cut out logs for a window; had no glass

nor sash. The first crop we raised was in 1836, sod corn and garden sauce; used to do our marketing at Savanna on the Mississippi river, and Peru on the Illinois river; kept a hotel at Brookville, a large double log house, with a chimney in the center, with fire place on each side; was the first man that took a grist to mill on horseback; took it to Wilson's Mill, the first one that was built in the county. Has hauled grain to Savanna, and got only twenty-five cents per bushel; could get no money nor groceries; had to trade it out for dry goods with a man by the name of Luther H. Bowen. When I first came to this county, I paid \$25 per barrel for flour. His father was in the war of 1812; died at the age of 90 years. His grandfather was killed in the Revolutionary war.

HOFFA JACOB, Farmer and Stock Raiser, Sec. 3; P. O. Forreton. (His grandfather, Abraham Hoffa, was in the war of 1812, as Captain.) The subject of this sketch was born in Schuylkill Co., Pa., April 12, 1818; has 381 acres of land, valued at \$16,000; Democrat; belongs to the Lutheran Church. Married Sarah Snyder, who was born in Northumberland Co., Pa., Aug. 8, 1822. Has sixteen children—Amanda, born March 20, 1842; Henry, Oct. 12, 1843; Sally, May 8, 1845; Daniel, Dec. 4, 1846; Malinda, Aug. 20, 1848; Mary, Sept. 22, 1849; William, Nov. 7, 1851; Civilla, Oct. 17, 1853; Jacob, Sept. 11, 1855; Magdalena, Aug. 22, 1857; Emrilla, March 23, 1859; Phillip, May 17, 1861; John, July 2, 1864; Ida A., May 21, 1866; Minnie, Aug. 8, 1869 (one died in infancy). Has held the office of Highway Commissioner, School Director, Constable, also held a commission under Gov. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, as Captain in the militia. Had one son, Henry, in the 92d Regiment, I. V. I.

Hoffhine David, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Brookville.

Hoffhine Isaac C. butcher; Brookville.

Hoffman Benjamin, tenant farmer; P. O. Brookville.

Hoffman Jacob, grocery store; Brookville.

Huffard Wm. laborer; Brookville.

KITZMILLER DAVID, Farmer; P. O. Haldane.

Kitzmiller Samuel, Haldane.

Kroh Elias, farmer; Brookville.

Kroh Henry, retired farmer; Brookville.

LACOOTER JAMES H. Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Brookville.

LAWSON ALEX. Farmer; P. O. Polo; Sec. 25; was born Sept. 11, 1824, in Renfrewshire, Paisley, Scotland; has 240 acres land, valued at \$14,400; Republican; belongs to the Baptist Church; held the office of Commissioner of Highways 14 years; also Assessor; married Rebecca Harrington 1840; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; has six children—Henry Y., born Oct. 28, 1851; Herbert, born Jan. 4, 1854; Alexander, born Dec. 8, 1855; Oliver H., born March 28, 1858; Annie E., born June 24, 1860; Katie, born May 13, 1863; came to this country in 1832; came to this county in 1840; has hauled grain to Chicago with teams; camped out and done his own cooking; sold wheat as low as 40 cents per bushel.

Lawson Alexander Jr.; S. 25; P. O. Polo.

Lawson Henry; Sec. 25; P. O. Polo.

LONG REV. A. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 2; P. O. Forreton; born in Columbiana Co., O., Feb. 25, 1828; came to this Co. in 1865; has 120 acres of land, valued at \$6,000; Republican; belongs to the Evangelical Church; has held the offices of School Director and Road Master; married Elizabeth Caudle, May 13, 1851; they had five children—Mary Ellen Catherine, born Jan. 20, 1858; Charles William George Joseph, born Nov. 12, 1859; Sarah Elizabeth, born April 20, 1867; Emma Lucy Netta, born April 13, 1869; John Jacob Franklin, born Dec. 6, 1864; his father, Joseph Long, Bishop of the Evangelical Church, came to this Co. at an early day, and entered the land where his son now lives.

Long John A. saddler; Brookville.

Long Jonathan, Sec. 2; P. O. Brookville.

Lower Daniel, tenant farmer; P. O. Brookville.

Lower Henry, tenant farmer; P. O. Brookville.

Lower Reuben, blacksmith; Brookville.

McCORD R. B. shoemaker; Brookville.

McIlnay Edward, farmer.

McIlnay Wm. farm.; Sec. 35; P. O. Polo.

McKerral Hugh, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Polo.

Miller Martin.

Minier Hiram H. laborer; Brookville.

Mowry John, money loaner; Brookville.

Myers Peter E. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Brookville.

OLTMANN'S KLASS, laborer; Brookville.

Overholtzer, Jacob, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Polo.

PAUL ABRAHAM, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Brookville.

Paul Daniel, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Brookville.

Paul Joseph, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Brookville.

Paul Michael, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Brookville.

Paul Valentine, laborer; Brookville.

Paul Valentine A. retired farmer; Brookville.

POOLE WM. Retired Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 36; P. O. Polo; born in Ireland, in 1803; came to this Co. in 1839; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$9,600; Republican; belongs to the Episcopal Church; married Nancy Johnson; she was born in Canada, in 1814; they have four children living—George, Abraham, John and Katie; when he came here there was not a house between here and Freeport.

PORTER WILLIAM T. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 26; P. O. Brookville; born March 13, 1826, in Center Co., Pa.; has 175 acres of land, valued at \$10,000; Democrat; held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Highway Commissioner; married Lucy Ebright in 1860; she was born Sept. 24, 1840; they have had six children—William A., born March 8, 1861; Heyatt H., Sept. 16, 1863; Margaret W., Aug. 7, 1865; John E., July 19, 1867; Mary E., Dec. 2, 1869; Jesse B., Nov. 25, 1870. Mr. P.'s grandfather, Samuel Porter, was in the Revolutionary war seven years; was paid off in Continental money, and it was not worth 10 cents on the dollar.

RIDER GEORGE; laborer; P. O. Brookville.

Rothermel Amos, wagon mak.; Brookville.

Rubendall H. E. Constable; P. O. Brookville.

SELL JOSEPH, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Brookville.

SANBORN AMBROSE, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 36; P. O. Polo; has 210 acres of land, valued at \$10,000; Republican; came to this county from York Township, Canada, in 1839; has held the offices of Commissioner of Highways, Assessor, School Trustee, Collector and Supervisor; married Elizabeth Good, who was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Sept. 24, 1835; they have three children—Susan E., born Dec. 7, 1860; Mary G., born Nov. 16, 1864; Annie E., born Dec. 26, 1868. Mr. Sanborn located on the same section when he first came here, and has lived there ever since; Mr. S. is one of the leading men of the township.

Shuey William, laborer; P. O. Brookville.

Spotz, Joseph, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Brookville.

Starr, Amos, laborer; P. O. Brookville.

STONER WILLIAM H. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 3; P. O. Forreton; son of Samuel and Catharine Stoner; he was born in Ogle Co. Jan. 12, 1856; resided in this county ever since; rents his father's farm, on Sec. 3; has 330 acres of land, valued at \$16,500; Republican; belongs to the Evangelical Church; married Susan Yeakel; she was born in Berks Co., Pa., March 14, 1855.

TREGO SAMUEL, Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Brookville.

Trumbauer Henry, Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Forreton;

Trumbauer, John, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Forreton.

WALISA ISRAEL, laborer; P. O. Brookville.

Wallisa, Levi, laborer; P. O. Brookville.

Watson John, mason; Brookville.

Winterstern Hiram, potter; Brookville.

YEAGER, DANIEL, painter; Brookville.

LINNVILLE TOWNSHIP.

ALBEE ASA, farmer; Sec. 30.
Ashbrook J. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Deerfield Prairie.

BATTY E. retired farmer; S. 1; P. O. Wallace.
Batty John, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Deerfield Prairie.

BIRD MRS. ELIZABETH FORD, Sec. 17; P. O. Lindenwood; born in Burrington Parish, Devonshire, England, Sept. 20, 1814; widow of William Bird, harness maker and farmer who was born Feb. 11, 1806, in Chawleigh Parish, Devonshire, England; married Sept. 6, 1835, at Norwalk, O.; both Methodists; came to Erie Co., O. in July, 1833; to Ogle Co., Jan. 7, 1857; have six children—James F., John W., Wm. Reed, Clara E., George E., Frank F.; William Bird came to the United States in 1834, and died Feb. 23, 1875.

Bird John W. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Lindenwood.

Bird Wm. R. farmer; P. O. Lindenwood.
Bird Geo. E. medical student; Sec. 17; P. O. Lindenwood.

Birney Jno. farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Rochelle.

BLACKMAN MISS MARY, Dressmaker; P. O. Rochelle; born in Flagg Township, Ogle Co., Ill., Feb. 5, 1851; daughter of Sterling Blackman and Amelia Bostwick Blackman, both of whom are still living in the town of Flagg, where they settled in May, 1844, coming from Bradford Co., Pa.; religion, Advent Christian.

Blair Harry, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Rochelle.

BLOOD MILO H. Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Creston; born May 31, 1815, in Burlington, Chittenden Co., Vt.; son of Nathaniel and Lucinda McClellan Blood; the latter still living at Poinett, Columbia Co., Wis; married Oct. 31, 1837, at Thornton Ill., Miss Melissa D. Hill, who was born Dec. 15, 1818, in Colchester, Chittenden Co., Vt., whose parents were David Hill and Betsey Brownell; have had thirteen

children—Lucinda L., born Dec. 21, 1838; Betsey J., May 19, 1840; Louisa M., May 26, 1842; Mary M., August 1, 1844; Cornelia E., June 23, 1846; Julia M., May 30, 1848; Ellen A., April 23, 1850; Emma E. A., May 16, 1852; Lucy A., May 17, 1854; Justena M., April 23, 1857; Charles A., Dec. 27, 1858; Ida E., Feb. 22, 1860; Willard F., Feb. 1, 1862; two have died—Justena M., August 3, 1858, and Charles A., Feb. 28, 1859; in religious belief, both Indpt.; politics, Rep.; came to Ogle Co. from Wisconsin in 1857; own 80 acres, valued at \$4,000.

Brock James, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Creston.

BROWN JOHN, Farmer and Capitalist; P. O. Lindenwood; Sec. 8; owns 130 acres of land, valued at \$8,000; born in Tunbridge, Orange Co., Vt., Nov. 1, 1825; son of Lucius Brown and Lucinda English Brown, both now dead. Mother died in Livingston Co., N. Y.; father died here. Moved to Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1836; to Willoughby, Lake Co., Ohio, in 1844, and here in Fall of 1855. Politics, Republican; religion, Independent; has held the office of Supervisor; has been Assessor several years, and Town School Trustee for nearly twenty years; is unmarried.

Butler Wm. laborer; S. 3; P. O. Monroe.
CARMICHAEL JAS. farmer; S. 34; P. O. Rochelle.

CHAMPION SUSAN, P. O. Lindenwood; widow of Elias Champion, who died here Oct. 18, 1854, of consumption. She was born Dec. 18, 1800, in Great Britain; came when young to Upper Canada; married in Ogdensburg, N. Y. Elias was a son of Daniel and Aseneth Champion, of Vermont. Daniel was a soldier of the Revolution, and died May 23, 1856, near Vergennes, Vt., at about 96. Mrs. Champion shows a letter written to Elias by his mother, dated Pantown, Vt., March 10, 1812—a wonderful epistle, and worthy a matron of that period; had seven children, of whom only two—Lydia and Daniel E.—are now living.

Clark Jno. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Wallace.

Cogswell S. farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Rochelle.

Cook H. O. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Lindenwood.

Cook Jno. blacksmith; Lindenwood.

Cook William L. farmer; P. O. Lindenwood.

Cook M. W. farmer; P. O. Lindenwood.

Cotton A. W. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Rochelle.

COUNTRYMAN DANIEL. Retired Farmer and Drover; Sec. 21; owns 625 acres, worth \$37,500; P. O. Rochelle; born March 31, 1815, in Stark (Danube), Herkimer Co., N. Y.; son of John I. and Catharine Hoke Countryman; the latter died in 1817, the former in March, 1843; married Feb. 14, 1838, to Miss Sally Philips, who was born Dec. 12, 1818, in Danube (Stark) Herkimer Co., N. Y.; she was the daughter of Peter W. and Maria Dingman Philips; they have had six children—James A., Menzo, Calvin, Zerua, Carrie E. and Jennie V.; Menzo and Zerua have passed away; in politics and religion, Independent; Peter W. Philips was born in Claverick, Columbia Co., N. Y., Sept. 3, 1785; Maria Dingman, same, Sept. 11, 1877; they were married Jan. 15, 1806; he died at Lisle, Broome Co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1837; she, near Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1857.

COUNTRYMAN JAMES ALONZO, Farmer and Stock Feeder; Sec. 20; P. O. Rochelle; owns 400 acres of land, valued at \$20,000; was born May 24, 1840, in Stark, Herkimer Co., N. Y.; son of Daniel and Sally Philips Countryman, both now living on River Farm, on Sec. 21, one of the finest farms in Ogle Co.; came to this county in 1855, in June, direct from New York; he was married in Mohawk, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Feb. 26, 1873, to Miss Carrie Klinkhart, adopted daughter of his uncle, Moses Countryman, born April 18, 1848, in Canajoharie, Montgomery Co., N. Y., daughter of Amos and Katherine Klinkhart; they have two children—Floyd M., born July 12, 1873, and Flora Belle, born Aug. 14, 1877; religion, Ind.; politics, Ind. Republican; has been Supervisor one

year, and Town Clerk and Assessor several years; Mr. C. breeds a very choice variety of Poland China hogs for sale; he also keeps improved grade short horns; ships of his own feeding each year about fifty steers and three hundred hogs.

Countryman Harvey, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Creston.

Countryman John E., farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Rochelle.

Countryman Alvin, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Creston.

Countryman Calvin, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Rochelle.

Countryman David, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Rochelle.

Countryman Moses, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Rochelle.

Countryman Nathan, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Rochelle.

DAVIS R. farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Creston.

DAILEY JOSEPH, Farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Creston; born in Kilmore Parish, Monaghan Co., Ireland, in June, 1822; came to New York in 1850, and to this place in 1862; married Aug. 12, 1860, Miss Ann Weller, who was born Nov. 25, 1827, in Minden, Montgomery Co., N. Y.; they have three children—Jennie, Frank and Hattie; Democrat; independent in religious belief; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$10,000.

Davis Geo. farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Creston.

DEWEY LYMAN, Farmer and Carpenter; Sec. 26; P. O. Creston; born Jan. 20, 1823, in Westfield, Mass.; at three months old his parents moved to Franklin, Portage Co., Ohio; in 1842 went to Oconomowoc, Wis.; from there to Rockton, Winnebago Co., in 1860; in 1863 to White Rock, Ogle Co., in 1865 to Monroe, and here in 1870; married Aug. 25, 1843, to Miss Mary Osborn, who was born June 14, 1825, at Attica, Genesee Co., N. Y.; have three children—Emlous, Rush L. and Jennie; all married; owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$14,000; Republican; Spiritualist.

Dailey Thos. farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Creston.

Dewey Emlous, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Creston.

Dewey Rush, far.; S. 26; P. O. Creston.

- Dewey Jennie, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Creston.
- Dresser Elijah, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Lindenwood.
- DREXLER GEORGE**, Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Creston; born in Wildenberg, Bavaria, Germany, April 5, 1834; came to Montgomery Co., N. Y., in 1852; married Dec. 8, 1868, to Miss Eliza C. Bauder, who was born April 12, 1836, in Palatine, Montgomery Co., N. Y.; came to Ogle Co., in 1869; have three living children—Libbie, Jennie and Ervin, and have lost three—Jerry and Perry twins, and Lana; politics, Republican; religion, Protestant; owns 160 acres, valued at \$8,000.
- EARL JNO.**, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Lindenwood.
- Emerich Jno., farm; S. 1; P. O. Wallace.
- Eddy Delos, farmer, S. 33; P. O. Creston.
- Elliott N. B., farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Rochelle.
- Elliott Jas. E., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Lindenwood.
- FLETCHER D.**, farmer, S. 29; P. O. Rochelle.
- FLOWERS JOHN H.**, Farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Creston; owns 160 acres of land valued at \$7,000; he was born July 4, 1846, in Bedford Co., Va.; son of William T. and Hettie Flowers, who now live in Elkhart Co., Ind.; was married Oct. 28, 1873, to Jennie Swift Whipple, who was born Oct. 5, 1842, and who had three children, one since dead. Politics, Rep.; religion, Ind.; have three children—Charles D., Ettie E. and Minnie May. Came to Ogle Co. in July, 1871, from Indiana; served his country in Co. E, 138th Indiana Regiment.
- GARRITY MICHAEL**, farmer, P. O. Lindenwood.
- Greenway Jno., farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Wallace.
- Garrett Thos., farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Rochelle.
- HILL OWEN**, farmer; S. 30; P. O. Rochelle.
- Hamlin Alonzo, retired; Sec. 21; P. O. Rochelle.
- Hamlin Calvin, retired; Sec. 4; P. O. Lindenwood.
- Holmes Jos., farm.; S. 2; P. O. Monroe.
- Holmes Jas., farm; S. 2; P. O. Monroe.
- Holmes Robt., farm.; S. 2; P. O. Monroe.
- Hamlin Geo., farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Lindenwood.
- Hubbard A., farm.; S. 20; P. O. Rochelle.
- Hubbard M. A., farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Rochelle.
- Humberston S., farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Rochelle.
- Hurberts J., farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Rochelle.
- ISRAEL C.**, blacksmith; P. O. Lindenwood.
- JACK JAS.**, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Rochelle.
- Jinks Wm., doctor; veterinary surgeon and farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Deerfield Prairie.
- Jinks Geo., farm.; P. O. Deerfield Prairie.
- Johnson S., farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Lindenwood.
- KELLEY WM.**, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Lindenwood.
- Kelley Jno., farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Lindenwood.
- Knight B. A., farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Rochelle.
- Knight B. J., farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Rochelle.
- KNIGHT JOSHUA A.**, Farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Rochelle; born Sept. 30, 1830, in Middleville, Herkimer Co., N. Y.; son of Hezekiah T. and Anna Angell Knight, both now living at Mt. Morris, Ogle Co.; went to Oswego Co., N. Y., then to Jefferson Co., N. Y., and Oct. 6, 1855, came to Ogle Co.; married April 19, 1852, to Achsah J. Davis, in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; she was born July, 7, 1832, in Schuyler, Herkimer Co., N. Y.; is a daughter of Richard Davis and Lois Eddy Davis; they have six children—Alma L., Bradford A. and Bradley J., twins—Herbert T., J. Addison and Achsah Jane, twins; owns 320 acres of land worth about \$20,000; Republican; religion, Independent.
- Kurtz Jacob, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Deerfield Prairie.
- LAMONT SAMUEL**, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Deerfield Prairie.
- Lamont S. Jr., farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Deerfield Prairie.
- Lamont William, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Deerfield Prairie.
- Lamont John, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Deerfield Prairie.

Lowe L. H. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Lindenwood.

Lee Lewis, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Creston.

Luff Jacob, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Lindenwood.

Luff Joseph, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Lindenwood.

MCCAMMON J. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Rochelle.

McDowell William, farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Rochelle.

Minnis James, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Rochelle.

Minnis William, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Rochelle.

Moon James, sewing machines; Sec. 16; P. O. Lindenwood.

Murphy Pat. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Lindenwood.

MUNK GEORGE W. Farm Hand; Sec. 27; P. O. Creston; born Jan. 18, 1856, in Danube, Herkimer Co., N. Y.; son of Abner and Mary A. Fetteley Munk; father was born same place in May, 1832; mother was born in Stark, Montgomery Co., N. Y., in June, 1834; Independent in religion; in politics Republican.

O'KANE BRIEN, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Lindenwood.

OLSEN JOHN. Farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Creston; born Nov. 7, 1850, in Grimstad, Norway; son of Jacob and Johanna E. Teutch Olsen; came over and to Ogle Co., in 1869; married Jan. 1876, to Tilde Gunderson, who was born in Norway, in 1854; Republican; Lutheran.

PERKINS A. H. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Lindenwood.

Perkins Thomas, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Lindenwood.

Pepper Charles, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Lindenwood.

Perry C. E. farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Lindenwood.

Perry Frank, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Lindenwood.

PERRY WILLIAM F. Farmer; P. O. Lindenwood; born Sept. 2, 1817, in Killingly, Conn.; son of Anson and Abilena Buck Perry; he was married April 2, 1843, in his native town, to Miss Mary Ann Talbot, who was born in Killingly, Conn., on the 25th of

June, 1823; she was a daughter of David and Betsey Smith Talbot; the parents of both are dead; they had four children, three now living—Cassius E., Frank O. and Ida A.; Harriet A., their third child, is dead; Mrs. Perry is a Methodist; Mr. Perry is independent in religion and politics; he has been Supervisor six years and Justice of the Peace eight years; he owns 250 acres of land, valued at \$15,000; came to Ogle Co. in Feb., 1855.

Peterson Aug.; Sec. 5; Lindenwood.

PRICE LEVI, Farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Creston; born in Minden, Montgomery Co., N. Y., Sept. 14, 1841; son of Joseph and Gittie Mowers Price; father now living in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; married, Sept. 29, 1865, to Amelia Anstead, who was born May 16, 1847, in Le Ray, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; her father and mother were David and Alice Butterfield Anstead; came to Ogle Co. in 1876, from De Kalb Co.; there, in May, 1875, from Livingston Co.; there, from New York, in 1874; in religion, Independent; in politics, Republican; have four children—Ada Alice, Elda A., Ward D. W. and Mina C.

PRITCHARD HIRAM F. Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Creston; born July 8, 1842, in Chautauqua, Franklin Co., N. Y.; when quite young went to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; at about 21, came to De Kalb Co., Ill.; settled here in 1866; served in Co. G, 105th Regiment Ill. Infantry; Republican; in religious belief, Independent; married, Feb. 20, 1866, to Miss Emma Woodard, who was born May 26, 1843, in Milwaukee, Wis.; she was daughter of Slocum Woodard, now of Sycamore, Ill.; died March 21, 1878; have four children—Alice, Earnest L., Winnifred and Ralph Myrton; owns 140 acres of land, valued at \$8,000.

Randa J. O. farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Creston.

Remington L. farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Rochelle.

Reynolds B. farmer; P. O. Rochelle.

Roberts J. C.; S. 17; P. O. Lindenwood.

Rossman F. G. farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Creston.

Rossman H. farmer; S. 35; P. O. Creston

Rossman C. farmer; S. 35; P. O. Creston.
 Rossman N. farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Creston.

PULLIN R. farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Lindenwood.

Pullin I. farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Lindenwood.

Pullin Jno. farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Lindenwood.

SCHUMAKER L. merchant; Lindenwood.

Schumaker Jno. Lindenwood.

Schumaker F. Lindenwood.

Schumaker A. Lindenwood.

Schumaker Jno. Jr. Lindenwood.

Sharp John, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Lindenwood.

Schermerhorn H. F. farmer; S. 11; P. O. Lindenwood.

Shaul Simon, farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Rochelle.

Somers Jas. farmer; S. 4; P. O. Lindenwood.

Somers G. F. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Lindenwood.

Somers Seward, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Lindenwood.

Somers Wm. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Lindenwood.

Southard D. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Deerfield Prairie.

Southard Jno. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Creston.

Strang J. L. blacksmith; Lindenwood.

Sturges L. C. wagon maker; Lindenwood.

Sexton L. farmer; S. 24; P. O. Creston.

Stocking L. farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Lindenwood.

Stocking H., farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Lindenwood.

Spaulden P. farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Lindenwood.

Sullivan Jas. farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Rochelle.

Stansberry S. farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Lindenwood.

TALBOT P. H. farmer; S. 20; P. O. Rochelle.

Talbot D. H. far.; S. 19; P. O. Rochelle.
 Talbot J. W. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Lindenwood.

Talbot J. I. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Lindenwood.

Talbot W. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Lindenwood.

Thompson D. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Lindenwood.

Thompson A. farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Rochelle.

Thompson Jno. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Rochelle.

Turkington O. G. farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Rochelle.

Turkington Jno. farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Rochelle.

VAN SYCKLE T. farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Lindenwood.

Van Syckle Isaac, farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Lindenwood.

Van Syckle R. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Lindenwood.

Van Dresser Geo. farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Creston.

WADY HARRY, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Deerfield Prairie.

Westesvelt S. R. farmer; with J. C. Roberts, P. O. Lindenwood.

Wernstedt J. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Lindenwood.

Woodworth A. J. farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Rochelle.

White, M. J. farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Rochelle.

WHITCOMB JOSEPH, Farmer; P. O. Creston; Sec. 34; born June 20, 1849, in York Co., Pa.; Republican; religion Independent. Son of George and Catherine Henneizer Whitcomb. Married Oct. 2, 1872, to Louisa Wagner Van Horn, who was born Aug. 20, 1840, in Danube, Herkimer Co., N. Y., daughter of Felix and Leah Wagner. Lutheran. Her son, Walter C. Van Horn, was born Aug. 26, 1860; Bertie J., son of Joseph and Louisa, was born in Oct. 1873.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

A LLEN EDWARD, laborer; Monroe.

Allen Fred. M. farmer; Sec. 12; Wallace.

Allen Isaac, watchmaker; Monroe.

Allen Julius, carpenter; Monroe.

BAKER CAPT. retired architect; Sec. 7; P. O. New Milford.

Baker S. W. farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. New Milford.

Bender E. L. farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Monroe.

Bennett W. W. farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Monroe.

Blake Arthur, farmer; P. O. Monroe.

Blake John, farmer; P. O. Monroe.

Bowman Edward A. merchant; Monroe.

Bowman George, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Wallace.

Bowman John S. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Wallace.

Bressler Cornelius, farmer; P. O. Monroe.

Bressler George, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Monroe.

Bressler G. A. Jr. farmer; P. O. Monroe.

Brown B. F. farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Wallace.

Brown Charles, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Wallace.

Butler John, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Monroe.

CARBET ALEX. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Monroe.

CAIN JUSTUS H. Farmer and Stock Feeder; Sec. 23; P. O. Monroe; owns 120 acres of land, worth \$60 per acre; was born in Eagle, Wyoming Co., N. Y., April 23, 1842; his parents, Justus Cain and Eliza H. Orton Cain, are now living in Byron, this county; came to Ogle Co., from N. Y., in 1865; was married July 2, 1866, to Miss Josephine E. Evans, who was born Feb. 18, 1844, in Monroe, daughter of John and Sophie Crill Evans; her father died March 23, 1845; her mother is now Mrs. Norman Hitchcock; have two children—Luna A., born May 23, 1867; Mida A., June 23, 1869; both independent in religious belief; Republican; he served two years in Co. F, 33d N. Y. Vol. Infantry.

Castle George H. far; S. 3; P. O. Monroe.

Castle John, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Monroe.

Castle John W. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Monroe.

Chandler C. C. hardware merchant; Monroe.

CIPPERLY DAVID A. Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Monroe Center; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$12,000; he was born Jan. 6, 1835, in Brunswick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; son of John J. and Olive Bulson Cipperley; was married in Brunswick, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1859, to Martha M. File, who was born March 6, 1838, in Brunswick, daughter of John and Margaret Coonradt File; came to Illinois March 4, 1862, to Winnebago Co., and here Oct. 9, 1863; they have ten children—Alice E., born May 11, 1860; Alpharetta J., Dec. 15, 1861; Ellsworth E., Aug. 24, 1863; Hattie R., Aug. 30, 1865; Stanby E., Aug. 21, 1867; Addie B., June 19, 1869; Wilbur N., March 6, 1871; Lottie M., April 12, 1873; Carrie F., May 24, 1875; Charles V., June 14, 1876. His brother, Samuel L. Cipperly, served in Co. C, 2d Regt. N. Y. Vol. Inf., and was killed at the explosion of Ft. Fisher; independent in religion, and a Democrat.

Clark Austin, druggist; Monroe.

Clark W. A., farm.; S. 34; P. O. Monroe.

Cline Jacob, farm.; S. 15; P. O. Monroe.

CONANT CYRUS C. Farmer and Stock Dealer; Sec. 17; P. O. Monroe Center; owns 191 acres of land, valued at \$10,000; was born in Sycamore, De Kalb Co., Ill., Dec. 15, 1844; son of Abram and Delila Marble Conant; came to Ogle Co. Mar. 5, 1863; married here May 1, 1866, to Miss Harriet Riceborough, born in Monroe, Sept. 2, 1847; daughter of William and Esther Plane Riceborough, both natives of England; there are 4 four children: Ella, born Jan. 27, 1867; Mary F., born Nov. 18, 1868; Abram, born Sept. 22, 1870; Frank, born Oct. 20, 1875. Abram Conant came from near Boston, Mass., to Sycamore in 1843, and was in the boot and shoe trade

there for several years; he died March 5, 1864. Mrs. Delila Conant died in Monroe, June 1, 1870. Independent in religion; Republican in politics.

COOK JESSE J. Pacific Street, Monroe; born June 14, 1843, in Beloit, Wis.; married, Dec. 25, 1867, in Monroe Township, to Kate S. Farber, daughter of Geo. W. and Polly Sheaff Farber; she was born Nov. 4, 1850, in Monroe Township; have had three children—Orville A., born Oct. 16, 1868; died Dec. 13, 1868; Howard B., born May 22, 1870; and Fannie S., born July 18, 1873; came to this county when about five years old; religion, both Universalist; politics, Republican; owns 240 acres of land worth \$12,000; has been Town Clerk in Lynnville; served his country as private in Company A, 12th Illinois Cavalry for over three years. His father, Jesse Cook, now living with him, was born Aug. 14, 1804, in Lebanon, Grafton Co., N. H.; son of Jesse and Philena Hough Cook; he was married Aug. 20, 1827, in Coventry, Orleans Co., Vt., to Sophia Harvey, who was born Feb. 19, 1807, in Vt.; they had eight children—Charles, born Jan. 4, 1830, died Dec. 28, 1835; George H., born Feb. 20, 1833; Clarissa A., born Feb. 14, 1835, (married to John P. Earl, and drowned herself April 16, 1860); Hiram Oscar, born June 30, 1839; Jesse J., born June 14, 1843; Edwin E., born May 10, 1849, died Sept. 11, 1871. Mrs. Sophia Cook died May 20, 1874. Jesse Cook and family came to Ogle County in the Winter of 1848; he is a Universalist and Republican.

Cook J., Sr.

Coonradt P. A. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. New Milford.

Corbet James E. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Monroe.

Crill Harvey, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Monroe.

Crill I. J. farm., Sec. 13; P. O. Wallace.

CRILL JOHN J. Farmer, Stock Dealer and Feeder, Raiser of Norman Horses and Short Horn Cattle; Sec. 14; P. O. Monroe Center; owns 500 acres of land, valued at \$22,500; he was born May 12, 1825, in Steuben, Oneida Co., N. Y.; son of Henry Crill and Betsy

Brooks Crill; came to New Milford Sept. 25, 1843; to Monroe in December, 1844, to Sec. 14; was married Nov. 7, 1847, in Flora Township, Boone Co., to Miss Margaret Keith, who was born Jan. 28, 1829, in Manchester, Morgan Co., Ohio; daughter of Balsar Keith and Lucy Smith Keith; the latter came to Cherry Valley in May, 1837, from Indiana, and there in 1836; Mr. Keith was born near Harper's Ferry, Va.; Mrs. Keith was a native of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Crill have had three children, all now married—Michael J., born Aug. 11, 1848; Orlando F., born May 30, 1850; Lottie Augusta, born May 21, 1856; they also have an adopted son—Ellsworth Crill, born March 24, 1863, a son of Aaron Houdeshell, formerly of York Co., Penn. Thomas Crill, grandfather of the above, John J., was a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany; he came over as a British soldier during the Revolutionary war; was taken prisoner in Eastern New York; was liberated, and hired out to a farmer, who was soon after drafted, when young Crill took his place, served out the nine months and then enlisted for the war; he survived the war, and in later life his name was on the pension roll as one of the noble defenders of his adopted country; he died in Stark, Herkimer Co., N. Y., when about 85 years of age. The grandfather on the mother's side spent many years in the Southern States as a tin peddler, selling the ware for a New England firm; he died in Steuben, Oneida Co., when about 60 years of age. The great-grandfather, Samuel Brooks, was a native of London, Eng., and was one of Gen. Washington's picked Body Guard. There is now in the possession of George Brooks, a cousin of the subject of this biography, now living in Lewis Co., N. Y., a small bureau, made in London in 1601, and still in use. Mr. Crill and lady visited the great Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in October, 1876, and the tomb of the immortal Washington, at Mt. Vernon, and places of chief interest in and around Washington, our National Capital. While on the old farm, at Mt. Vernon, Mr. Crill cut a nice chestnut cane, which he still preserves as a

memento; while in the State of New York, on his way home from his Centennial trip, he refused an offer of \$25 for the coveted stick. The son, Michael J. Crill, was married Jan. 3, 1871, to Miss Amelia Hondershell, who was born in Pennsylvania Jan. 2, 1847; daughter of Jacob and Nancy Oberdier Hondershell, now living in Cherry Valley; they have one child—Nellie Agatha, born Sept. 30, 1873; Michael and family live at the old homestead; all Republicans.

Crill Michael, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Monroe.

CRILL ORLANDO F. Farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Monroe; born May 30, 1850, on Sec. 14, son of J. J. and Margaret Keith Crill; was married Dec. 17, 1873, in Rockford, to Miss Julia E. Matthews, who was born June 1, 1852, in West Constable, Franklin Co., N. Y., daughter of John T. and Elvira P. Garvin Matthews; latter died July 14, 1877. Have had two children—John, born Oct. 4, 1874, died Feb. 28, 1875; and Perry J., March 27, 1877. Owns 127 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. Independent in religion; Republican in politics.

Crill Thomas, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Wallace.

Crill Willard, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Wallace.

CRILL WILLIAM, Farmer and Stock Feeder, Sec. 14; P. O. Wallace; owns 440 acres of land, worth \$22,000. He was born in Steuben, Oneida Co., N. Y., on May 19, 1840, a son of Henry Crill and Betsey Brooks Crill; family came to New Milford, Winnebago Co., Sept. 25, 1843, and to this place in December, 1844. He was married in Rockford, Ill., Dec. 11, 1866, to Miss Lucy D. Crawford, who was born in Sinking Valley, Huntington Co., Pa., Nov. 28, 1844, daughter of Thomas and Harriet Wilson Crawford. The latter is now living in Rochelle. William and Lucy D. Crill have three children—William Henry, born Nov. 9, 1867; Emma Grace, Aug. 5, 1869; and George Herman, Nov. 26, 1874. Independent in religion; Republican. For ancestral history, see John J. Crill.

DICKER DAN L. N. farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Monroe.

Drager August, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Monroe.

Dunning Wm. A. farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Davis Junction.

Durink Lewis, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Wallace.

EARL ALBERT, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Monroe.

Earl John P. farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Monroe.

EARL WILLARD W. Butcher, Dealer in Meats, Confectionery, etc., Pacific street, Monroe; born April 14, 1836, in Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y., son of Holland and Matilda Post Earl, both dead. Came to Ogle County in May, 1848; married Nov. 25, 1863, to Mary W. Spring; born Sept. 14, 1835; in Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y., daughter of Anson and Clarissa Warren Spring. Have four children—Willard, Harry B., Clara Bell, Myrtie Louisa. Religion, both Independent; political, Independent.

Earnest Elijah, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Wallace.

Eastman J. farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. New Milford.

EDSON ALONZO J. M. D., Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher, S. 4; P. O. New Milford; came here in 1857 from Genesee Co., N. Y.; read medicine in New York, and in 1856-57 in Cincinnati, O.; has practiced here over twenty years; was born April 7, 1827, in Genesee, Genesee Co., N. Y.; son of Gamaliel and Hannah Boyland Edson; was married Oct. 4, 1847, to Miss Cornelia E. Howe, daughter of Phineas and Ruth White Howe, and born in October, 1826, in Elba, Genesee Co., N. Y. She died in Cincinnati, O., in 1864, where she was taken for a surgical operation. The Doctor was married again Jan. 22, 1865, to Mrs. Mercy May Pardy, daughter of Sullivan and Betsey Banks, who was born Jan. 11, 1837. She had two children by her first marriage—Rolan C. Pardy, born Nov. 12, 1859, now living here, and Kittie May born March 4, 1863; died Aug. 27, 1866. By last marriage—Burtis and Curtis, twins, born Sept. 10, 1866; George A., Oct. 4, 1868; and Kittie May, Jan. 21, 1871. Owns 100 acres of land, valued at \$6,000. Re-

ligion, Methodist Episcopal; politics, Republican.

Edson G. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. New Milford.

Everton Henry, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Monroe.

EYCHAUER MRS. CLARINDA, Sec. 23; P. O. Monroe; owns 440 acres of land, worth \$25,000; born Oct. 10, 1829, in Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y.; daughter of Joshua and Celestia (Thompson) King; her mother is living here; was married Jan. 28, 1850, to John Eychauer, who was born Nov. 18, 1818, in Steuben, Oneida Co., N. Y., son of Jacob and Dorothy Cassler Eychauer; he died on Friday, April 24, 1863, on the homestead here; came to Ogle Co., in Aug., 1848; have four children—Francis A., born April 5, 1851; Emma C., October 20, 1853; Perry J., July 15, 1856; Ella A., Dec. 6, 1862; in religion she is of Methodist belief.

Eychauer Frank, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Monroe.

FARBER CHARLES, Farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Monroe.

FARBER GEORGE W. Farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Holcomb; born near Paterson, N. J., Aug. 31, 1827; son of Abraham Farber, a native of Virginia, and Elizabeth Hodge Farber, a native of Pennsylvania; her family was at the terrible Wyoming massacre, and Orleanists, who left Ireland for opinion's sake; she died in Wisconsin; G. W. F. was married March 16, 1848, at Springfield, O., by Rev. Mr. Foster, M. E., to Polly Sheaff, who was born Nov. 22, 1827, in Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y., daughter of John and Nancy Summy Sheaff; her parents are now living at Springfield, O.; have three children—Charles Elmer, born May 8, 1849; Sarah C., Nov. 4, 1850; Ella, Oct. 6, 1852; all married; both independent in religion; politics, Independent Republican; came Ogle County in Spring of 1850, from Ohio; owns 255 acres of land, valued at \$16,500.

FIELD ALBERT, Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Wallace, De Kalb Co.; was born May 11, 1828, in China (Arcade), Genesee Co. (now Wyoming Co.), N. Y.; son of Albert and Azubah Jackson

Field; was married Mar. 20, 1855, to Miss Lang M. Crill, who was born October 10, 1828, daughter of James and Susan Geiwitz Crill; they have three children—Resetta M., born May 20, 1858; Charles S., born April 8, 1860, and John B., born Dec. 8, 1861; father was a native of Bennington Co., Vt.; leaving there in 1815 for Western New York, and from there to Kishwaukee. May 10, 1839, and to this place about June 1, 1839; father died here Aug. 29, 1872, aged 77; mother living here; for first few weeks here, lived in a house made of goods boxes and rough boards; mother and self last survivors of settlers here earlier than 1840; 8 years Supervisor; has been Assessor and Collector; owns 291 acres, valued at \$20,000.

FILE JOSHUA, Farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. New Milford; owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$12,000; born March 29, 1814, in Brunswick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; son of Abraham and Magdalena Smith File; married Oct. 7, 1837, in Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., to Mary Ann Coonradt, daughter of Phillip and Hannah Coonradt; have had four children—Wm. Nelson, born Oct. 11, 1838, died July 2, 1864, at Big Shanty, Ga., of wounds received in battle; Sidney S., born June 22, 1841; Sarah Elizabeth, born Jan. 12, 1844; Maggie N., born April 5, 1855; came to Rockford in Dec., 1868; lived one year there, then two years in Cherry Valley, then here; members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

FILE SIDNEY S. Farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. New Milford; was born June 22, 1841; in Brunswick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; son of Joshua and Mary Ann Coonradt File; married Dec. 6, 1866, in Rockford, to Frances C. Hayner, daughter of John A. and Harriet C. Vandercok Hayner; Michael Vandercok, father of Mrs. Hayner, was one of the first settlers in Cherry Valley, Winnebago Co.; settling there in 1838; S. S. and Mary Ann File have had five children—Myrtie, born in Rockford, Dec. 17, 1869, died March 20, 1870; Nelson, born April 14, 1871, in Cherry Valley, died Aug. 18, 1871; Elmer Clayton, born May 25, 1872; Willis Tremain, born Dec. 22, 1873, and Bessie Frances, born

Dec. 12, 1875; these three in Monroe, came to Winnebago Co. in May, 1864, from Ames, Montgomery Co., N. Y., to Monroe, in Feb., 1872; now holding a second term, each, as Justice of the Peace, and School Trustee of the township. Are both members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

Fisher C. H. merchant and Postmaster; Monroe.

Foster E. A. farmer; S. 17; P. O. Monroe.

Fountain Leonard, wagon maker; Monroe.

Fullerton Charles, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Monroe.

FULLERTON MRS. BAR-

BARBARA ANN, Sec. 26; P. O. Monroe; has 120 acres; born Feb. 18, 1830, in Fairfield, Crawford Co., Pa., daughter of John Moyers and Betsey Mallory Moyers; married March 18, 1866, to Henry Fullerton, in Sycamore, Ill.; Henry was born March 14, 1813, in Hebron, Cayuga Co., N. Y., son of William and Betsey Fullerton; Henry was one of fourteen children, seven of whom were born deaf and dumb, but all bright children; one pair of twins, boys, one deaf and dumb, the other had all his faculties; Mrs. F. has lived here twelve years; came from Kingston, De Kalb Co.; lived there twenty-two years; Mrs. F. had three children by a former marriage—Henry D., born Sept. 25, 1845; Charles A., July 3, 1850; Frank J., June 4, 1857; in religious belief Mrs. F. is a Disciple.

GIFFORD DANIEL, M. D. physician and surgeon; Monroe.

Gordon William C. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Wallace.

Gorman A. farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. New Milford.

Govern John, farmer; S. 1; P. O. Cherry Valley.

HANER J. A. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. New Milford.

HALL JOSEPH W. Retired

Farmer; res. on Pacific street, Monroe; born May 17, 1819, in Hanover, Grafton Co., N. H.; son of Alba and Vina Tenny Hall, both dead; married Feb. 24, 1853; at Na-au-say, Kendall Co., Ill., to Maria A. Van Dyke, daughter of Peter and Hannah Bovee Van Dyke; she was born Sept. 28, 1826, in Amster-

dam, Montgomery Co., N. Y.; they had one child die unnamed, then Alba B., born Oct. 2, 1857, died Sept. 12, 1860; Alba E., born June 19, 1860; three in all, and all born in Monroe; came to Kendall Co., Sept. 23, 1849; to Ogle Co., in Dec. 1853; father died at Nevada, Storey Co., Iowa, Nov. 11, 1868; mother died in Hanover, N. H., June 26, 1836; her father died at Na-au-say, Ill., Nov. 15, 1862; mother in Seward, Kendall Co., Ill., Feb. 6, 1876; these came to Ill., Sept. 13, 1843; Mr. Hall's father came to Rochelle in 1850, and in 1856, went to Storey Co., Iowa; Universalist; Republican.

Hardy Henry, farm.; S. 11; P. O. Monroe.

Harn G. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Holcomb.

Higgins Peter, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Lindenwood.

Heller Phillip, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Monroe.

Helmer Daniel, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Monroe.

Helmer Leonard, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Monroe.

Hess Abram, farmer; S. 15; P. O. Monroe.

Hess Joseph, farmer; S. 15; P. O. Monroe.

Hildebrand C. farmer; Monroe.

Hildebrand Frederick, hardware merchant; Monroe.

Hildebrand Henry, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Monroe.

Hildebrand Lewis, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Monroe.

Hines Michael, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Monroe.

HITCHCOCK NORMAN. Farmer;

Sec. 23; P. O. Monroe owns 240; acres of land, worth \$15,000; born Aug. 11, 1815, in Messena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; came to Pecatonica in 1846; to Ogle Co. in 1848; was married Sept. 2, 1848, to Mrs. Sophia Crill Evans, widow of John Evans, who died here March 23, 1845; Sophia Crill was born Sept. 13, 1824, in Steuben, Oneida Co., N. Y.; daughter of Henry Crill and Betsey Brooks Crill, who are now living in the city of Rockford; John and Sophia Evans had one child, Josephine E., born Feb. 18, 1844, who is now married to Justus H. Cain, and living here; Mr. Hitchcock by a former marriage had one son—Nelson, who was born Nov. 26, 1839, and is now living at Waterloo, Ia.;

Mr. H. had a slight stroke of paralysis; in June, 1873; on Oct. 28, 1874, he had a severe one, and since Nov. 17, 1877, has been quite helpless, and failing daily, and cannot long survive. (Feb. 19, 1878.) Mr. and Mrs. H. are Methodists. Republican.

Hoffman Francis, tailor; Wallace.

HORN GOTTLIEB, Farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Holcomb; born in Prussia, in 1827; married Fredrica Wodzicke, in Germany, in 1856; she was born in Prussia, in 1833; two children—Martha, born Oct. 10, 1870; Powel, Jan. 12, 1873; came to this country in 1854, and settled in LaPorte County, Ind.; in 1857 came to this county and settled near his present estate; enlisted in 39th I. S. V., Co. D, as bugler, Sept. 1861; was in battles of Winchester, Siege of Fort Sumpter, where he was wounded by a shell; also wounded at Bermuda; after a service of two years he re-enlisted with same regiment, and served under Gilmore in South Carolina, Shields, Ord and Grant, with whom he served through the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, at the surrender of the Southern Army; mustered out at Springfield, Ill., Dec. 6, 1865 and honorably discharged.

Hornell L. C. physician and surgeon; Monroe.

Houdeshell Adam, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Monroe.

JURAL L. farmer; P. O. Monroe.

Jackson Sylvester, farmer; P. O. Monroe.

Jackson Willington, farm.; P. O. Monroe.

Jewett J. B. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Wallace.

Johnson Herman, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Monroe.

Johnson James, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Monroe.

KILLEY WILLIAM, Farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Monroe; born March 17, 1826, in Jurby Parish, Isle of Man; son of William and Catharine Quine Killey; came to the United States to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio in 1852; to Wendall Co., Ill. 1856; to Winnebago Co., same year; went to Wis. in 1867; back to Winnebago Co. in 1871, and settled here in 1877; married April 12, 1864, to Jane Cowley, who was born June 5, 1842, in

Kirkbride Parish, Isle of Man; daughter of Phillip and Jane Sayle Cowley; have had no children; has 80 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; Independent in religion.

KNAPP JARED W. Farmer, Breeder of thoroughbred Sheep, Farrier, etc.; Sec. 27; P. O. Monroe Center; came to Roscoe, Winnebago Co., in Oct. 1855, living there seven and a half years, then here in the Spring of 1862; he was born in Hopewell, Ontario Co., N. Y., May 7, 1825; his parents were Jared and Sarah Bedell Knapp; removed to Bergen, Genesee Co., N. Y. in 1832; was married in Bergen, Dec. 19, 1843, to Miss Harriet M. Southworth, who was born Oct. 14, 1824, in Bergen; her father, Wheaton Southworth, Esq., was one of the first settlers in Genesee Co.; he mother was Martha Gifford Southworth; have had five children—W. De Forrest, born August 2, 1847; Humphery D., Oct. 16, 1850, died, Jan. 22, 1852; Harriet A., May 26, 1852; died Sept. 2, 1852; Margaret A., Oct. 22, 1853; George W., March 23, 1865; has been Supervisor two years; Justice of the Peace eight years; Assessor one year; President Ogle Co. Agricultural Society two years.

KNAPP W. DE FORREST.

Dealer in Farm Machinery, Lumber, Coal, etc.; res. Pacific st., Monroe; married Oct. 11, 1871, to Miss Emma A. Bennett, who was born Sept. 21, 1847, in Skaneateles, Onondaga, Co., N. Y.; have two children—Ida Almira, and Edna; began trade here in Spring of 1875; son of J. W. Knapp, Esq., of Monroe.

KOCK FREDERICK, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Wallace.

Kretzer David, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Monroe.

LESTER E. K. farmer; S. 31; P. O. Lindenwood.

Lettis Wm. laborer; Sec. 30; P. O. Lindenwood.

Lines Thomas H. farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Monroe.

McCULLOUGH JAMES, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Monroe.

McNeal Daniel, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Wallace.

McNeal John, far.; S. 9; P. O. Monroe.

McNeal Peter, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Wallace.

Maine Andrew, blacksmith, Monroe.

Marston J. B. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Monroe.

Mathews Harlow L. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Monroe.

Mathews John T. retired farmer; P. O. Monroe.

Mellen E. G. farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. New Milford.

Miller I W. farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Wallace.

MILLER JOHN, Farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Wallace; owns 160 acres, worth \$8,000. Came to the State in 1844; settled then about four miles west of Aurora, and came here in the Fall of 1847; was born Feb. 2, 1818, in Steuben, Oneida Co., N. Y.; son of John and Mary Crill Miller. Was married Nov. 18, 1847, to Miss Mary E. Warren, who was born Sept. 24, 1823, in Andes, Delaware Co., N. Y., and was a daughter of Luke and Mary Baird Warren, both of whom died in Michigan; father in Allegan, mother in Benton, Eaton Co. Have had no children, except two adopted ones—Nettie Miller and Ellen Walker Miller. Religion, Disciples of Christ; politics Republican. A nephew, Warren Walker, now living with the family, was born Aug. 27, 1842, in Rushford, Alleghany Co. N. Y.; was married Nov. 19, 1877, to Miss Ella Warren, who was born Aug. 14, 1855, in Burlington, DeKalb Co.; was in Company F, 13th Michigan Inf., under Sherman; served until close of the war. Politics Republican.

MILLER THOMAS, Farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Wallace, De Kalb Co.; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$8,000; was born April 6, 1812, in Warren Herkimer Co., N. Y.; son of John and Mary Crill Miller; he married Jan. 4, 1842, Nancy Vandawalker, who was born Sept. 17, 1813, in Steuben, Oneida Co., N. Y., daughter of Jacob and Eunice Fuller Vandawalker; came to Illinois, four miles west of Aurora, in Fall of 1844, here in Feb., 1848; have had five children—Lester John, born Oct. 9, 1842, died in battle, at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; George Wesley, born Aug. 8, 1844, died Aug. 14,

1845; Charles Leroy, born April 19, 1848; Lucina Maria, born June 7, 1851; Abram Franklin, born Feb. 27, 1857, died Feb. 6, 1878. He was married about a year to Corena Chidester, of Dane Co., Wis.; Charles married Angeline Decker, and Lucina married John Pearl, and these four now live in Wright Co., Iowa; Thomas Miller was the oldest of twelve children—six boys and six girls; Methodist; Republican.

Moore John, farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. New Milford.

Mowers Anson, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Wallace.

Molana Patsy, laborer; Monroe.

NASHOLD FRED, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Monroe.

Nashold M. farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Monroe.

Nachold Martin, farmer; P. O. Monroe.

Nashold W. farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Monroe.

Nelson L. M. farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Monroe.

Nelson L. R. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Monroe.

OLESON MICHAEL, laborer; Monroe.

PORTER F. B. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Monroe.

PARDEE JOHN S. Farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Monroe Center; owns 120 acres; came to Ogle Co. Sept. 27, 1872, from Winnebago Co., Ill., where he went in the Fall of 1837, from Columbia, Lorain County, Ohio, where he was born the 17th of February, 1832; son of Daniel S. and Mahala E. Hakes Pardee; his father was born in Connecticut; his mother was born in New York and died in Winnebago Co. Feb. 2, 1839; they were married Oct. 11, 1829; father married Triphena Cobb March 11, 1840; stepmother still living in Kenosha, Wis. John S. was married May 10, 1857, to Nancy A. Wilmarth, who was born Sept. 11, 1835, in Foster, R. I.; daughter of Stephen and Hannah Wade Wilmarth, who came to Illinois March 8, 1856, from Rhode Island. John S. and Nancy A. have three children—Frank Ernest, born May 31, 1858; Clara Etta, born Aug. 19, 1861; married Feb. 15, 1867, to William W. Moore, now living in New Milford;

George W., born May 6, 1866. Lived on same place in Winnebago Co. for over thirty years; one of the first settlers in this part of the country; Methodist; Republican.

RAYMAN A. J. cooper; Monroe.

Reed John, farm.; S. 28; P. O. Monroe.
Reed John, Jr., farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Monroe.

Reed Robert, farm.; S. 28; P. O. Monroe.

REED THOMAS, Farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Monroe Center; owns 120 acres of land, worth \$7,000; he was born Oct. 1, 1839, in Auchintibbert, Scot land; his father came to Montgomery Co., N. Y., when Thomas was very young, and to Illinois in Sept., 1843; he served four years in the late war—three in Co. E, 1st Cal. Inf., and one in Co. K, 8th Hancock; he went to California via New York and the Isthmus in 1858, remaining there three years, and after the war, settled here; on the 22d of Nov., 1871, he married Miss Margaret A. Knapp, who was born Oct. 22, 1853, in Genesee Co., N. Y.; she is the daughter of J. W. and Harriet M. Knapp, and they have two children—Robert Wesley, born Sept. 16, 1871, and George P., born Dec. 22, 1874; Greenbacker.

Reed William, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Wallace.

Regan Michael, laborer; P. O. Monroe.

Riceborough Chas., farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Monroe.

Riseborough Matthew, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Monroe.

Rosecrans E. L., farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. New Milford.

SCHAAD JOHN, farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. New Milford.

Shaegren John.

Shaul James, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Monroe.

Shaw P. J., farm.; S. 27; P. O. Monroe.

Shott Charles, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Monroe.

Shott Michael, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Monroe.

Smith Lewis, Collector; Sec. 27; P. O. Monroe.

Smith Preston, far.; S. 28; P. O. Monroe.

Somers G. F., farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Lindenwood.

Spring Charles B., farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Lindenwood.

Spring Frank W., teacher; Sec. 32; P. O. Lindenwood.

Spring William II., farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Lindenwood.

Storz Augustus, farmer; P. O. Monroe.

Storz Charles, farmer; P. O. Monroe.

Storz F., farmer; P. O. Monroe.

Stuckey John, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Wallace.

Sweeney Chas., farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Wallace.

Sweeney Geo. W., farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Wallace.

Sweeney J. R., farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Monroe.

Sweeney John F., farmer; P. O. Wallace.

Sweeney John L., farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Monroe.

Sweeney Joseph, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Monroe.

Sweeney Thos. W., farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Wallace.

SWEET RILEY, Farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Monroe Center; owns 125 acres of land worth \$7,000; was born in Harpersfield, Ashtabula Co., O., Sept. 9, 1824; a son of Ara and Polly Ellis Sweet; his father was born in Hartford, Conn., his mother in Delaware Co., N. Y., and are both now living in Nebraska; came to Roscoe, Winnebago Co., April 30, 1848, came here in the Fall of 1864; he was married in Ohio, March 26, 1846; to Miss Mary Hickok, who was born Nov. 10, 1828, in Harpersfield, O., a daughter of Ambrose and Hannah Mosher Hickok, both of whom died in O., father in 1852, and mother in 1862; the father was a native of Conn.; the mother of Delaware Co., N. Y.; have two children—Lenora E., born Nov. 19, 1849, and Hattie P., born Oct. 1, 1865; Lenora E. was married Sept. 24, 1867, to Eugene S. Bennett, son of W. W. Bennett, and they are now living in Iowa.

TAGGART J. R. harness maker; Monroe.

Thompson Wm. B. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Monroe.

Travelute John, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Monroe.

Traxell Edwin Y. farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. New Milford.

TURLEY JAMES, Hotel Keeper; keeps the Monroe House; good barn in connection with house; was born Sept. 15, 1846, in Bullville, Orange Co., N. Y., son of Michael and Ann Watson Turley, who are now living in Winnebago Co.; married Nov. 21, 1869, to Anna Blackman, daughter of Allen and Margaret Corbet Blackman, who was born May 10, 1846, in North Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y.; her parents now live in Fremont, Steuben Co., Ind.; came from New York to Illinois in 1855; they went to Nebraska in March, 1872, and returned in September, 1875; they have had no children; Independent in politics and religion.

Tyler Frank, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Monroe.

TYLER HORACE C. Liveryman; residence Pacific st., Monroe; born May 3, 1838, in Saybrook, Ashtabula Co., O., son of Asa Tyler; married Dec. 23, 1859, in Monroe, to Abbie M. Piper, who was born Feb. 26, 1841, in West Liberty, Logan Co., O., daughter of Dr. Philip Piper and Matilda Knapp Piper; Dr. Piper is now living in Oregon, Ogle Co.; have had seven children—Harry B., born May 21, 1862, and died Oct. 17, 1864; Ella Ibera, born March 13, 1864; Cora Bella, born Jan. 17, 1866; Bertie Albert, Feb. 12, 1868; Rosa Mabel, born January 12, 1870; Blanch Zera, born April 18, 1872; Horace Frank, March 18, 1875; come to this county Aug. 31, 1852; religion, Union Christian; in politics is Greeback-Democrat; formerly engaged in farming, three quarters of a mile south of the village; he moved into the village in the Fall of 1875.

TYLER SILAS D., Farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Monroe; born Aug. 1, 1835, in Lawrence, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; married Nov. 17, 1861, in Monroe, to Francinia Blackman, who was born Mar. 31, 1842, in Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y.; daughter of Walter and Esther Ward Blackman, both now living here; have five children—Charlie C., Willie B., Adda, Fred. W. and Esther May; came to Ogle County in June, 1854; have 160 acres of land worth \$12,000; Independent in religion; politics, Greenback Democrat. His

father, Asa Tyler, now living with him, was born in Piermont, N. H., Sept. 14, 1794, and was a son of Joseph and Esther Ladd Tyler; he was married Sept. 14, 1817, in Parishville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., to Fanny Tupper, a daughter of Silas Tupper, and was born in 1796, in Woodstock, Vt.; she died Nov. 14, 1871, in Monroe; came to this county in June, 1854, from Saybrook, Ashtabula Co., O.; had seven children—Freeman, Maria, Elmira, Harried, Mary (who died at five years), Silas D. and Horace C. Independent Democrat.

UPSTONE EDWARD, Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Wallace.

VANDERBURG ABRAM, Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Monroe.

Voght John, farm.; S. 2; P. O. Monroe.

WALKER WARREN, Farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Wallace.

WARREN ARCHIBALD H. Farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Lindenwood; born Nov. 10, 1825, in Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y.; son of Barton and Sarah Clark Warren, both of whom are now dead; A. H. Warren was married Nov. 28, 1849, in Hartford, to Miss Jane C. Bump, who was born March 3, 1828, in Hartford, N. Y., and was a daughter of Jacob Bump and Tirza Ward Bump; her mother still lives in Hartford. Have had two children; one, a daughter, now Mary C. Somers, and living near them, who was born Nov. 29, 1854; and one son, George B., who was born Dec. 18, 1856, and who died July 28, 1877, very dearly beloved by all; came to the county March 1, 1865; religion, Independent; politics, Independent; owns 172 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land, valued at \$12,000; has been Commissioner of Highways.

Watson John, laborer, Monroe.

Waugh J. W. farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Monroe.

Whipple William, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Wallace.

Witherstone Frederick, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Wallace.

Woodworth Willard, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Monroe.

Wright C. R. farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Monroe.

WRIGHT HERMAN, Farmer; Sec. 8, P. O. Monroe; owns 95 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. He was born April 2, 1816, in Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y., son of Allen and Anna Gifford Wright. Father died in Dutchess Co.; mother still living in Erie Co., N. Y. Was married Jan. 19, 1839, in Pine Plains, to Julia Ann Bentley, who was born Sept. 10, 1820, in Clinton, Dutchess Co., daughter of Hiram and Hannah Swartout Bentley. Have had seven children—Ann Eliza, Frances Augusta, Jane Amelia, Henry C., Em-

ily J., Charles H. and Sarah L. Frances A., Henry C. and Charles H. have passed away. Came to Rockford in 1858, from Delaware Co., N. Y., and here in 1860. Republican; Methodist. Has been Supervisor four years, and Township Treasurer for several years.

YALE L. M. farmer; P. O. Monroe.
Yager Alfred, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Monroe.
Yeager Joseph, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Monroe.
Yocome L. far.; Sec. 17; P. O. Monroe.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

ARNOLD ELISHA, Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Taylor; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1812; came to this Co. in 1844, and settled on his present estate of 170 acres, valued at \$10,500; Mr. A. was the first Collector elected after the organization of the town and collected the first tax; was also Supervisor two years and is prominently known throughout the town and county; there was but one house between his home and Franklin when he settled, and at that time carried all his produce to Chicago; married Aseneth Earl in 1841; she was born in Augusta, Ontario, in 1815; have four children living—Amelia, Maria, Ellen and Melissa; lost one child—William, born Sept. 18, 1842; enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in Co. K, 92d I. S. V., and served until Aug. 16, 1863, when he died at Decherd, Tenn.

BACHMAN HARMON, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Taylor.
Bissell Albert, farmer; S. 2; P. O. Taylor.

Bly Isaac, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Taylor.

COLWELL JASON, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Taylor.

CLEMENS WILLIAM, Farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Taylor; born in Breckenridge Co., Ky., in 1830; came to this county in 1848 and settled in Nashua, where he resided twelve years, when he removed to his present estate; has a farm of 160 acres valued at \$8,000; served as Constable in the early

years of his settlement and is well-known throughout the town and county; married Harriet Bishop in 1850; she was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., in 1832, and died in July, 1872; have eight children—Henry, Charles, Mary, James, Addie, Ozzy, Franklin and Carrie.

Cole Jerry, farm.; Sec. 14; P. O. Taylor.
Corlin Edward, Sec. 2; P. O. Taylor.

EDMONDS LOVEJOY, P. O. Taylor.
Edmunds Oliver, farm.; Sec. 2; P. O. Taylor.

EARL JOSEPH, Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Taylor; born in Augusta, Canada, in 1819; married Harriett M. Taylor; she was born in Canada in 1835, and died leaving two children—Orson, Maud Lillie; came to this county in 1848, where he remained until 1849, when he crossed the plains to California, remaining 14 months; returned in 1851, and settled on his present estate; owns a farm of 150 acres, value, \$9,000; is a member of M. E. Church; in 1853, he married Sarah Martin, who died in 1871; have four children—Louie, Mary, Hattie and William M.; lost one child, Sarah, born Oct. 28, 1859, died in 1860.

FLOTO L. farmer; S. 7; P. O. Taylor.
Floto L. H. farm.; S. 7; P. O. Taylor.

GIFFIN JAMES, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Taylor.
Gilbert James, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Taylor.

Gilbert John, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Taylor.

HAMMONDS EDMUND, Sec. 2; P. O. Taylor.

Hanger Jacob, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Taylor.

Harris Amaziah, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Taylor.

Hunsdon Edward, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Taylor.

IREY H. B. farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Taylor.

JOHNSON WM. farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Taylor.

LAW SAM'L, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Taylor.

Ling Henry, farmer, S. 12; P. O. Taylor.

MACKAY JOHN, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Taylor.

MARCH B. F. Farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Taylor.

March John, butter factory, Sec. 4; P. O. Taylor.

Mills James, physician, Sec. 2; P. O. Taylor.

Morris John, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Taylor.

ORNER THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Taylor.

RICHARDSON WM. farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Taylor.

ROWLEY SAMUEL, Farmer, S. 32; P. O. Oregon; born in Elizabeth Township, Canada West, in 1854; came to this county in 1866; returned to Canada in 1873, and removed perma-

nently to this county in 1875; own 80 acres of land; rents 40 acres

Rolph F. B. farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Taylor.

SANFORD SAXTON, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Taylor.

Stevens Joseph, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Taylor.

Stewart John, farmer; S. 4; P. O. Taylor.

Stewart Oliver, farmer; S. 4; P. O. Taylor.

Stewart Wm. farmer; S. 16; P. O. Taylor.

TEAL MANLY, Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Taylor.

Thompson James, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Taylor.

Thompson James, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Taylor.

Trostle Levi, farmer; S. 3; P. O. Taylor.

VANCE HENRY, Farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Taylor.

VANCE JOHN, Farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Taylor; born in Canada in 1848, and came to this county with his father, Henry Vance, who died Aug. 8, 1876; he left eight children—William, Henry, Eliza, Mary, John, James, George and Elmer; owns the estate of 80 acres; his mother is still living at Rochelle, aged 68 years.

WARD ENOCH, Farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Taylor.

Wingate Jacob, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Taylor.

GRAND DETOUR TOWNSHIP.

ALSIP JOHN, Grand Detour.

Andrus Leonard, merchant; Grand Detour.

ANDRUS WILLIAM C. Farmer; Grand Detour; was born Nov. 28, 1850, at Grand Detour; Mr. A.'s father was born in Cornwall, Vt., in 1803; married Miss Sarah Bosworth June 3, 1838; she was born June 27, 1819, in Windsor Co., Vt., died Oct. 29, 1858; came to this county in 1838; he was in the Legislature and Supervisor several years, and nearly all of the offices; Mr. Wm. Andrus' grandfather and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Bosworth are of the oldest settlers; Mr. B. was

born Dec. 17, 1790, died Sept. 8, 1840; Mrs. B. was born Feb. 4, 1796, who is still living; they had six children—Susan, born April 9, 1823, died Oct. 16, 1877; Diantha E., born July 3, 1827, died Jan. 12, 1845; Amos A., born April 12, 1831, died April 23, 1862; Jonnah F., born Feb. 14, 1826; Mr. Andrus had one sister (deceased) Caroline, born Dec. 7, 1842, died Aug. 23, 1851; and one brother, Leonard, born Nov. 10, 1853; Mr. Andrus was Lieut. Col. in the 34th I. V. I.

BEAB NICHOLAS, laborer; Sec. 31; P. O. Grand Delour.

Baker Geo. W. painter; Grand Detour.

Beebe James E. blacksmith; Grand Detour.

Blaek J. R. farmer ; Sec. 1.
Blanchard Haickley, laborer ; Grand Detour.

Brown Jno. S. Grand Detour.

Bovey Jno. J. P. O. Woosung.

Bovey Samuel, farmer ; P. O. Woosung.

Boyle John, carpet weaver ; Grand Detour.

Bush Chas. laborer ; Grand Detour.

CARTER JAMES, laborer ; P. O. Grand Detour.

Castaline Henry, blacks'ith ; Grand Detour.

Chamberlin, Cyrus, P. O. Grand Detour.

Cool John, farmer ; Sec. 31 ; P. O. Grand Detour.

Cox W. H. farm. ; Sec. 31 ; P. O. Grand Detour.

CREED JAMES, Farmer ; Sec. 3 ; P. O. Grand Detour ; was born in Massachusetts ; came to this county in 1851 ; married Miss Delia Eagen in 1852 ; have had ten children (one deceased)—George B., born Feb. 3, 1863 ; died March 5, 1877 ; Dennis, born Feb. 14, 1857 ; Mary A., Oct. 19, 1858 ; Nora, Dec. 27, 1859 ; Lizzie L., April 29, 1861 ; Katie M., Feb. 3, 1863 ; Nellie G., Oct. 17, 1864 ; Celia M., Dec. 26, 1866 ; James R., July 16, 1868 ; Jennie, Jan. 7, 1872. Mr. C. owns 89 acres of land, valued at \$3,500 ; School Director three years ; Mr. C. and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

Cushing D. S. painter ; Grand Detour.

Cunningham Joseph.

DEVLIN JAMES, farmer ; P. O. Grand Detour.

DAVIS MARVIN B. Farmer ; Sec. 31 ; P. O. Grand Detour ; born in Delaware Co., N. Y., Nov. 1, 1845 ; came to this county in 1855 ; married Miss Hellen Cooper May 16, 1869 ; she was born in this county Nov. 16, 1849 ; they have had three children (one deceased)—George N., born June 26, 1875 ; died April 21, 1876 ; two living—Carrie E., born May 23, 1873 ; Artemas B., born March 27, 1877. Mr. Davis' father, Nelson, was born Sept. 9, 1817 ; married his wife Elizabeth July 14, 1843 ; came to this county in 1855 ; they had five children—Lyman O., born March 15, 1853 ; died Sept. 27, 1853 ; Sarah O., born Nov. 30, 1847 ; Jacob E., Aug. 27, 1857 ; Nicholas W., Nov. 19, 1861, and Marvin.

DANA MRS. ALANA, Farmer ; Sec. 4 ; P. O. Grand Detour ; was born in N. Y. ; came to Ill. Feb. 18, 1848 ; married George C. Dana, June, 1850 ; he was born Nov. 25, 1799, died Dec. 22, 1861 ; had four children—Alice M., born March 15, 1851 ; Mary A., Aug. 22, 1853 ; Jennie L., March 15, 1855 ; George, April 15, 1857 ; Mrs. Dana married her second husband, Horace W. Dana, July 4, 1862 ; born Sept. 4, 1801, died April 28, 1870 ; had one child—Horace W. Dana, born Dec. 25, 1863 ; was School Director several years ; Mr. George C. Dana owned and run saw, grist and carding-mill and dressed cloth ware ; property valued at \$35,000 ; William G. Dana was born April, 1811, and was one of the first settlers of Grand Detour.

Drew Thomas, P. O. Woosung.

Dudley H. C. carpenter ; Grand Detour.

EARL SAMUEL W. farmer ; P. O. Grand Detour.

England W. P. laborer ; Grand Detour.

Engle George W. farmer ; P. O. Woosung.

Erwin Joseph T. laborer ; Grand Detour.

FALKENDOR JOHN, farmer ; P. O. Grand Detour.

Fine John L. carpenter ; Grand Detour.

Fish Josephus, carpenter ; Grand Detour.

Fletcher Solomon, laborer ; Grand Detour.

Flick Harry, carpenter ; Grand Detour.

Fox George, peddler ; P. O. Grand Detour.

Foxley John, farm. ; P. O. Grand Detour.

French Zachariah, farmer ; Sec. 31 ; P. O. Grand Detour.

GANTZ EMANUEL, farmer ; Sec. 5 ; P. O. Woosung.

GATES EMERY T. Farmer ; Sec. 1 ; P. O. Grand Detour ; was born in Windom County, Vt., and came to this county, Oct., 1838 ; married Miss Caroline M. Talmer, Sept. 1, 1839, born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1812 ; have raised two children by adoption—Mary E., born Nov. 5, 1841, died July 13, 1860 ; Byron Taylor, born in 1845 ; living in Iowa ; enlisted in the late war from 1861 until the close ; Mr. Gates and wife were members of the F. W. Baptist Church, until it disbanded ; was Church Clerk about ten years ; at present are members of Methodist Church ; Mr. Gates came from Vermont in his own team, with twelve passengers ; they

suffered many hardships; Col. Bosworth was one of the party, and also his parents. Gantz Samuel M. farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Woosung.

Gull John, laborer; Grand Detour.

HANNA JOSEPH H. farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.

Hatch Andrew.

HAWKEN WILLIAM. Ferry Master; P. O. Grand Detour; was born in Cornwall, England, May 7, 1847; he came to this county August 17, 1870, and married Miss Millie Cool, March 26, 1874; she was born Feb. 13, 1856; have had two children—Henry, born Nov. 26, 1874, died August 13, 1875; William L., born Aug. 24, 1877; Mr. H. has one brother and sister living in this country; Mrs. H.'s father was born Jan. 20, 1830; married Miss Clara McPherson, May 1, 1854; had six children—Ulysses G., born May 3, 1865, died Dec. 27, 1865; Mary A., born March 16, 1858; Charles M., born Feb. 7, 1868; Robert F., born Dec. 25, 1869; William W., born Oct. 27, 1870.

HEMENWAY FRANCIS.

Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Grand Detour; born in Shoreham, Addison Co., Vt., May 14, 1819; came to this county 1853; Mr. Hemenway's father, Francis S., born in Grafton, Mass., Jan. 23, 1784, died March 20, 1827; married Miss Clara Turrill; she was born Aug. 31, 1786, died Nov. 17, 1864; they had six children—one died in infancy; Asa, born July 6, 1810, now living in St. Paul, Minn.; Anna T., born Aug. 4, 1812; Luke E., Aug. 7, 1816; Frances Martha, April 25, 1821; Luke was in the late war, one of the hundred day men; was Captain of a company from Moline, Rock Island Co.; Mr. Francis H. was School Teacher from the age of 19, three-quarters of his past life; he was School Trustee for 20 years, Supervisor one term; Mr. H. and sister are members of the Congregationalist Ch'ch, and Mrs. H.'s father was Deacon for 30 years; Mr. H.'s oldest brother, Asa, and Annie, were Missionaries at Siam about ten years.

Henimen F., laborer, Grand Detour.

Hughes John.

ISUBERG EPIRIAM, mason, Grand Detour.

JONES CHARLES, laborer; Grand Detour.

JOHNSON CHARLES W.

Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Grand Detour; was born in Jefferson Co., West Virginia, May 27, 1845; came to this county Oct., 1846; married Miss Savilla M. Bovey Dec. 29, 1868; born in this county March 5, 1850; have had five children (one deceased)—Clarence B., born Dec. 13, 1869, died Dec. 19, 1869; Bertha O., born Nov. 18, 1870; Millie J., born Jan. 21, 1873; Francis M., born Jan. 22, 1875; Etta M., born Dec. 4, 1876; has been Town Collector one term, Justice of the Peace two terms, School Director one term; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Christian Church; Mr. J. is a member of the State Grange and Subordinate Grange, and has been Master nearly all the time of its existence; Mr. J. was in the late war, in Co. I, 140th I. V. I., mustered in April, 1864, mustered out Oct. 1864; Mr. J. has not been in good health since.

Jones William, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Grand Detour.

Joselyn Charles L. P. O. Grand Detour.

LEACH MORRIS, farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.

Lawver Andrew J. P. O. Grand Detour.

Lawver Henry, farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.

MCGARVIE ISAAC L. laborer; Grand Detour.

MERRILL LYMAN, Farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Grand Detour; was born in Bradford, Pa.; came to this county in 1830; married Miss Martha O. Bates Nov. 14, 1853; born Jan. 20, 1824. Have three children—Ida F., born Aug. 18, 1854; Edith M., born Nov. 28, 1857; Martha S., born Oct. 26, 1863. Mr. M. owns 160 acres of land and 33 town lots, valued at \$15,000; was School Director; Mr. Merrill carried on the grocery trade for six years. From that he went to farming.

Meca Hugh, laborer, Dixon.

Meyers William E. laborer, Grand Detour.

Miller Sanford, school teacher; Grand Detour.

Mon Henry R. teamster; Grand Detour.

Morrey Alfred, plow maker; Grand Detour.

Mumma Elias, farmer; Grand Detour.

Magle Pierce, laborer; Grand Detour.

NICODEMUS ALBERT D.

OWEN SAMUEL, teamster; Grand Detour.

PACKARD OSCAR L. farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Grand Detour.

Page Thomas S.

PALMER GEORGE W. Farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Grand Detour; was born Nov. 7, 1842, in Pine Creek, this county; married Miss Nancy Mumma Aug. 18, 1868; have three children—Vinna D., born June 2, 1869; Amos L. Nov. 16, 1871; William L., June 12, 1875; Commissioner of Highways three years; Mr. Palmer was in the late war from 1864 until the close of the war, in the 34th I. V. I.; fought in the battle of Black River and all after; Mr. Palmer is charitable to all.

Parks M. T. Preacher; Grand Detour.

PANKHURST JAMES. Physician and Surgeon; born Jan. 18, 1845, in Sussex Co., England; married Miss Effie G. Fike Nov. 20, 1873; she was born in Somerset, Pa., Sept. 18, 1855; have one child—Bessie C., born July 26, 1875; Mr. P. has practiced medicine about ten years; he attended college in Ann Arbor, Mich., and Rush Medical College, Chicago; went to Pa., and lived about six months, and then came to Grand Detour in the Fall of 1850; then went to Iowa in 1851, and returned to this county in 1852; Mr. P. has had good success; Mr. P. was in the late war in the 69th I. V. I.

Pankhurst John, shoemaker; Grand Detour.

Porter Horace G. farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Grand Detour.

Prindiville John.

ROTHBOLL C. M.

ROGERS JAMES. Postmaster; Grand Detour; born April 3, 1819, in Dorsetshire, Eng.; came to this country in June, 1847; landed in Chicago; remained until Aug. 12, 1849, and worked in a wholesale and retail boot and shoe store on Lake street; he came to Grand Detour Aug. 12, 1849; married Miss Jane Morey, July 22, 1841; she was born in Stallbridge, Eng., Aug. 8, 1819, died

Feb. 20, 1854; Mr. R. had five children (two deceased)—George M., born Aug. 7, 1842, died Oct. 8, 1842; John G., born Dec. 6, 1852, died July 22, 1853; living, William M., born Sept. 13, 1844; Sarah H., Feb. 19, 1848; Rhoda R., June 30, 1850; Mr. Rogers' second wife was Mrs. Ellen F. Bosworth; married July 3, 1873; born Oct. 22, 1833; have two children—Laura A., born Oct. 10, 1874; Gratia, Aug. 1, 1876; Mr. Rogers has been Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk, School Director and held other town offices for several years.

SADLER WM. H.

SAWYER CYRUS D. Carpenter; P. O. Grand Detour; was born in Highgate, Franklin Co., Vt., Aug. 23, 1814; came to Kane Co., Sept. 20, 1844; lived there until June 13, 1845, when he came to this Co.; married Mirah B. Palmer Dec. 26, 1842; she died April 18, 1849; Mr. Sawyer married his second wife, Mrs. Esther G. Eddy, July 30, 185—, who was formerly Miss Esther Gould, born March 10, 1811; came to this Co. Nov. 4, 1836. Mr. Sawyer has been Town Clerk from 1856 to 1865, and Town Assessor at the same time, and also, for the last four years; School Director twelve years; Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Church; he has been Deacon several years; they are also Life Members of the Ogle County Bible Society; and also of the American.

SHEFFIELD AMOS A. Farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Grand Detour; born in Stonington, Conn., Sept. 15, 1825; came to this Co. Nov., 1861; married Miss Elizabeth Seafield; born March 5, 1833, in N. Y.; had five children—Wm. E., born Oct. 25, 1854; May U., born Jan. 28, 1861; Charles A., born Oct. 15, 1862; Mark S., born Oct. 1, 1868; Amos H., born May 16, 1873; owns 617 acres land, valued at \$10,500; has been Commissioner of Highways and School Director several years, and Constable three years.

Smice George.

Smice Peter, farmer; P. O. Grand Detour. Stalton Samuel A. teamster; Grand Detour.

Steele Charles W.

Stoneburn A. J. cooper; Grand Detour.

Stauffer Jacob, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Woosung.

STURDIVANT NATHAN R., Farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Grand Detour; born April 23, 1816, in Fairfield, Vt.; came to this State in 1857, and to this county in 1866; married Miss Harriet C. Todd Sept. 15, 1862; she was born Sept. 3, 1840; have three children—Amy S., born Nov. 20, 1863; Harriet C., Oct. 31, 1865; Isabella M., June 11, 1872; owns property valued at \$3,000; Highway Commissioner two years. Mr. S. and wife are members of the Episcopal Church; Mr. S. was in the hotel business for fifteen years, R. R. conductor and in office of general freight for several years.

TEETOR ADAM, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Grand Detour.

Teetor Jacob B., farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Grand Detour.

THROOP CHARLES, Merchant; P. O. Grand Detour; born Sept. 18, 1809, in Bethel, Windsor Co., Vt.; came to this State in 1835, and this Co. in 1838; married Miss Jonnah Bosworth, Dec. 14th, 1845; she was born in

Windsor Co., Vt., Feb. 14, 1826; have had Robert B., born Sept. 14, 1845; Charles F., Jan. 8, 1849; Nellie C., Aug. 28, 1845; Mattie M., Aug. 29, 1864. Mr. Throop has been in the mercantile business for 34 years; he is also one of the oldest continued merchants in the county by a number of years; commenced in 1843 and has never suspended and has always paid one hundred cents on the dollar and never has been sued, and is the oldest settler in the village of Grand Detour.

Tice Phillip, farm.; S. 4; P. O. Woosung.
Tutor Jacob, farmer; S. 22; P. O. Grand Detour.

WADSWORTH CHRISTOPHER, farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.

Warner Lamer.

Wermish E.

Wiley John D., machinist; Grand Detour.

Wileburne John S., laborer; Grand Detour.

Wood Perry, ferry master; Grand Detour.

Wood Samuel B., far.; S. 13; P. O. Polo.

Wragg Wm. H., farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Dixon.

Young Samuel, farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Grand Detour.

EAGLE POINT TOWNSHIP.

ALBRIGHT JEREMIAH, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Polo.

Allman Ellis, farm hand; Sec. 12.

Anderson James, Sec. 3; P. O. Polo.

Anderson John, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Polo.

Anderson John, Jr. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Polo.

Arams Peter, farm.; Sec. 23; P. O. Polo.

BECK ELIAS, renter; Sec. 1; P. O. Polo.

Beck William, farm; Sec. 2; P. O. Polo.

Bellows Benjamin, farmer; Sec. 24.

Bellows John, laborer; Sec. 26; P. O. Polo.

Bellows L. M. farm.; Sec. 23; P. O. Polo.

BELLOWS WESLEY, Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Polo; owns a farm of 190 acres, 110 acres in Sec. 25 and 80 acres in Sec. 24; Mr. B. was born in Middletown, Delaware Co., N. Y., March 5, 1820; came to present location in 1836; he married Amanda Ellis, Dec.

23, 1852; she was born in Middletown, Delaware Co., N. Y.; they have had ten children, lost two; eight now living; Mrs. Bellows is a member of the Baptist Church; Mr. Bellows has always been engaged in farming; he has been School Director, etc.

Booth William, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Eagle Point.

BROOKE WILLIAM, Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Eagle Point; owns 132 acres in Sec. 10, 80 acres in Sec. 11, 40 acres in Pine Creek Tp. and 20 acres in Elkhorn Grove, Carroll Co.; Mr. B. was born in Allegheny Co., Md., May 20, 1824; came to Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., in May, 1834; settled near there; came to Pine Creek Tp., Ogle Co., in May, 1836; in March, 1849, he went overland, with ox teams, to California, being six months and thirteen days going there; remained there until the Spring of 1853; returned to Ogle

Co. April 7, 1853; in the Spring of 1854 he removed to Carroll Co., where he resided three years; in the Fall of 1857 he went to Mount Morris, Ogle Co., where he lived until the Spring of 1858, when he engaged in farming in Pine Creek Tp. again; but in the Spring of 1859 he removed to Jefferson Co., Kan., where he resided until the Spring of 1863, when he came to Genesee Tp., Whiteside Co., Ill.; lived there until 1870 when he came to his present location; Mr. B. married Paulina R. Healey, Nov. 4, 1853; she was born in Middlebury, Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1831; they have had twelve children, two died in infancy; the living are—John S., William H., Charles M., Freeborne D., Franklin E., Horace, Fred, Jennie M., Emma and Ella; Mr. and Mrs. Brooke are members of the M.E. Church. Brown Benjamin, farmer and butcher; S. 14; P. O. Polo.

Bush Charles, tenant farmer; Sec. 3; P.O. Eagle Point.

Bush Michael, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Eagle Point.

CHEESEMAN CHARLES, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Polo.

Chronister Smith, laborer; Sec. 15; P. O. Eagle Point.

COPENHAVER JAMES, Farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Polo; owns 191 acres land. Mr. C. was born Dec. 11, 1807, in Greenbrier Co., West Va. In 1836 he moved to Ohio, where he lived until 1856, and then moved to Iowa, where he lived two years. He then came to this State, and settled in Eagle Point Township, in this county, in Sept. 1858. He was married Jan. 8, 1835, to Elizabeth, daughter of James Ocheltree, of Greenbrier Co., West Va. She was born Nov. 26, 1813. They have five children—Nellie A., born March 16, 1836; Eliza J., Jan. 1, 1841; Sarah A., Nov. 9, 1844; Robert K., Sept. 18, 1847, and Maggie P., Aug. 8, 1849. They lost five children—William, John, James, Joseph, and Wilson. Mr. C. is a Democrat, and was School Director for two years. Mrs. Copenhaver is a member of the M. E. Church, and her daughters, Miss Nellie and Sarah, are members of the Church of United Brethren.

Copenhaver Robert, farmer; Sec. 13; P.O. Polo.

Crary B. T. farmer; Sec. 10; Eagle Point.

CURTIS EDMUND, Farmer; S. 1; P. O. Polo; owns 130 acres of land, valued at \$7,800. He was born in Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1808; moved to Middletown, Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1826; lived there until 1830, when he removed to Tompkins Co. In 1836, went to Oswego Co., N. Y., and in 1842 came to Ogle Co.; married Fanny M. Reed June 22, 1830. She was born in Middletown, Delaware Co., N. Y., April 7, 1810. They have had five children, lost two—Mary Adeline, born Nov. 6, 1831, died July 23, 1834; Fanny A., born Aug. 4, 1838, died July 4, 1849. The living are—Atlee R., born Feb. 24, 1833; Mary E., (widow of Geo. W. P. Waterbury), born May 6, 1836, and Morris E., born July 10, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Curtis served six years as Township Commissioner of Highways; twelve years Township School Commissioner; several terms School Director and District Treasurer.

Curtis Morris, farmer; Sec. 1; Polo.

DAILEY JOHN, blacksmith; Eagle Point.

Dewald Henry, farm.; S. 11; P. O. Polo.

Donaldson H. E. Sec. 12; P. O. Polo.

DONALDSON JAMES, Farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Polo; born in Putnam Township, Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 4, 1821; when he was three years of age, his parents moved to Canada West; they lived there until their removal to Ogle County, May 24, 1839; Mr. Donaldson owns 371 acres of land valued at \$20,405; he married Locada J. Seavey May 31, 1848; she was born at Sandwich, N. H., Jan. 8, 1831; they have had nine children, lost four—Elizabeth L., died Dec. 28, 1864, aged 15 years 8 months and 6 days; Mary Josephine, died Jan. 11, 1865, aged 13 years 9 months and 12 days; John James, died Dec. 10, 1864, aged 5 years 7 months and 20 days, and Walter Atwood, died June 16, 1867, aged 14 years 4 months and 8 days; the living are—Alicie Jane, now Mrs. M. P. Stael, born Feb. 10, 1855; Emma F., Jan. 27, 1857; Wm.

J., May 10, 1861; Flora Gertrude, Nov. 24, 1864, and Sherman Grant, Oct. 29, 1866; Mr. Donaldson's father, was William Donaldson; born in Northumberland, England (Scotch parentage), in 1795; he died March 11, 1870; Mrs. Donaldson's father, Joshua A. Seavey, (deceased), came to Sugar Grove, Lee Co., in 1840.

DONALDSON WM. Sec. 12; P. O. Polo; owns 480 acres of land valued at \$28,800; born in Upper Canada, Feb. 28, 1826; came to this country in May, 1839; married Harriet L. Wilber, Dec. 2, 1852; she was born in Delaware Co., N. Y.; they have had eight sons—Elbert O., born Jan. 21, 1858; he died Jan. 26, 1860; the seven now living are—Wm. B., born Dec. 1853; Herbert E., May 25, 1855; Frank A., August 25, 1856; Fred. F., March 16, 1859; Orlando J., Nov. 11, 1861; Ellsworth J., April 8, 1864, and Guy E., April 14, 1872; Mr. Donaldson served three terms as Township Supervisor.

Donaldson W. B. Sec. 12; P. O. Polo.
Duffy Edward, farmer; Sec. 10 P. O. Eagle Point.

EDDY GEORGE, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Polo.

Elsy Henry, carpenter; Eagle Point.

FINKLE G. F. farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Polo.

GRAEHLING ALEXANDER, Farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Polo.

Graehling Henry, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Polo.

Grant Alexander, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Polo.

Grayer David.

Groff Martin, farm.; Sec. 1; P. O. Polo.

Guilleland William, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Polo.

HAWVER ALEXANDER, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Polo.

Haven Clark, farmer; S. 23; P. O. Polo.

Healey Sullivan, farmer and clergymen; S. 13; P. O. Polo.

Healey Wayne J., tenant farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Polo.

Herbert James, Sr., farmer; S. 35; P. O. Polo.

Herbert James, Jr., farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Polo.

Herbert Maurice, Jr., farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Polo.

Herbert Maurice, Sr., farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Polo.

Higley Abram, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Polo.

HERSCH THOMAS, Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Polo; owns farm of 129 acres; born in Montgomery Co., Penn., May 9, 1827; came to Polo in 1868, and removed to present location in 1869; Mr. H. was engaged in the hardware business in Polo in 1876 and '77, about one year; he married Amelia Blanck, Feb. 2, 1851; she was born in Montgomery Co., Penn., May 27, 1830; they have had ten children—lost two daughters and one son, Ada Amelia, John Jacob and Emma; the living are—Edwin B., now living in Kansas; Mary Ann, Melvin, Orrin, Annie Sophia, Allen, Thomas, Jr.

JAMES HENRY, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Polo.

Johnson D. N., teacher, Eagle Point.

Judson C. A., farmer; S. 3; P. O. Eagle Point and Polo.

Judson H. M., farmer; S. 3; P. O. Polo.

Judson John, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Polo.

Judson Tarsus, farm.; S. 3; P. O. Polo and Eagle Point.

Judson Wm., farmer; S. 3; P. O. Polo.

KNEEDY WILLIAM, farm.; S. 11; P. O. Eagle Point.

LACKEY J. E. K., farm; S. 1; P. O. Polo.

Landis Jacob, farm.; Sec. 34; P. O. Polo.

Landis John R., lives with father; S. 34; P. O. Polo.

LAWRENCE JOHN, Farmer; S. 1; owns 79 acres of land in this Tp.; he was born in the county of Kent, England, March 11, 1801; came to Amboy, New Jersey, in 1818; went to Philadelphia the same year and lived in that vicinity one year, then removed to Wayne Co., Pa., where he remained two years, at the expiration of that time he went to Upper Canada and resided there until he emigrated to Ogle Co. (present location), in August, 1838; he married Lydia Johnson, Feb. 14, 1828; she was born in York Tp., Upper Canada, April 7, 1809; they have had seven children, two daughters deceased—Nancy, born Nov. 17, 1828, married Philetus Peck, and died at Plattsmonth, Neb., Nov. 20, 1867; Catharine (Mrs. M. M. Culver)

died Nov. 2, 1868, at Lincoln, Neb., she was born July 18, 1837; the living are—Susannah, now Mrs. A. Slater, of Jefferson, Oregon, born April 9, 1831; Mary, now Mrs. J. C. Williams, of Eldora, Iowa, born Nov. 26, 1832; Jordan, born Nov. 12, 1835 (he married Miss M. A. Laughlin); Maria L., now Mrs. Isaac D. Appleford, of Polo, born July, 21; Johnson, born June 17, 1844, he is unmarried and lives with his parents, he owns 160 acres of land in Sec. 6, Buffalo Tp.; he served three years in Co. E, 92d Ill. Mounted Infantry. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence are members of the M. E. Church.

Mr. L.'s father, John Lawrence, Sr., came to Canada in 1836, and came to Illinois with his son in 1838; he died in 1859, aged 79 years.

Lawrence Johnston, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Polo.

Light William, lives in Honey Creek near Oregon.

Livingston G. W. Justice and farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Polo.

Livingston J. A. farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Polo.

Livingston Levi, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Polo.

MCCOOK JOHN, tenant farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Polo.

McKee Dennis, farm.; S. 24; P. O. Polo.

Mathews Charles, farmer and carpenter; Sec. 2; P. O. Polo.

Miller J. S.; farm.; Sec. 2; P. O. Polo.

Miller M. J. farm.; Sec. 2; P. O. Polo.

Miller Robert.

MILLER WILLIAM H.

Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Polo; owns 170 acres of land, valued at \$11,050; born in Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md., May 20, 1815; resided in Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa., from 1835 to 1867; in 1867 he came to Ogle Co., and located where he now resides; he married Susan Fulton, May 31, 1837. She was born in Franklin Co., Pa., July 20, 1815. They have had twelve children; four died in infancy; those now living are William F., Rebecca R., now Mrs. Louis Ditch, Maria Antoinette, Charles A., Martin S., Julia A., now Mrs. John F. Shank, Helen and Morris E.; Mrs. Miller is a member of the Lutheran Church

Miller Wm. S. Sec. 2; P. O. Polo.

Moats Ira, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Polo.
Moats S. R. blacksmith; Sec. 24; P. O. Polo.

Moserip Robert L. carpenter; Sec. 10; P. O. Eagle Point.

Mullenix John, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Polo.

Mullenix J. P. far.; Sec. 25; P. O. Polo.

NICHOLS R. B. farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Polo.

NEWCOMER DANIEL W.

Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Polo; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$10,400; born in Antrim Township, Franklin Co., Pa., June 27, 1833; came to this county in 1865; married Margaret M. Walter Dec. 24, 1862; she was born in Washington Township, Franklin Co., Pa.; they have had six children, one died in infancy; the living are John Curtin, Luther W., Mary E., Alice B. and Nellie B.; Mr. Newcomer has been Assessor of Eagle Pt. Township; he is now serving his third term as Township Supervisor; he is a member of the Lutheran Church, and his wife is a member of the Church of God.

NICHOLS JOHN, Farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Polo; owns 120 acres of land; he was born Sept. 3, 1818, in Delaware Co., N. Y., and was married Jan. 19, 1844, to Cristy A., daughter of James and Jane Byers, of the same county; she was born April 14, 1826; they came to Ogle Co., across the country, from New York, by wagon, in 1836, and settled in Eagle Point Township; in those early days, he did all of his trading at Galena, and often hauled loads of wheat to the Chicago market; he has six children—Elizabeth J., born March 17, 1845; Russell B., Nov. 13, 1848; Nettie, Aug. 31, 1851; Olive, Jan. 11, 1859; John and James (twins) born Dec. 31, 1861. Mrs. Nichols holds in her own right 40 acres of land, and Russell B. owns 120 acres; Miss Olive Nichols is a school teacher; Mr. Nichols is a Republican; and was Supervisor one term; School Director for about twelve years, and is now serving his second term as Road Commissioner; he is a member of the Church of United Brethren, and Mrs. Nichols and her daughter Nettie are members of the same church.

Nichols Russell L. farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Polo.

O'KANE ALEX. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Polo.

O'Kane Ed. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Polo.

O'Kane Henry, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Polo.

O'Kane W. W. farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Polo.

Ohlwine Charles, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Polo.

Oler Joseph, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Eagle Point.

PATTERSON DAVID S. farmer and peddler, Sec. 26; P. O. Polo.

Patterson W. R. Sec. 36; P. O. Polo.

Poole George, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Polo.

Pullman Jesse, tenant farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Polo.

Purcell John, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Eagle Point.

Purcell Joseph, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Polo.

Purcell T. V. farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Eagle Point.

QUEST SAMUEL, tenant farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Polo.

Quest William, tenant farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Polo.

Quest Wm. C. blacksmith, Sec. 26; P. O. Polo.

RECTOR S. V. farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Eagle Point.

Roberts Ira, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Polo.

Rowand Andrew, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Polo.

Rucker Garrett, farmer; P. O. Polo.

Rucker Isaiah, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Polo.

SANFORD BENNETT, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Polo.

Sanford Homer W. farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Polo.

Sanford Sylvester, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Polo.

Sanford William S. farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Polo.

SCHRYVER JESSE A. Farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Polo; owns a farm of 120 acres; born in Delaware Co., Del., Dec. 4, 1825; came to Ogle County in 1835; he married Dulcena Jane Livingston Oct. 11, 1854; she was born in Indiana, July 30, 1837. They have had nine children; lost one, daughter, Olive; she was born Nov. 6, 1869, and

died Nov. 20, 1870. The living are—Matthew, born Aug. 27, 1855; Emily, June 28, 1837; Rachel, April 18, 1860; Henry Ames, Sept. 11, 1862; Alice, Dec. 21, 1864; Eliza J., May 4, 1872; and Ellen E., Feb. 11, 1876. Mr. S. has held various district offices. His father, Matthew S. Schryver, was one of the early settlers, coming here in 1835; he died in December, 1874.

Shaver A. H. farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Polo. Shaver John, Sec. 3; P. O. Polo.

Shaver, N. N. farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Polo.

Shafer Simon B. blacksmith, Sec. 23; P. O. Polo.

SHAFFER WM. H. Farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Polo; owns a farm of 80

acres; born near Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., May 5, 1825; came to Buffalo Township, this county, in 1836; he has lived in this vicinity ever since. He married Mary E. Berger June 29, 1856; she was born in Luzerne Co., Pa., Jan. 13, 1838. They have had eight children, lost two—Harry and William Walter; they both died when they were quite young. The living are—Horace Porter, Adah Junette, Louisa Jane Ann, Eva May, Cora Belle, and Ira B.

Shaver Zenus, laborer, Sec. 2; P. O. Polo.

Shank John, tenant farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Polo.

Shoemaker Harvey, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Eagle Point.

Shoemaker J. N. farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Eagle Point.

Shoup Samuel, farm hand; Sec. 22; P. O. Polo.

Smith E. V. renter; Sec. 12; P. O. Polo.

Smith Wm. teacher; Sec. 12; P. O. Polo.

Spencer A. B. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Eagle Point.

Spencer Isaac, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Eagle Point.

Stewart I. N. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Eagle Point.

Stewart J. W. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Eagle Point.

Strawl M. P. tenant farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Polo.

Strock Abram T. Sec. 1; P. O. Polo.

Strock Henry L. teacher and carpenter; Sec. 1; P. O. Polo.

Strock Jacob E. Sec. 1; P. O. Polo.

STROCK JOHN, Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Polo; owns 97 acres of land, valued at \$6,205; born in South Woodbury, Bedford Co., Pa., Aug. 27, 1839; he has been engaged in farming for himself since 1861; he has been Overseer of Highways and School Director.

STROCK JACOB, Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Polo; owns 231 acres of land, valued at \$17,325; born in Guilford Tp., Lebanon Co., Pa., July 9, 1806; came to Ogle Co., where he is now located, in 1854; married Catharine Longnecker; she was born in South Woodbury, Bedford Co., Pa.; they have had ten children; one died in infancy; the living are—Sabina, Henry L., John, David (he served three years in Co. E, 92d Ill. Mounted Infantry), Nancy C., Sue L., Abram T. (he served seven months in the 7th Ill. Cavalry), Libbie M. and Jacob E. Mr. Strock is a member of the German Reformed Church; his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

Sweet James, tenant farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Polo.

TAVENNER JOSEPH, Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Polo.

Taylor E. A. laborer; Eagle Point.

Taylor J. K. mechanic and laborer; Eagle Point.

WATERBURY E. B. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Polo.

Webster Jarad, grocer; Eagle Point.

Woodin Hiram, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Eagle Point.

WOODRUFF NEWTON Sr.

Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 10; P. O. Eagle Point; born in New Marlborough, Berkshire Co., Mass., Jan. 9, 1819; parents removed to Hudson, N. Y., when he was about 11 years of age; lived there one year; then went to Tioga Co., N. Y., where he resided until May 3, 1839, when he started, accompanied by two other men, with two horses and a covered wagon, for Illinois; arrived at Elkhorn Grove June 10, 1839; worked in this vicinity by the month until 1840, when he returned to Tioga Co., N. Y., and assisted in removing his father and family to this county the same year; Mr. Woodruff married M. Maria Hacker May 29, 1845; she was born in England Feb. 27, 1822;

they have seven children—Sarah M., now Mrs. Joseph C. Lockhart, born March 13, 1846; Carrie S., now Mrs. J. P. Landon, born May 13, 1849; Newton, Jr., born April 11, 1851; Isaac T., born April 8, 1853; Seward H., born Jan. 22, 1856; Medard, born July 16, 1859, and Earnest, born May 7, 1864; Mr. Woodruff has been Justice of the Peace, and has held various district offices; he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; his father, Thomas Woodruff, was born in New Marlborough, Mass.; he died Sept. 18, 1848, aged 56 years; he married Silence Sheldon; she was born in same place as her husband; she died April 28, 1877, aged 81 years, 4 months and 14 days; Mrs. Newton Woodruff's parents came from England to Prince Edward's Island in 1829; they lived there until 1834, when they removed to Philadelphia; resided there until May 1, when they started with teams for Illinois; arrived at Elkhorn Grove July 4, 1838; her father, Thos. Hacker, married Maria Northey; they were born in England; Mr. Hacker died May 9, 1854, aged 76 years, and his wife died Jan. 9, 1864, at the age of 83 years.

Woolcott J. C. farmer; S. 25; P. O. Polo.

WORDEN THOMAS, Farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Polo; owns farm of 200 acres, 120 acres in Sec. 23 and 80 acres in Sec. 22; Mr. W. was born in Bovina, Delaware Co., N. Y., May 10, 1804; came to Pine Creek, Ogle Co., in 1836; came to present location in 1838; he married Maria J. Nichols, Oct. 23, 1828; she was born in Andes, Delaware Co., N. Y., April 5, 1810; they have had twelve children, all living now—Ira B., born Feb. 15, 1830, now in the Black Hills; William, born April 7, 1832, now resides at Trier, Iowa; Henry, born May 28, 1834, resides in this township; Jane Elizabeth (now Mrs. Geo. Wamsley), born March 12, 1836; she resides near Marion, Linn Co., Iowa; John N., born April 3, 1840; he served in Co. B, 8th Illinois Cavalry during the late rebellion; now lives in Grundy Center, Iowa; Milton H., born Jan. 13, 1842; he lives near Union, Hardin Co., Iowa; Ann T. (now Mrs. Geo. Pettingill, of Idaho), was

born July 12, 1844; Syke, born Oct. 22, 1846, is a merchant in Johnson Co., Oregon; he was U. S. Indian Agent there seven years; Mayhew was born Aug. 27, 1848; he resides in Idaho; Wayne C. was born Jan. 15, 1852; he lives with his parents; Harriet B., born May 1, 1855; Newton B., born Nov. 11, 1856; Ulysses G., born Sept. 29,

1863; Mr. and Mrs. Worden are members of the United Brethren Church. Woolcott George, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Polo.

Worden Henry, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Polo.

Worden Wayne. Sec. 22; P. O. Polo.

ZUGENFESS HENRY.

PINE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

A DAMS JACOB. farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Dixon.

Adams John, farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Polo.

Alsop John, laborer; P. O. Polo.

Alter David, farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Polo.

Ambrose Daniel, farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Monroe.

AMBROSE WILLIAM, Farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Mt. Morris; born in Morgan, Va., March 15, 1810; came to this county April 12, 1846; married Mary Willer April 22, 1833; she was born in Baltimore, Md., July 3, 1812; have had five children—Sarah J., born March 25, 1841, died April 6, 1846; John W., March 16, 1834, George D., August 29, 1836; Mary S., July 25, 1845; Eliza V., Feb. 17, 1847; Mr. A. was Justice of the Peace several years; Steward of the M. E. Church several years, and also School Director; Mr. and Mrs. A. are members of M. E. Church; Mr. A. owns 225 acres of land valued at \$11,000.

Anderson B. T. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Grand Detour.

Artz Abraham, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Mt. Morris.

ARTZ HENRY, Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Mt. Morris; was born in Washington Co., Md., Sept. 27, 1814; came to this country in 1839; married Miss Maria Funk; she was born in Washington Co., Md.; she died March 27, 1877; had nine children (two deceased); those living are—Nancy, Henry H., Susan, Mary J., Abraham, Charles and Luther; Mr. Arts owns 205 acres of land in Ogle County, and 80 acres in Iowa; was Highway Commissioner three terms and School Director several terms.

Artz Joseph.

Artz Samuel, farmer; Sec. 9.

BAKER ALBERT, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Baker Amos, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Baker Charles W., farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Baker Edward, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Mt. Morris.

BAKER JAMES A. Farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Mt. Morris; was born in Hampshire Co., Vt., Feb. 9, 1815; came to this county Sept. 20, 1839; married Miss Catherine Fleming Oct. 31, 1836; she was born in Jefferson Co., Va., Dec. 24, 1817; have had eleven children (three deceased)—Clinton died in August, 1864; Emma died Sept. 23, 1865; John died Dec. 28, 1866; living are Charles W., Joseph T., Susan V., Albert M., Edward F., Amos N., Lillie I., Laura A.; Mr. Baker has been Supervisor one term, School Director several terms, Commissioner of Highway two terms, and Pathmaster two terms; had one son in the late war by the name of Joseph; Mr. B. owns 500 acres of land, valued at \$15,000.

Barnhart Jacob, farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Polo.

Barnhart Peter, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Polo.

Barnhizer John, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Oregon.

Bear Isaac, farm.; S. 11; P. O. Oregon.

Bear John M., farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Beckwith Henry, farmer; Sec. 12, P. O. Oregon.

Betebenner John.

Biddinger George.

- Baney, George, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Mt. Morris.
- Bovey Jacob, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Mt. Morris.
- Bovey Peter, farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Grand Detour.
- Bovey Samuel K. farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Mt. Morris.
- Bovey Victor, farm.; P. O. Grand Detour.
- Bowers Ephraim, farmer; Sec. —; P. O. Polo.
- Bowman Isaac, farm.; S. 31; P. O. Polo.
- Brayton Stephen, farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.
- Brook Thomas, farmer; Sec. 36; Grand Detour.
- Brown Andrew, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Mt. Morris.
- Brown Pery C. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Mt. Morris.
- C**ANFIELD E. C.
- Clark W. M. farm.; S. 30; P. O. Polo.
- Clements C. H. laborer.
- Clevidence George, farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Polo.
- Clive Bennett, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Polo.
- Coffman Elliott, farmer; S. 5; Mt. Morris.
- Coffman George, farmer; Sec. —; P. O. Polo.
- Coffman William, farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Polo.
- Coddington John, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Oregon.
- Coe Merrett L. laborer.
- Cooper J. G. cabinet maker; Sec. 24; P. O. Oregon.
- Cross A. F. laborer; Sec. 13; P. O. Oregon.
- Cummings A. laborer; Sec. 29; P. O. Polo.
- D**AVIS JOHN, farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Polo.
- Davis Joseph, farmer, P. O. Mt. Morris.
- DAVIS WILLIAM D.** Farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Polo; born May 26, 1849, in Washington Co., Md. Came to this county March 23, 1864; married Miss Susan Coffman. She was born Nov. 8, 1847; have four children—Vernie, born April 5, 1872; Eddie C., Feb. 17, 1874; Merritt F., Nov. 25, 1875; Myron, Dec. 4, 1876. Mr. D. has been School Director two terms. Mrs. Davis belongs to the U. B. Church of Pine Creek.
- Day William, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Grand Detour.
- Deihl William.
- Daxler Frederick, farmer, Mt. Morris.
- Drenner George, farmer; Sec. 20. P. O. Polo.
- Drenner Jacob, laborer; Sec. 29; P. O. Polo.
- E**SHELMAN JOSEPH, carpenter; Sec. 28; P. O. Polo.
- Everly Theopolis, laborer; Sec. 29; P. O. Polo.
- F**ALDENS THOMAS, farmer; S. 30; P. O. Polo.
- Falkner David, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Polo.
- Falkler Mahlon, laborer; Sec. 17; P. O. Polo.
- FEAVER THOMAS J.** Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Oregon. Was born in Allegany Co., Md., Jan. 15, 1823; married Miss Margaret Dick, Feb. 6, 1849. She was born Dec. 5, 1824, in Washington Co., Md. Has lived in this town thirty-five years; has had nine children (five deceased), four living—Ellen A., Lillie B., Jennie R., William T. Mr. F. was Town Assessor two years; Highway Commissioner two terms, and Path Master one term; School Trustee several terms. Both himself and wife belong to the Church of the United Brethren; has been Trustee of church thirteen years; owns 360 acres of land and one house, and twenty lots in Oregon.
- Fearer William, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Mt. Morris.
- Fisher George, laborer.
- G**AMBLE M. W. farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Oregon.
- Gelmix George, blacksmith; P. O. Mt. Morris.
- Goodman Amos, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Grand Detour.
- Goodrich George, farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.
- Grabill David, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Polo.
- Grabill Ephraim, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Polo.
- Grabill John, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Polo.
- Groom George, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Mt. Morris.
- Gruin Daniel.
- Grush Isaac.

Grush John, farmer; P. O. Polo

HAINES JOHN C. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Oregon.

Haines Luther, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Oregon.

Haines S. B. farm.; S. 14; P. O. Oregon.

Hamilton Samnel, laborer; Sec. 29; P. O. Polo.

Hammond Phillip, farm.; Sec. 16; P. O. Polo.

HARRIS INNIS T. Farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Mt. Morris; father was born April 25, 1808, in Woodford Co., Ky.; married Miss Lucy W. Buck Dec. 15, 1842; born in Franklin Co., Ky. Oct. 2, 1815; died Jan. 22, 1874; had six children (four deceased)—George, John, Walter; living—Innis, born Sept. 12, 1845; Daniel Oct. 7, 1856.

Harris John H.

Hayes W. H. farmer; P. O. Polo.

Hayes William, farmer; P. O. Polo.

Hedge S. P. farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Polo.

Hedger Stephen D. farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Polo.

Henry John, laborer.

Henry Samnel, Polo.

Hildebrand Samuel.

HOUSEHOLDER ELIAS,

Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Oregon; born in Washington Co., Md., in 1810; came to this county in the Spring of 1837; married Miss Sarah Startzman in 1835; she was born in Cumberland Co. Oct. 10, 1811; Mrs. Householder died Sept. 26, 1877; had ten children (six deceased)—Josephine, born Dec. 20, 1852, died Jan. 1, 1854; John, March 3, 1846; William, Nov. 5, 1843; Louis, Feb. 20, 1848, died Sept. 17, 1855; Benjamin, born Nov. 30, 1839, died June 3, 1852; one died in infancy; the living are Luther, born June 25, 1850; Peter, Aug. 10, 1835; Elizabeth, June 28, 1840; Mary, March 26, 1842; William and Louis were struck by lightning at the same time; Mr. H. is a member of the U. B. Church of Pine Creek.

JAMES JOHN, laborer; Sec. 13; P. O. Oregon.

Johnson H. M. farm.; S. 9; P. O. Polo.

Johnson J. B. school teacher; Polo.

Jones Adam, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Polo.

Jones Isaac, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Polo.

Jones John, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Polo.

KELLY ARTHUR, laborer; Grand Detour.

Kelly David, laborer; Polo.

Kelly Henry, laborer; Grand Detour.

Kelly Joseph, laborer; Grand Detour.

Kemp Alfred, farmer; Mt. Morris.

Kenady John, farmer; Polo.

LAMPIN MICHAEL, farm.; Oregon.

Lapp William, laborer.

Leach Joseph.

Leggett Austin, painter; Mt. Morris.

Leggett Charles, laborer; Polo.

Lukins Joseph, miller; Polo.

MCDANNELL WM. farmer; P. O. Mt. Morris.

MALONE ELIAS, Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Mt. Morris; was born in Washington Co., Md., Sept. 6, 1814; came to this Co. June 26, 1849; has two sisters living with him—Maria A., born in Washington Co. Nov. 2, 1818, and Sidney Jane, born in Washington Co. Sept. 16, 1824; he has been Supervisor six terms; Commissioner of Highways two terms; was President of the Farmers' Home Ins. Co. two years; owns 120 acres of land; all are members of the Lutheran Church of Mt. Morris; Mr. M. was Collector two years and Assessor three years.

Masales Henry B. farmer; P. O. Oregon.

Mathias Frederick, farmer; P. O. Woosung.

MATTESON HARLOW L.

Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Oregon; born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Aug. 2, 1840; married Miss Margaretta Odell; she was born in the same Co. May 28, 1839; have two children—Giles B., born Sept. 18, 1870; one not named, born Jan. 3, 1878; Mr. M. has lived in Rockvale, Oregon, and thence to Pine Creek; Mr. M. has been Constable several years, School Director and Highway Commissioner several years; Mr. M. and wife are members of the M. E. Church of Oregon; Mr. M.'s mother, Mrs. Tabitha Matteson, was born April 18, 1897, in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., came to this Co. Dec. 11, 1868.

Meller George E. farmer.

Meinzer Gotlieb.

Merritt James T. farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.

Middlekanff Josiah, farmer; P. O. Oregon.

Miller Charles A. farmer; P. O. Polo.

MILLER DAVID F. Farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Polo; born in Washington Co., Md., Oct. 29, 1813; came to this Co. May 25, 1842; married Miss Susan Stover, April 12, 1844; she was born Feb. 1, 1820; had seven children (three deceased)—Daniel S., born May 2, 1845, died Dec. 25, 1869; John S., born Aug. 12, 1848, died Aug. 22, 1851; David S., born May 1, 1851, died Aug. 28, 1851; living—Mary C., born Aug. 15, 1852; Annie E., born Jan. 10, 1856; George W., born May 27, 1859; Chas. H., born Jan. 10, 1863; Mr. Miller was Assessor of Pine Creek several years, Justice of the Peace four years, School Director thirty years, Commissioner of Highways and Treasurer of the Board, Secretary and Treasurer of the Farmers' Home Ins. Co. seven years; has been Treasurer of the Subordinate Grange five years, also Director of the Stock Co. Store in Polo, and also President; Mr. M. owns 753 acres, valued at \$30,500; Mr. Miller's daughter, Annie, married Mr. S. D. Hedges, Dec. 24, 1873.

Miller John A. farmer; P. O. Polo.
 Miller John H. farmer; P. O. Polo.
 Miller, John M. farm.; P. O. Mt. Morris.
 Miller Vance, harness maker; Polo.
 Morrison Abram, farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.
 Mullinger Nicholas, farmer; P. O. Oregon.
 Muma Benjamin, farmer; P. O. Mt. Morris.
 Muma D. S. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Mt. Morris.
 Muma Henry C. farm.; P. O. Mt. Morris.
 Muma James, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Oregon.
 Muma John, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Grand Detour.
 Myers John A. farmer; P. O. Mt. Morris.
NETTS EDWARD A. farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.
 Netts Henry, farmer; P. O. Polo.
 Newel Benjamin F. farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.
 Newel William, farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.
 Newcomer Abner, farmer; P. O. Mt. Morris.
 Newcomer Peter W. farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.
 Newcomer Stephen, carpenter; Polo.
 Newcomer Zachariah, farm.; P. O. Polo.

Niman Samuel, farmer; P. O. Polo.

OVER LEVI, farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.

PALMER CHARLES F. farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.

Palmer Irvine, farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.

Paul John W. farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.

Perrine Aaron, farmer; P. O. Polo.

PERRINE JOHN, Farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Polo; born in Williamsburg Co., O.; came to this Co. June 23, 1836; married Miss Rachel Whittaker; she was born in Washington Co., Va., March 17, 1817; she died Jan. 28, 1844; had four children—Nathan E., born Sept. 6, 1840; Annie E., born May 30, 1842; Mary E., born Feb. 21, 1839; died Nov. 1, 1839; Aaron L., born Jan. 8, 1844; Mr. P.'s second wife was Mrs. Morgan Pearre; married Feb. 13, 1844; they had ten children, one deceased, Laura A., born Nov. 20, 1844; died Sept. 3, 1845; the living are—Matilda F., born Feb. 18, 1846; Thomas J., born March 14, 1848; Holly R., born Jan. 1, 1850; Thaddeus D., born Dec. 28, 1851; Julia A., born Sept. 14, 1853; Emily K., born March 8, 1856; George W., born Nov. 20, 1858; Charles L., born Nov. 22, 1860; Joseph C., born March 30, 1863; Mrs. P. died April 5, 1877; Mr. Perrine married his third wife, Mrs. Eva A. C. Richards, Aug. 15, 1877; was Supervisor two terms and Justice of the Peace sixteen years; Mr. P. has preached at fourteen engagements in one month, and traveled 130 miles on horseback to meet them; Mr. Perrine has practiced medicine for the last fifteen years; he had the yellow fever in 1835, and cured himself and three others.

Perrine John K. farmer; P. O. Oregon.

Petre David, farmer; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Price Clinton E. farmer; P. O. Mt. Morris.

PRICE DANIEL E. Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Mt. Morris; was born in Franklin, Pa., Sept. 7, 1832; came to this county Nov., 1853; married Helen E. Rowland, Nov. 25, 1853; she was born in Jefferson Co., Va., Jan. 11, 1832; have had ten children, (two deceased), James Q., Annie M.; the living are—Franklin J. S., Kate, Charles H., Sarah

S., Elmer W., Samuel G., Harvey E., and Nannie E.; Mr. Price was Path Master one term; he has been Pastor of the German Baptist Church 17 years.

PRICE DANIEL G. Farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Oregon; was born in Franklin Co., Pa., August 22, 1815; came to this county Sept., 1839; married Miss Catharine Miller; she was born in Baltimore, Md.; had eight children (four deceased), John, Susan, Charles, and Martha; living are—George, Mary, Annie, David R.; second wife Miss Mary E. Muma; she was born in Washington Co., Md.; has six children, (Henry, deceased), living are—Albert, Sarah, Emma, Isaac and Joseph; has been School Director several terms; School Treasurer several terms, and Pathmaster; owns 350 acres land; Mr. and Mrs. Price are members of the German Baptist Church; he has also been Deacon for 25 years.

Price Daniel R. farmer; P. P. Oregon.

Price John W. farmer; P. O. Oregon.

PRICE SAMUEL C. Farmer and Manufacturer Wagons and Sleighs; Sec. 2; P. O. Mt. Morris; he was born in Berkeley Co., Va., July 14, 1819; came to this county, Sept., 1839; married Miss Sarah Long, Jan. 13, 1848; she was born in Washington Co., Md., May 4, 1827; had by first wife six children (two deceased), Emma C. and Vernie M; living—Elizabeth L., born August 19, 1849; Mary E., Sept. 12, 1851; Clinton E., Nov. 29, 1854; Martha J., August 24, 1862; his second wife was Miss Elizabeth Young; she was born in Washington Co., Md., Feb. 8, 1837; had four children (two deceased), John S. died March 26, 1875; Fredie G., April 21, 1875; living—William H. and Benjamin S; was School Director 15 years.

Post John F. farmer; P. O. Oregon.

Powell William W., farmer; P. O. Polo.

Putnam Chauncey, farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.

RHORER HENRY, farmer; P. O. Polo.

Rhodes Johnston S.

Rizner Lewis P. farmer; P. O. Polo.

Rowland Aquilla, farm.; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Rowland Benjamin F. farmer; P. O. Polo.

Rowland Henry E. farmer; P. O. Polo.

Roland William J. farmer; P. O. Oregon.

Rudy Theodore, farmer; P. O. Polo.

Runmonds Joseph, farmer; P. O. Polo.

Rummonds Timothy, farmer; P. O. Polo.

SADLER DANIEL B. farmer; P. O. Oregon.

Sadler John, farmer; P. O. Oregon.

Seyster Henry.

Seyster Jonathan E. farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.

Shafer John T. farmer; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Shafer Samuel, farmer; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Shank George, farmer; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Shaw Adam, farmer; P. O. Oregon.

Shaw Amos, farmer; P. O. Oregon.

Shaw Daniel D. farmer; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Shaw Daniel W. farmer; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Shaw John H. farmer; P. O. Polo.

SHAW RICHARD, Farmer; Sec.

4; P. O. Mt. Morris; born in Montgomery County, O., May 4, 1823; came to this county, Sept. 1, 1855; married

Emeline L. Wilson, Feb. 17, 1848; she

was in Shelby Co., O., Jan. 1, 1826;

have had two children—Hiram T., born

Feb. 5, 1849, in Ohio, died April 28,

1869; Oliver W., April 4, 1857; Mr.

Shaw went to California in 1850, and

was engaged in mining until 1855, when

he came to this county.

Shildneck Hiram, farmer; P. O. Polo.

Smice John, farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.

Smice Nathan, farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.

Sprague Dewitt C., farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.

Sprague Justus, farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.

Solenberger Jacob, farmer; P. O. Polo.

Solenberger S. W., farmer; P. O. Polo.

Stauffer Daniel H. farmer; Mt. Morris.

Stauffer John E. farmer; P. O. Oregon.

Steel N. L. farm.; P. O. Grand Detour.

Steel W. H. farm.; P. O. Grand Detour.

Stouffer G. W. farm.; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Stouffer J. W. farm.; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Stine Henry, farmer; P. O. Polo.

Stoner Anthony, farmer; P. O. Polo.

TEETAR JACOB, farmer; P. O.

Grand Detour.

TICE JOHN H. Farmer; P. O.

Oregon; born in Pine Creek, April 5,

1839; married Miss Elizabeth House-

holder, Jan. 3, 1861. She was born in

Minonk, June 28, 1840. Have had

six children—Emma A., born Aug. 25,

1861; Bertie O., born Dec. 4, 1862; Lillie M., born June 24, 1864; Freddie L., born Oct. 11, 1865; Hattie A., born April 21, 1867; Gracie B., born July 25, 1875; Mr. Tice owns 146 acres of land, valued at \$5,000; Mr. and Mrs. Tice are members of the United Brethren Church.

TICE OTHO, Farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Oregon; was born in Washington Co., Md.; came to this county Sept. 1, 1837; married Miss Lucretia Hauer Dec. 27, 1864; she was born in Washington Co., Md.; have had six children (four deceased), two living—Albertus, aged 11, and Jennie, aged 10. Mr. Tice was in the late war; enlisted Sept. 7, 1861; discharged Sept. 15, 1864; was wounded twice. He served in the 34th I. V. I.

Trover George W. farmer; P. O. Polo.

Trover John H. farmer; P. O. Polo.

Trump Isaac, minister; P. O. Polo.

WALKUP CHARLES, farmer; P. O. Oregon.

Walkup Carleton, farmer; P. O. Oregon.

WALKUP SAMUEL, Farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Oregon; was born in Washington Co., Tenn., May 5, 1811; came to this county March 31, 1837; married Miss Sophia L. Ruggles May 10, 1840; she was born in Richland Co., Ohio; have had ten children (two

deceased), eight living—Liberty, John W., Samuel G., Carlton, James L., Mary, Sarah M. Mr. W. has been Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Highways, and Trustee of Schools four terms, and Town Clerk one term.

Walkright Samuel, farmer; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Watts Gera, farmer; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Watts George T. farmer; P. O. Polo.

Watts Joseph N. farmer; P. O. Polo.

Watts Thomas, farmer; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Watts William, farmer; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Weller Charles R. farm.; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Weller Daniel, farmer; P. O. Polo.

Wilson James W. farmer; P. O. Polo.

Wilson Lyman C. farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.

Wilson Newton, farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.

Winders Jacob O. farmer; P. O. Polo.

Windle Joseph, farm.; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Windle Josiah, farmer; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Windle John, farmer; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Windle William, farm.; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Wise Alexander, farmer; P. O. Polo.

Wolfkill Eli, farmer; P. O. Polo.

Waltz James W. farmer; P. O. Polo.

Wragg Peter B. farmer; P. O. Grand Detour.

YATES GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Polo.

Yates John, farmer; P. O. Polo.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Agnew S. J. farm; Sec. 24; P. O. Kishwaukee.

Ames Charles.

Anderson B. F.

Atwood Ira, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Stillman Valley.

ATWOOD JOHN A. Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Stillman Valley: was born in Canada in 1850; married Arvilla A. Andrus in Harlem, Winnebago Co., June 30, 1874; she was born in Winnebago Co. in 1852; he is a member of the M. E. Church; came to this Co. in 1853 with his father, Jos. Atwood, and settled on the present estate, a part of which he now occupies; has been Assessor five years, and still fills that office; has 44 acres, valued at \$2,500; the land has been improved on the farm, and a fine dwelling erected on a commanding site.

ATWOOD JOSEPH. Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Stillman Valley; was born in New Hampshire in 1803; married Mary Smith in Canada, who died April 19, 1843; married Elizabeth Utter, widow of Joseph Underhill, in Canada, in 1844; she was born in that province in 1810; have seven children, three by first husband: Mary A. and Rebecca, both married and reside in Canada, and Ann Eliza, who died in 1876; John A., Nathan J., and Melinda, wife of Andrew Elsing; Patten Atwood, youngest son, enlisted in 1864, in 92d I. S. V., Co. K, and reached New York, where he died; Mr. A. came to this Co. in June, 1853, and settled on his present estate; have 146 acres, which is now conducted by Nathan J., who married Sallie F. Chaddock, in Rockford, March 22, 1877; have one child, not yet christened, born Jan. 19, 1878; both reside on the homestead; Mr. and Mrs. A. are both members of the M. E. Church.

BARDWELL M. L. farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Stillman Valley.

Beach H. L.

BIRD RULEPH. Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Stillman Valley; was born in Morris Co., N. J., April 16, 1819; married Aznba Ainsworth Nov. 8, 1843; she was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., May 9, 1824; came to this Co. and settled near his present estate, in 1844; have had eight children, five of whom are living: Albert M., born March 6, 1844; William A., May 19, 1848; George R., June 23, 1850; Ella E., Nov. 8, 1855; Bertha A., Jan. 4, 1861; have 160 acres; both are members of the Congregational Church; lived in a log cabin when he first settled, from which no human habitation could be seen.

Blair Wm. farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Paine's Point.

Blecker John, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Oregon.

BLECKER WM. Farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Oregon; was born in Washington Co., Md., Sept. 26, 1821; married Elizabeth Welty, who was born in Washington Co., Md., July 25, 1823; have three children living: John Henry, born Jan. 14, 1848; Marion D., Oct. 29, 1857; Delia N., Jan. 1, 1859; Mr. Blecker came to this state in 1841, remaining two years, when he returned to Md.; in 1846 he settled in Carroll Co., and in 1847 moved upon his present estate, consisting of 160 acres, and 400 acres in Pine Rock; the country was not much settled when he bought his farm, and experienced all the hardship of pioneer life.

BLY JOHN S. Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Stillman Valley; born Herkimer Co., N. Y., June 10, 1835; married Ann Atwood in this Co. in 1855; she was born in Canada, June, 1837; have had nine children, seven of whom are living: Ida L., born Jan. 16, 1856; Walter W., Oct. 27, 1858; Perley F., April 23, 1860; Clara E., Oct. 15, 1863; Alice A., May 25, 1865; Irena E., June 5, 1868; Lydia A., June 1, 1872; Eliza M., Jan. 31, 1873; Wesley E. and Walter W. deceased; came to this Co. in the Fall of 1854 and settled upon his present estate; has over 200 acres.

Bly Nathan, Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Stillman Valley.

BLY WILLIAM M. Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1837; married Frances Bennett in Scott Co., 1866; she was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1846; have five children: Julia E., Mary E., Nathan N., Ada M. and Cora M.; came to this Co. and settled in 1856; enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, in 92d Regt. I. S. V., Co. K, and served until June 24, 1865; was with Kilpatrick in all the battles he engaged in, Chicamauga and other engagements; was sick in hospital four months, and captured March 8, 1865, near Fayetteville and held; traveled 250 miles under rebel guard; was confined in Libby Prison twenty-two days; was paroled and obtained furlough for thirty days, when he was sent to Springfield and honorably discharged; he then returned to this Co. and settled on his farm of 185 acres, valued at \$7,500; both members of the Methodist Church. Bradley C. C. physician; Stillman Valley.

BROWN ALBERT F. Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Brimfield, Mass., in 1819; married Eunice C. Cothrin at Byron Precinct, Dec. 8, 1842;

she was born in Yates Co., N. Y., May 8, 1823; both members of Congregational Church; Mr. Brown came to Dixon, Lee Co., with his father, Dauphin Brown, in 1837, and settled in Ogle Co. the same year; have seven children, all living: Henrietta C., Charles F., George H., Nettie E. J., Cora C., Albert C. and Silas Percus. Mr. Brown is present Supervisor of this town, having served in this capacity three years, and been otherwise identified with the interests of the Co.; many incidents are related by Mr. Brown of his pioneer life, interesting and filled with the stirring events of his early history; the scene of the famous Black Hawk battleground is upon his farm and near the door of his dwelling.

Brown Gec. H. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Stillman Valley.

BROWN TIMOTHY, Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Cortland Co., N. Y., in 1832; married Sarah J. Russell; she was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., March, 1837; they have five children: Tremont, Nellie, Mark T., Arminda E., and Ada M.; came to this Co. in 1860 and settled on his present farm, consisting of 120 acres; lost three children: Church, born Feb. 20, 1860, died June 4, 1860; Ona Dell, March 3, 1862, died Feb. 20, 1864; Arthur Z., Jan. 13, died Jan. 28, 1876.

Bunn A. M. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Byron.

Bunn W. C. farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Byron.

Bumgarden Menne.

BURROUGHS G. F. Farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Paine's Point; born in Erie Co., N. Y., 1822; married Selina W. Grant in this Co. in 1851; she was born in Canada Jan. 31, 1832; have three children living: Ida L., Jerome L. and George J., twins; Horace L., born Aug. 14, 1860, and died March 31, 1863; Mr. B. came to this Co. in 1847, and settled in Lynnville, remaining some years; has occupied his present estate eleven years, consisting of 550 acres valued at \$25,000; Mrs. B. is a member of M. E. Church.

CARMICHAEL SAMUEL, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Stillman Valley.

CARR JOHN, Farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Oregon; Road Master; son of Eleazar Carr; who was born in Mass. April 11, 1790, came to this Co. in 1839, and died July 26, 1856; the late Mr. Carr was a Physician of the Thompsonian School, practicing in this Co. and elsewhere with the best of success for a number of years; his wife, who survives him, was a Miss Nancy Dutton, born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1809; they have had five children: Almon, born in N. Y. State Sept. 8, 1831; Sarah E., Ulster Co., N. Y., Nov. 13, 1836; Adeliza in Ogle Co. May 1, 1842; Hiram F., Ogle Co. March 19,

1844, died Sept. 12, 1864; John, in Ogle Co. May 2, 1846; owns 80 acres of land. Case Daniel, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Byron.

CHANEY ELI M. Farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Paine's Point; born in Harrison Co., Va., Oct. 7, 1824; married Ellen B. Austin, Feb. 12, 1856; she was born in Northumberland Co., Sept. 26, 1834; have three children: Emma L., John B. and Ella B.; Mr. C. came from Ohio to this state with a colony in 1834, and settled in Putnam Co.; traveled mostly with wagons drawn by oxen; this colony purchased the claim of John Hall, consisting of six rude dwellings and a large tract of land; Hennepin was the nearest market place, and salt was \$15 per barrel; organized a body of men, and with teams started for Chicago, being the first teams that had traveled this part of the country; were in water waist deep twelve miles west of Chicago; crossed the Chicago River on rafts constructed by the party; was four weeks on this journey; many days going only five and six miles; the second day out reached a place called (by them) Pluck Creek, a stream wide and deep, where they halted, unable to cross; while here a team was discovered running at full speed toward the creek and opposite shore; the wagon contained two men, and the horses plunged with them over the precipitous banks into the stream; they were with great difficulty rescued, one of them proving to be Shabbona, a celebrated Indian chief, the buggy and team, with a suit of clothes, being the same presented him by the U. S. Government; secured salt in Chicago at 80 cents per barrel, and loaded 150 barrels in wagons, reaching home after many difficulties and trials; in 1835 Mr. C. moved to Galena, remaining until the following April, when he settled in Bureau Co.; in the Spring of 1837 he came to this Co. and settled on his present estate; has 248 acres, valued at \$15,000; Mr. C. is a member of the Baptist Church; Mr. C. met Shabbona in Chicago, in 1847, and when he had made himself known, he clasped him in his arms as if meeting with a lost brother.

Clark Daniel, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Stillman Valley.

Clark John, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Stillman Valley.

CLAYTON JAMES M. Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Brimfield, Mass., in 1814; married Harriet Norton in Byron Sept. 22, 1841; she was born in Trenton, N. Y., July 16, 1823; had ten children, eight of whom are living: Adelaide L., Mary C., George H., John E., Charles S., Harriet I., Carrie F., and Lena E.; Delia N. died Oct. 15, 1843; William H. died Aug. 21, 1843; Mr. C. came to this Co. in 1837, and settled in Dixon Ferry, where he became engaged as ferryman; attempting to cross the stream when

it was frozen, his vessel was carried away with the ice; he settled upon his present estate in 1842; held the office of Constable at Byron in 1838-'39; Mr. C. participated in the arrest and punishment of the famous Driscoll affair, which occurred in his early life.

Clothier Norman, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Kishwaukee.

Conover D. A. farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Byron.

Conover Garrett G. lab; Sec. 8; P. O. Byron.

Conover John, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Byron.

Conover W. B. laborer; Sec. 8; P. O. Byron.

Corkins Sam. lab; Sec. 12; Stillman Valley.

Countryman Jas. farm; Sec. 27; P. O. Oregon.

Crowell Putney, farm; Sec. 20; P. O. Oregon.

Crowel Sam'l, farmer; S. 20; P. O. Oregon.

CROWELL SOLAN S. Farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Oregon; was born in Merrimac Co., N. H., in 1812; married Mary K. Marshall; she was born in N. Y. and died in 1842; his present wife, Sarah Curran, was born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1826; they have nine children, all living: Fannie J. B., born Dec. 3d, 1852; Mary E., Oct. 7, 1854; John C., March 14, 1858; Elizabeth G., March 23, 1860; George G., March 12, 1862; Frank G. March, 1864; Robert D., 1867; Solon W., 1869; Shirley K., 1872; Mr. C. came to this Co. in 1836, and settled near Mt. Morris, remaining till 1842, when he settled on his present estate; has a farm of 510 acres, valued at \$30,000; was County Commissioner for three years; when he came to this place he built a log cabin, in which twenty-two of them lived, keeping Bachelor's Hall; Mr. C. relates many interesting incidents of his pioneer life.

Cummings Geo. farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Kishwaukee.

DEWEY GEO. R. laborer; Sec. 9; P. O. Byron.

Dickerman Luke; farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Stillman Valley.

Dixon Paul, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Byron.

Dixon Thos. farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Byron.

Dummer August.

EATON FRANK.

Ehman Alhert.

Essman Arend.

Etyre John, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Paine's Point.

Eychner Henry, farmer; S. 21; P. O. Byron.

XYSTER JOHN. Farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Oregon; born in Berks Co., Penn., Dec. 27, 1801; married Susannah Barto in Northumberland Co., May 1, 1823; she was born in Berks Co., Pa., and died May 4, 1843; had nine children, eight of whom

are living: Melinda, Lucy, Benjamin, Joseph, Ester, Lovina, Siras and Susan; William, the oldest son, was drowned while crossing Rock River, in March, 1858; Lovina was the first girl born in this Co.; she married Reuben R. Prentiss, and lives on the homestead; they have two children: Henry W., born Aug. 16, 1873, and Helen L., Oct. 3, 1875; Mr. P. enlisted in the 8th I. S. V. cavalry; served four years and was honorably discharged; in 1857 Mr. E. married Eliza Lacy, and she died April 3, 1872; he came to this Co. in 1837, and settled on his present estate of 400 acres, valued at \$20,800; has been Poor Master and Road Master; lived three weeks in a tent while he erected a log hut to live in; also participated in many claim fights.

Erleben Herman, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Oregon.

FERRIS HIRAM J. Pastor of the Congregational Church; Sec. 2; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Johnstown, Rock Co., Wis., April 20, 1847; married Harriet Sanburn, at Milton, Sept. 5, 1872; she was born in Union Village, Orange Co., Vt., Aug. 18, 1842; have two children: William S., born June 30, 1873, and Sarah L., June 7, 1876; Mr. F., while a student had studied with great earnestness in his profession for the ministry, until failing health induced him to seek the dry and bracing atmosphere of the western climate, where he remained three years, when he returned and became pastor of this people Jan. 1, 1876; he also officiates at New Milford, and is beloved by all who know him; his father, Wm. P. Ferris, was one of the earliest settlers in Wisconsin; also Levi Sanburn, father of Mrs. F., left Vermont and settled in Rock Co., Wis., in 1854.

FRANE JOHN D. Sec. 27; P. O. Paine's Point; born in Northampton Co., Pa., in 1810; married Lydia Newhart in Columbia Co., Pa., and she died Oct. 8, 1868; his present wife, Mary A. Kill, was born in Fort Plain, N. Y., in July, 1814; has four children: Hannah, Sarah, Lucinda and John D., Jr.; have lost four: Betsy, Josiah, Hiram and one that died in infancy; Mr. F. came to this Co. in 1849 and rented a farm for two years, when he purchased his present estate; has 160 acres valued at \$10,000; when he settled in this Co. Chicago was the nearest market; sold wheat for 30 cents per bushel and corn at 20 cents; it occupied about three years to build the house in which he still resides, such was the labor of his early pioneer life; also lost all his crops by fire in 1851; both members of M. E. Church.

Fletcher Thomas, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Paine's Point.

GARNHART JOHN, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. White Rock.

Gould E. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Stillman Valley.

Gould W. F. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Stillman Valley.

Groenhagen Hiram.

GUINN JOHN, Farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Paine's Point; born in Washington Co., Md., Oct. 16, 1824; married Elizabeth Cramer in same Co. April 18, 1847; she was born in Sharpsburg, Md., June 25, 1832; they have ten children: Joseph S., John F., Robert A., May S., Allen B., Emma C., George W., Nettie J., William A. and Thomas T.; lost two children: Charles H., died Sept. 28, 1865; Benjamin M., Feb. 27, 1863; Mr. G. came to this Co. with his father, Joseph, in 1855, and settled in West Grove; has occupied his present estate three years, consisting of 158 acres; his residence is located on the Stillman Road, so called from Stillman's famous retreat over this section of country; not far from his dwelling is a grave of one who fell in the retreat, over which the willow bends its weeping branches.

HAASE TICE, laborer; Sec. 9; P. O. Oregon.

HAGAMAN JOSEPH B. Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Byron; born in Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1812; married Katy A. Lepper Dec. 8, 1836, in Amsterdam, N. Y.; she was born in same place in 1818; came to this Co. and settled on his present estate in 1843; they have had seven children: Clark L., Hannah A., James L., who enlisted in 67th Regt. I. V. I., Co. A, three months men, and died while in the service, Francis M., George J., John M. and Charles W.; both members M. E. Church; the log hut in which he lived when he settled in this place still stands near his present dwelling.

Haight C. C. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Stillman Valley.

HALL SMITH, Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1818; married Sarah Lepper in Amsterdam, Nov. 14, 1844; she was born Aug. 5, 1823; they have had four children, three of whom are living: Rebecca, born Sept. 18, 1847; John M., Nov. 6, 1849; Nelson, Sept. 16, 1858; Sabine, Nov. 29, 1851, died July 8, 1854; came to this Co. in 1851; lived in Rockford a few years, and returned, since which time has resided upon their present home; have 80 acres; Mrs. H. is a member of the Congregational Church.

HANNUM ALVIN, Farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Paine's Point; born in Hampshire Co., Mass., June 22, 1821; married Lydia A. Boyce in this Co. in 1849; she was born in Washington Co., N. Y., March

22, 1824; they have three children, Mattie, born May 22, 1852; Henry, March 11, 1855; Walter E., Aug. 2, 1856; came to this Co. in 1832 with his father, Julius Hannum, and settled in Buffalo Grove, where he lived for some years, when he purchased his present estate; has 200 acres; Chicago was the nearest market place, and he hauled the lumber from Chicago that was put in his first dwelling; has a tooth of a Mastodon that weighs four pounds, found near his farm; went to Cal. in 1851 and returned in 1852; Mrs. H.'s father, William Boyce, was one of the earliest settlers.

Harris W. II. Sec. 2; P. O. Stillman Valley.

HART JOHN C. Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Kishwaukee, former estate of John T. Merrifield; born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Dec. 4, 1819; married Lucy Stuart in her present home, in 1846; she was born in Ireland, Nov. 12, 1826; had eight children: William L., Lorain M., Louisa C., Riley J., Louis E., Samuel J., Gordon N., Carrie L., and Ann J., all living; Ellsworth F., Alma J., and Clarence L. deceased; Mr. M. died July 19, 1866; married John C. Hart in 1875, and both reside upon the estate, and are members of the Wesleyan M. E. Church; have 1,400 acres; Mr. M. was one of the earliest settlers; was School Commissioner, and held other offices of trust; the log hut that Mr. and Mrs. M. were married in still stands where it was erected.

Henry John, lab; Sec. 20; P. O. Oregon.

Hickey Mathew, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Stillman Valley.

Horleman D. A. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. White Rock.

Hulbert D. L. farmer; Sec. 2. P. O. Stillman Valley.

Humphrey Silas, merchant; Stillman Valley.

Hunter John, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. White Rock.

HURD DR. ARNOLD E. Sec. 1; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Norway, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1809; married Persis P. Brown, who died Aug., 1861; his present wife, Margaret V. Vandyke, was born in Union Co., Penn.; both members of the Congregational Church; have seven children: Sarah A., Henry E., Hiram II., Seward, Horace G., Dauphin B. and Arnold E., Jr.; Dr. Hurd is one of the oldest settlers; he came to this Co. Dec. 25, 1836; was Justice of the Peace some ten or twelve years; held office of School Commissioner some years, and been prominently identified; his residence stands near the site of ground once the scene of the famous Stillman defeat; many incidents are related by him of his early pioneer life.

JANSEN LEWIS, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Byron.

Jenkin John, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. White Rock.

Jenkins Stephen, Stillman Valley.

Jenkins Thos. J. farmer; Sec. 11; P.O. White Rock.

Johnson L. L. G., P. M.; Stillman Valley.

JOHNSON PETER N. and PETER LAWSON, Farmers; Sec. 22; P. O. Stillman Valley; Mr. Johnson was born in Sweden in 1847; married Nellie Lawson in May, 1871, in this Co.; she was born in Sweden in 1845; have five children: Jennie, Tilda S., Caroline, Hildemary, and Ida M.; came to this country in May, 1871, and served with Homer D. Lewis two years; has occupied the present farm about four years, which he rents with his brother-in-law, Peter Lawson.

KELLY SYLVESTER.

King J. H. farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Stillman Valley.

King J. M. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Byron.

Kruise Jack, farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Byron.

LEWIS FREDERICK H. Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Ogle Co., in 1849; married Lucy A. Johnson, in Stillman Valley, in 1871; she was born in Ohio, in 1848; have two children: Charles H., born Sept. 28, 1873, and Harry, March 26, 1876; Mr. L. is son of Homer Lewis, one of the early settlers; have a farm of 160 acres, valued at \$10,000; was born near his present estate, which was a complete wilderness; has often seen deer and wolves near the door when a boy, and Mrs. L. attended the Seminary at Rockford when the daughters of Stephen Mack were there to learn the ways of the whites.

LEWIS HOMER D. Farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Belchertown, Mass., Jan. 18, 1822; married Adeline Bacon Jan. 6, 1848; she was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1826; have had seven children: Frank H., Laura M., Mary E., Carrie A., Lucy D., Charles H. (died March 10, 1860), Frank E. (died March 16, 1860); Mr. Lewis came to this Co. with his father, David Lewis, in 1838, traveling in an emigrant wagon from Mass., which occupied about six weeks; Mr. Lewis was the first Collector of this town in 1850; has farm of 250 acres; Mrs. L. is a member of the Congregational Church.

LEWIS L. MASON, Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Belchertown, Mass., in 1830; married Helen Preston in this Co. Jan. 7, 1855; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1836; have one child, Frank E., born Nov. 17, 1861; lost two children: Mity, four months, and Gertie, ten months of age; came to this Co. with his father, Deacon David Lewis, an old settler, in 1838, where he has since

lived; moved upon his present estate some four years since; was six weeks on the road from Mass. in a wagon; Mrs. L. attended the Seminary at Rockford when the children of Stephen Mack were scholars in the same institution.

LEVY BENJAMIN, Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Amsterdam, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1839; married Margaret Lepper in Amsterdam, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1868; she was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1834; no children; both are members of the Methodist Church; owns 90 acres; came to this Co. and settled on his present estate in 1868, where he has since remained.

Longsdon Edmond, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Byron.

Longsdon Rufus, farmer; Sec. 18; P.O.Byron.

MCGINNIS WM. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. White Rock.

Merryfield Riley, Sec. 14; P. O. Kishwaukee.

Merryfield W. S. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Kishwaukee.

Miller W. A. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Stillman Valley.

MILLS JOHN, Farmer; Secs. 29 and 8; P. O. Byron; born in Guilford Co., N. C., in 1824; married Mary A. Whitaker in this Co. in Jan., 1854; she was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., Oct. 15, 1828; have two children, Addie and Paul; came to this Co. in 1848, remaining until 1850, when he crossed the plains to California; returned in 1853 and settled upon his present estate; owns 150 acres; had a thrilling experience on the plains, and experienced all the hardships of pioneer life.

Mink Gustus, Sec. 27; P. O. Paine's Point. Minot Charles.

Morgan Wm. farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Byron.

Morrill Elisha, farmer; Sec. 21; P.O.Oregon.

Morrill Jas. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Oregon.

NELLY TIMOTHY, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Oregon.

Nippenan Hans, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Oregon.

Nippenan Henry, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Oregon.

Noble Osmer, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Byron.

NOBLE SETH, Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Byron; born in Hampden Co., Mass., Jan. 20, 1802; married Mary MacIntyre Nov. 16, 1827; she was born in Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., Sept. 16, 1805; came to this Co. and settled on his present estate in Sept., 1836; wife died July 6, 1845; married Maria Moore Dec. 6, 1852; she was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1816; have had seven children, four of whom are living: Lorenda, Lucy, Francis A., Julia A., Osman, Lorain and Silas;

Mr. N. is one of the earliest settlers; he raised some of the first wheat that was ever shipped to Chicago; was 18 miles to mill, and paid \$1 per bushel for wheat, and threshed it himself; many incidents of pioneer life are told by him of interest; two sons, Osman and Silas, have adjoining farms; has 400 acres, valued at 20,000; both are members of the M. E. Church.

NOBLE SILAS, Farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Byron; born in this Co. in 1837; married Amanda Preston, in this Co. in 1861; she was born in Camden, N. Y., July, 1844; have four children: Osmer, Georgie, Albert and Frank; both are members of the M. E. Church; has 140 acres; Mr. N. is second son of Seth Noble, one of the earliest settlers in this Co.

NORTHROP MRS. NANCY M. Widow of George Northrup; Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Byron; born in Bradford Co., Penn., in 1803, and died in 1873; he married Nancy M. Snyder in Athens, Pa., in 1834; she was born in Bradford Co., Penn., in 1816; came to this Co. in 1854, and settled on the present estate; the children are: George M., Orlando S., Charles L., Mary M. and Sarah L.; two sons are married and live in Iowa; Mr. N. was a self-made man, natural mechanic of unusual capacity; was beloved by all who knew him, and was prominently identified with the interests of the Co.

OSGOOD E. L. farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Stillman Valley.

PAINE JOSEPH, laborer; Sec. 11; P. O. Byron.

PATRICK EDWARD W. Farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Ogle Co. in 1839; married Ellen Gould at her father's, Jan 4, 1870; have two children living: Emma G., born March, 1872; Arthur E., Oct., 1873; has 320 acres; was born and brought up on the farm he now occupies, his parents being among the earliest settlers of the Co.

PATRICK HENRY H. Farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Hampden Co., Mass., May 25, 1825; married Anoa F. Swan, in Byron, Oct. 3, 1860; she was born in Horseheads, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1838; have 5 children, all living: Maurice L., born Sept. 26, 1863; Carrie L., Jan. 4, 1865; Susie R., Dec. 11, 1870; Henry S., Sept. 6, 1872; Floyd H., Jan. 15, 1877; Mr. Patrick came to this Co. with his father, Samuel Patrick, in 1837, and settled in Black Walnut Grove; in 1850, Mr. P. crossed the plains to Cal.; Chas. Wheelock, son of Judge Henry Wheelock, who accompanied him, was shot while on the journey; Mr. P. returned to this Co. in 1854, where he has since remained.

Peterson John, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Byron.
Pluckey Wesley, laborer; P. O. Paine's Point.

Plucker John, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Paine's Point.

Pratt George, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Byron.

PRESTON GARDNER S. Farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Byron; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., June 11, 1828; came to this Co. in Oct., 1849, and settled upon his present estate; have five children, all living: Curtis A., born Jan. 4, 1855; Carrie A., Jan. 20., 1857; Frank H., March 10, 1859; Jay W., April 18, 1862; Lyman, May 3, 1867; has 300 acres, valued at \$20,000; is Highway Commissioner of Marion Tp., School Trustee at present time; lived in a log house when he first settled on his present estate.

Preston J. S. farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Byron.

Preston Noah, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Byron.

REEDS JOHN J. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Oregon.

Reese Edwin, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Oregon.

Reese John, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Oregon.

Reese Thos. farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Oregon.

REEVERTS GEERD, Farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Oregon; born in Kingdom of Hanover, Prussia, Oct. 24, 1840; married Hilke Shaffer in Oregon Sept. 13, 1862; she was born in Kingdom of Hanover, Prussia, Feb. 14, 1843; have eight children living: Elizabeth G., Frederick G., Mary G., Andrew G., Jennie D., Haukea G., Gertie L. and Frederica G.; lost one, Andrew G., died Feb. 14, 1867; came to this country in 1852 and settled near his present estate, where he has since resided; owns 160 acres, valued at \$12,000; is School Director; members of Dutch Reformed Church.

Revel Wallace, laborer; Sec. 5; P. O. Stillman Valley.

Reeverts John, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Oregon.

Rolfa Squire, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Paine's Point.

SAMPSON WILLIAM, Sec. 21; P. O. Paine's Point.

Savery E. W. Sec. 2; P. O. Stillman Valley.

Sensor C. A. laborer; Sec. 32; P. O. Byron.

Shean John, laborer; Sec. 10; P. O. White Rock.

Shean John, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. White Rock.

Shelly Jos. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Oregon.

SHELLY SAMUEL, Farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Oregon; born in Butler Co., Pa., in 1825; married Mary A. Schwartz, in Northampton Co., Pa., in 1851; she was born in same Co., in 1831; children are George A., Elizabeth J., Maggie M., Rosie A., Lydia E., and Abraham S.; Mary A. married William H. Knauss, who died and left one child, Edwin W., aged fourteen months; Mr. S. came to this Co. in

1861, and settled on his present estate, consisting of 230 acres, valued at \$20,000; is present School Director; are members of Dutch Reformed Church.

SHUART STEPHEN B. Sec. 3; P. O. Byron; born in Ohio, in 1837; married Julia A. Whitaker, at Marion, Jan. 22, 1867; she was born in Putnam Co., Ill., in 1833; have two children, Eunna E., born Dec. 6, 1868, and one adopted boy, born Jan. 1, 1875; came to this Co. in 1857, and settled on his present estate; have farm of 155 acres, value \$7,500; Mr. S. enlisted in 15th I. S. V. Co. H. in 1861; participated in battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Pittsburg Landing, and taken prisoner at Ackworth, Ga., while with Sherman on his March to the Sea; held in Andersonville prison six months, when he was exchanged and discharged; he served over four years.

Snyder Daniel, lab; Sec. 27; P. O. Byron.
Snyder Nelson, farm. Sec. 27; P. O. Byron.

SOVEREIGN ISAAC H. Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Kishwaukee; born in Canada, Feb. 20, 1831; married Sarah J. Bartlett in 1852; she was born in Beaverville, Canada West, in 1832; have four children: Clara E., Carrie E., William, and Minnie B.; Mr. S. came to this state in 1840, residing in Winnebago Co. until 1842, when he came to this Co. and settled on his present estate; is the only surviving son of George Sovereign, who was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Aug. 12, 1798, and married Phoebe F. Powell, Nov. 15, 1820; both are living on the homestead; they had nine children, only two of whom are living; Mary J., surviving daughter, present wife of Harvey Ross; George Sovereign has been prominently identified with the interests of the Co. during his life, and is in the enjoyment of good health; have farm of 300 acres.

SPALDING HARRY. Farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Byron; born in Bradford Co., Pa., Aug. 29, 1822; married Emily N. Parsons, in his present home, Dec. 25, 1851; has four children, all living: Ellen S., George L., Etta P., and Alfred K.; came to this Co. in 1836, with his father, Geo. W., the family following in 1837; served 6 years as Constable; has been School Director 21 years; has 270 acres, valued at \$14,000; was Ferryman at Byron 5 years, and Path Master 5 years; Mr. S. numbers among the early settlers, and relates many incidents of interest; has slept on the open prairie many nights, and remembers seeing the bones of the dead on the field of the Black Hawk War.

Sprecker Jacob.

Sprecker Levi.

Stagle Charles, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Paine's Point.

tinghorst Henry.

Stiras Ira, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Byron.

Stiras J. C. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Byron.

TAYLOR AMBROSE, farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Byron.

TAYLOR JAMES, Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Byron; born in Franklin Co., O., Feb. 16, 1823; married Martha Conway in this Co., Dec. 12, 1852; she was born in Morgan Co., O., July 25, 1831; have four children living: Ambrose, Evalina L., Sherman and Martha; lost one, Benson; died Jan. 12, 1865; came to this Co. with his father, Ambrose Taylor, and settled on his present estate a few years after his coming; has 420 acres; made many trips to Chicago with oxen; he lived in a log house which still stands near the door of his house; bored holes in the side of the shanty and hung pegs upon which he constructed a bedstead and other necessities of pioneer life.

Taylor S. D. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Stillman Valley.

TRAXLER PETER. Farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Canada Nov. 26, 1808; married Agnes E. Messmore in Canada in 1828; she was born March 14, 1811; they have had seven children: Chas. R., Michael W., Rebecca E., Mary J., Lucy A., Edwin D. and Francis L.; Charles R. died while crossing the plains near Laramie June 11, 1852; Mary J., March 7, 1845; Edwin D., Sept. 16, 1851; Mr. T. came to this Co. in 1840, and settled near his present estate; has 120 acres; his wife is a member of Congregational Church; country was new when they came, and Mrs. T. has often yoked up the oxen and gone miles gathering wood; it was thirty miles to nearest mill.

TRUMBULL ASAPH M. Farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in East Windsor, Conn., Sept. 13, 1813; married Sarah M. Gotshall in Northumberland Co., Pa., March 8, 1838; she was born April 6, 1819, and died Aug. 3, 1842; Mr. F. came to this Co. in July, 1839, living near Byron two years, when he settled upon his present estate; married Mary M. Patrick Oct. 12, 1843; she died Aug. 10, 1860; left two children: George and Minnie, both deceased; married his present wife, Honor Preston, Aug. 6, 1861; have one son living, and settled upon adjoining estate; Mr. T. has 300 acres; has been Supervisor one year, Assessor, Trustee, Treasurer and Highway Commissioner; settled in a log house near Byron; the first crop of wheat he raised traveled to St. Charles, fifty miles, to get it ground, snow fifteen inches deep and bitter cold, this is but an instance connected with his pioneer life.

WATERMILDER LEWEY, laborer; Sec. 30; P. O. Oregon.

WELD DANIEL, Farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Windham Co., Vt., March 10, 1801; married Almira Lee in Conway, Mass., Sept. 26, 1827; she was born in Abbott, Vt., Oct. 28, 1799; they had eight children: William Henry, Warren D., Edward H., Sarah J., John M., Charles F.; two twins deceased; Mr. Weld settled in this Co. on his present estate in 1844, and has experienced all the hardships of pioneer life; made many trips to Chicago, occupying one week in the journey; has 207 acres besides grist mill; his son Henry enlisted in 34th Regt. I. S. V. as Captain; served seven months and was honorably discharged; Edward Weld enlisted in 34th Regt. I. S. V., First Lieutenant, mustered in 1862; participated in battles of Corinth, Murfreesboro; was taken prisoner at Stone River and sent to Libby Prison; was exchanged some months afterwards and returned to his regiment; engaged in the battles at Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and crossed the country with Sherman on his March to the Sea; Republican.

Weld E. H. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Stillman Valley.

WELD HENRY, Blacksmith; Sec. 24; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Windham Co., Vt., in 1828; married Sarah D. Page in this Co. in 1860; she was born in Ohio in 1844; have one child, Grace E., born in Feb., 1861; came to this Co. in 1844 with his father, Daniel Weld, one of our earliest settlers; built a shop in Big Walnut Grove, where he first worked at his trade, after serving an apprenticeship; in 1849 he crossed the plains to Cal., where he remained until the Spring of 1851; he again crossed returning in 1853, when he purchased a farm, following that business some years; two years ago he settled on his present place, building the shop he now occupies, and has erected a fine residence adjoining; is Justice of the Peace, and has held that office about four years; has been Township Treasurer, and otherwise connected with the interests of the Co.; enlisted in 34th Regt. I. S. V., Co. E, as Captain, and served seven months.

Weld J. & D. farmers; Sec. 28; P. O. Stillman Valley.

Weld Warren D. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Stillman Valley.

Wells G. W. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Oregon.

Whitaker S. farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Byron.

WHITAKER WILLIAM J. Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Byron; born in Putnam Co., Ill., Sept. 13, 1833; married Adelaide Mix June 21, 1865; she was born in Jacksonville Jan. 20, 1836; have had five children: Lelia E., William St. John and Ann E.; twins, Addie M. and George, who died Jan. 15, 1875; she is a member of the Congregational Church; came to this

Co. with his father, John W., in 1835, and settled near his present estate; has been School Director twelve years; his father was Justice of the Peace many years; Mrs. W. remembers of riding from Dixon to Byron when a small girl with Stephen Mack; and both tell of seeing a dead squaw encased in bark and left in a tree for burial; other incidents are told by this early pioneer of their early life; has 205 acres.

WHITE JOHN H. Farmer and Dealer in Agricultural Implements; Sec. 3; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Virginia, Jan. 14, 1811; married Melinda S. George, in Va., Dec. 5, 1833; she was born in May, 1817; have had eleven children: Mary E., James G., Thos. M., Ann E., Robert F. J., Joshua H., Willie V., John S., John Samuel, named after an elder brother now deceased, Joseph B., and one son that died in infancy; Mr. W. came to this Co. and settled in Black Walnut, where he lived seven years, removing to Rockford, where he engaged in the grain business eight years, when he settled upon his present estate; he is Commissioner of Highways, Trustee of Schools, and has been otherwise identified with the interests of the Co.; has 160 acres of land and a warehouse at Stillman Valley, where for two years past he has engaged in grain business and agricultural implements.

WHITE JOSHUA, Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Loudoun Co., Va., in 1814; married Lucy A. Brown at Byron, Ill., in 1842; she was born in Mass., Oct. 13, 1817; they have seven children living: James D., Charles F., George W., Julia, John E., Frank and Lizzie; two twin brothers deceased; Mr. W. settled in this Co. in 1838; engaged in stock business; in 1841 built flat boats and shipped the first live stock ever shipped to New Orleans; engaged in furniture business at Rockford two years, and settled in White Oak Springs, (then) Territory of Wisconsin, where he engaged in mercantile business; in 1846 was a delegate to the 1st Territorial Convention that formed the constitution of the state; spent the season of '48 in Chicago, and returned to this Co. and settled upon his beautiful farm; represented this Co. as Supervisor seven-teen or eighteen years; also this district in the Legislature in '57-'58; has been a resident of this Co. forty years.

WILBUR CHARLES, Farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Byron; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1817; married Ann Shaw in Trenton, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1839; she was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1817; have one child living, Harriet N., present wife of John C. Stires; they have one child, Mabel, born Sept., 1877; Mr. W. came to this Co. in 1843, and settled on his present estate; his family are descendants of Sam-

nel Wilbur, from Dorchester, Eng., who came to this country in 1634; they purchased Rhode Island, and William Coddington was governor and Samuel Wilbur, assistant; he died in 1656; Sam'l Wilbur, Jr., came to Portsmouth in 1644 and died in 1700; he inherited all the land in Rhode Island; William Wilbur, son of Joseph, died in 1710; Samuel W., son of William, came in 1610, and died in 1640; Charles Wilbur, son of last named, born Aug., 1732, and died at a good old age; grandfather Aaron Wilbur moved from R. I. to N. Y. in 1770 and died in 1828; Mr. Wilbur's father, Barnabas, was born in Vt., May 3, 1782, and died in 1862; Mr. W. has been Justice of the Peace sixteen years, and otherwise identified with the interests of the Co.; have 160 acres of land.

WILCOX FRANCIS W. Farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Windham Co., Vt., in 1840; married Mary A. Atwood in this Tp. Jan. 1, 1867; she was born in Essex Co., Canada, in 1848; have three children: Chester, born Oct. 8, 1867; Martha, Sept. 20, 1871, and one not yet christened, Sept. 30, 1877; Mr. W. came to this Co. in the Spring of 1861, and settled in Black Walnut Grove, near his present estate; has 100 acres; has been School Director and served as Town Collector one year; is half brother to Stephen G. Perry, one of the earliest settlers; both members of M. E. Church.

Wilcox J. G. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Byron.
 Wilmorth A. B. farm; Sec. 26; P. O. Byron.
 Wilmorth C. N. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Byron.

Wilmarth Fred, farm; Sec. 26; P. O. Byron.

WOODCOCK JOHN B. Farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Byron; born in Prescott, Canada, in 1825; married Lucy Martin in Ogle Co. in May, 1849; she was born in Canada July 20, 1822; have had six children: Ella E., Walter S., Antoinette N., John D. and two deceased; came to this Co. with his father, Freeman W., in 1845, and settled in Nashua Tp., where he remained five years, then moved upon his present estate; both are members M. E. Church; owns 500 acres; held office of Deputy Co. Clerk.

YOUNGS THOMAS, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Stillman Valley.

YOUNGS OGDEN B. Farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Cuya hoga Co., O., June 14, 1822; married Emma C. Norton; she was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., March 7, 1828; have had seven children: Mary E., Thomas G., Henry J., Bertha E. and Alice M., all living; Mary E. and Bertha, deceased; Mr. Young settled in this Co. in 1838 and engaged in farming; represented this Co. in the Legislature in 1868-'69; also has been Justice of the Peace for several years, both before and since his term in the Legislature; also served two terms as Supervisor of this Co., and been prominently identified; he participated in the organization of the lynch company formed for the protection of their homes from thieves that infested the country at an early day.

ZIGLER JACOB, laborer; Sec. 32; P. O. Byron.



SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

A GNEW JAMES, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Stillman Valley.

Agnew John, Jr., farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Davis Junction.

Agnew Wm. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Davis Junction.

Alvin John, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Holcomb.

Armour Wm. farm; Sec. 29; P. O. Holcomb.

BAKER L. C. farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Stillman Valley.

BAKER T. H. Farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Davis Junction; born in Niagara Co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1824; married Sophia Forbes in March, 1852; she was born in Nov., 1833, and died in June, 1869; had two children, Walter H. and Francis T., who died May 30, 1861; his present wife, Elizabeth A. Leonard, was born in Conn. Aug. 13, 1838; have one child, Bessie L., born April 20, 1876; Mr. B. came to this Co. in 1849, and settled on his present estate in 1854; owns 700 acres, valued at \$35,000; both members Baptist Church; country was open prairie when he came; is School Treasurer and otherwise prominently known in the Co.

Barber Nelson, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Davis Junction.

Barrows R. M.

Beach A. R. farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Holcomb.

BEACH BENONI I. Farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Ontario Co., N. Y., May 21, 1804; married Harriet M. Blakely; she was born in Franklin Co., Mass., Nov. 12, 1803; have had thirteen children, ten of whom are living: Hulda, Stephen A., Albert, Alpheus, William Lafayette, Traphenia, Olive, Eliza J. and Martha; Stephen A. served in the war about three years and was honorably discharged; have lost three: Oscar enlisted in 2d I. V. C., serving two years, and died after returning home; Francis enlisted in 33d I. V. I., served two years and died at Vicksburg, and Alson, who died in 1855; Mr. B. came to this Co. and settled near his present estate in 1842; occupied his present home in 1845; owns 240 acres; in the organization of land into townships, Mr. B. served as Justice of the Peace, and has been prominently known throughout the Co.; the country was wild and unsettled when he came to this Co.; Chicago was the only place for supplies, and to Beloit, Wis., to mill.

Beach Wm. farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Holcomb.

Bedford H. farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Holcomb.

Benson A. M. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Davis Junction.

Benson Wm. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Holcomb.

Bigelow Nelson, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Davis Junction.

Bigalow W. K. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Davis Junction.

BLACKMAN L. W. Farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Davis Junction; born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1846; married Olive Stevens in 1867; she was born in Chemung Co., N. Y., in 1844; have one child, Henry W., born Feb. 3, 1871; came to this Co. in 1858 and settled in Monroe Tp. with his father, Walter Blackman, an old settler; in 1861 he settled on his present estate, where he has since resided.

BOIES ISRAEL, Director of Butter Factory; Sec. 23; P. O. Davis Junction; born in Hampden Co., Mass., in 1808; left that state when four years of age with his parents and settled in Cortland Co., N. Y., where he resided until 1859, when he removed to Lafayette Co., Wis.; in 1865 he came to this state and settled in McHenry Co., where he first commenced dairy business; in 1876 he came to this Co. and erected a factory at Byron, it being the first building of the kind in this Co.; in the Spring of 1877 he settled in Davis Junction, and the company of which he is a director erected a commodious building for dairy facilities, and is doing a fair and prosperous business; the amount of butter manufactured from Aug. 1 to Feb. 1 was 20,000 pounds; married Mary Ives in 1835; she was born in Cortland Co., N. Y., in 1813; have four children: Jane, William A., Catherine and Walter R.; lost four: Catherine, Clarissa, Harriet, Sarah.

BRACE P. Hardware Merchant; Davis Junction; born in Schuyler Co., N. Y., July 29, 1835; came to this state in 1860, and settled in Rochelle, where he was employed in the hardware business about two years, when he removed to Iowa and engaged in farming, returning to Rochelle after two years residence in that state; in 1875 he came to this village and settled in business; has a fine stock of hardware, and is prominently known and identified with the interests of the town.

Brooks J. W. farm; Sec. 25; P. O. Holcomb.

Brotzman Charles, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Holcomb.

Brown Charles, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Davis Junction.

Builhouse Joseph, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Davis Junction.

BURDICK EMERY I. Carriage Maker and Blacksmith; Davis Junction; born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Nov. 31, 1847; married Levia C. Cole June 15, 1868; she was born in Milton, Rock Co., Dec. 18, 1849; have one child, adopted, eight years

of age; Mr. B. came to this country in 1862 and settled in Milton, Wis., where he resided one year, when he enlisted in the 33d W. V. L. Co. F. in 1863; participated in battles of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mobile, Black River, Pleasant Hill, Red River Campaign, Nashville; served under Sherman, Grant and Thomas, receiving an honorable discharge at the close of the war. In April, 1875, he settled in this village, forming co-partnership with James Wilson in the manufacture of carriages and blacksmithing; have built two shops to accommodate their business, and have also erected a fine dwelling and otherwise added to the growth and prosperity of the place.

CALWELL ALFRED, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Davis Junction.

Carmichael H. farm; S. 30; P. O. Holcomb.

CARMICHAEL PATRICK, Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Ireland Feb. 2, 1820; married Jane Graham in 1844; she was born in Canada in 1824; have eleven children: John, Mary J., Samuel T., Hugh, Eliza, James P., Aleck, and twins, William N. and Sarah, and Etta; Mary J. married William Agnew, and lives near his estate; Samuel married Alida Taylor; Ella married Elihu Agnew; John married and settled in Iowa; he enlisted in the 60 days' men, I. V. L., and was held in service 90 days; Mr. C. came to this country in 1859, and settled in this Co. the same year; has been School Trustee and Road Commissioner; owns 120 acres, valued at \$6,000; country was new when he settled, neighbors being some miles distant.

Carmichael T. farm; S. 20; P. O. Holcomb.

Carr Lucius P. minister; Sec. 20; P. O. Stillman Valley.

CHESHIRE JOHN, Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Holcomb; born Sept. 8, 1823, in Hampshire Co., Va.; came to White Rock in 1853, and settled upon his present farm in 1859; owns 320 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Lydia Champion March 13, 1859; she was born Sept. 27, 1830, in Canada; had three children, one now living, Nina B., born July 18, 1864; he is a School Director; is a Republican.

Cogwell M. farm; Sec. 25; P. O. Holcomb.

COLWELL LEMUEL, Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Milford; born in Frederick Md., Aug. 24, 1824; married Eliza Pell in 1870; she was born in England Feb. 18, 1844; have two children: Emily E., born April 7, 1872, and Bertha I., Sept. 2, 1875; came to this state in 1843, with his father, Benjamin Colwell, and settled in Cherry Valley, Wise Co., where he remained until 1856, when he settled on his present estate of 82½ acres; is District Director at the present time, having held that office for three years; wife is a member of the

Church of the Disciples; this section was all prairie when he settled; his estate had been taken up by a Chicago firm; could travel in any direction.

Cooley J. II. Sec. 34; P. O. Holcomb.

CORCORAN JOHN, Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Milford; born in Ireland in 1816; married Bridget Rigney; she was born in Ireland in 1818; have eleven children: Bernard, Christopher, Catherine, Mary, Martin, John, Joseph, James, Bridget, Julia and Michael; lost one child in infancy; came to this country in 1855, stopping in N. Y. four and a half years, when he moved to Rockford, and finally settled in this Co., on his present estate of 160 acres and 48½ acres in Winnebago Co., valued at \$8,320; there was but a shell for a house when he settled, and not a tree on the place; the farm has been greatly improved and is in good condition; Bernard is married and living in Rockford; Catherine married Mark Henneberry and they reside in Chicago.

CROSBY FREDERICK L. Farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. New Milford; born in Cheshire Co., N. H., in 1846; married Elizabeth Larmanie Feb. 20, 1868; she was born in Ireland Nov. 29, 1848; have three children: Mary E., Clara M. and Anna H.; he came to this state in 1854, and settled in Rockford, where he remained until 1868, when he settled on his present estate of 240 acres, valued at \$14,400.

DALEY FRANK, Farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Davis Junction; born in Ireland, June 6, 1825; married Eliza J. Turley Dec. 16, 1865; she was born in Ireland June 6, 1840; they have one child; married and settled in Rockford; came to this country in 1851, and settled in Herkimer Co., N. Y., where he engaged in farming until 1864, when he came to this Co. and settled on his present estate of 340 acres valued at \$13,600; country was mostly prairie lands when he came here, yet was generally settled in his neighborhood.

DAKE DANIEL N. Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Davis Junction; born in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1837; married Rebecca L. Traxler, daughter of Peter Traxler, one of the oldest settlers of this Sec.; she was born in Canada in 1836; they have three children: Charles B., Clarence M. and George D.; came to this state with his father, Benjamin Dake, in 1854, and settled in Marion, on what was then known as the Morley Place; at that time the country was entirely new, the prairie being broken only by the roads of the settlers; Mr. D. owns a farm on the Sectional Road, consisting of 130 acres, and rents the farm he now occupies of 200 acres; both members of the Baptist Church.

DAKE WILLIAM W. Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1831; married Rebecca N. Lowe Dec. 24, 1852; she was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1829; they have two children: Florence A., born in 1856; Libbie, 1860; came to this Co. in 1845, and settled on his present estate in 1861; has 125 acres valued at \$6,500; both members of Baptist Church; held the office of Commissioner of Highways and School Director; the land south of his place was unimproved and sold for \$2.50 per acre; his daughter Florence married William Dempsey, and is living in Neenah, Wis.; John H. Lowe, father of Mrs. D., aged 74 years, lives with his children, and is an old resident of Livingston Co., N. Y.

DAVIS HON. JEREMIAH, Farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Davis Junction; whose portrait appears in this work, is the eldest son of Jeremiah R. Davis, who was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1802; the subject of this sketch was born in Hornellsville, Steuben Co., N. Y., June 2, 1826; at the age of thirteen his father and family moved to Milton, Wis. (his father being one of the earliest settlers of that state); in 1850 Jeremiah went to Cal., where he engaged in mining until the Fall of 1851, when he returned to Milton, Wis.; in 1853 the Hon. Joseph Goodrich and Mr. D. became the principal founders of Milton Academy, having built and entirely supported that institution until its incorporation as a college July 2, 1867, and has continued a director to the present time; this college is one of the foremost institutions in that state; Mr. D. was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Milton until the Spring of 1858, when he moved to his present location in the Co., where he engaged in farming, his family following the next Summer; at the present time he owns and works a farm of 1,100 acres valued at \$67,000; was Supervisor of this Tp. ten years, a member of the 27th General Assembly of Illinois in 1871-'2; is Director of the Forest City Insurance Company of Rockford, Director of the Rockford National Bank, the largest stockholder west of Elgin, and within a few days Director of C. & P. R. R., Treasurer of Rock River Butter Factory, and founder of Davis Junction, which was laid out in May, 1875, at the crossing of the Chicago, Rockford & Northern and the Chicago & Pacific R. R.; married Jennie Goodrich in Milton Wis., April 20, 1852; she was born in Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y., Feb. 6, 1828; Mrs. D. is the daughter of Hon. Joseph Goodrich, founder of the Town of Milton, and one of the founders of Milton College, a lineal descendant of the sixth generation of John Goodrich, who emigrated from England and settled in Wethersfield, Conn.; they had eight children: J. Milton, born in Milton, July 14,

1854; George Rudolph, in Milton, June 22, 1857, and died Oct. 6, 1857; Alice Jennie, in Milton, Dec. 21, 1858; Henry Goodrich, in Milton Dec. 26, 1860; Charles Ezra, in this Co., Sept. 23, 1863; Elbert Lincoln, March 10, 1866; Minnie Ella, July 22, 1869, died June 20, 1870; Mabel Jessie, July 29, 1874.

Deckerman J. D. farm; Sec. 17; P. O. Davis Junction.

Dempsey John, farm; S. 33; P. O. Holcomb.

Dempsey Robert, farm; Sec. 23; P. O. Davis Junction.

Dempsey Wm. farm; Sec. 23; P. O. Davis Junction.

Dentler J. K. merchant; Davis Junction.

Dickerman L. farm; Sec. 18; P. O. Stillman Valley.

DUNHAM L. CHAS. Blacksmith; Holcomb; born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1837; married Frances C. Wemple Dec. 25, 1865; she was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1829; have six children: Francis A., Emma B., Charles E., Henry A., and William Holcomb, named after the village; came to this state in 1848, and settled in Winnebago Co., where he learned his trade; with the exception of three years and a service in the Rebellion, he has been a resident of this Co.; enlisted April 14, 1861, in the 11th I. S. V., Co. D, three months' men, serving his time; again enlisted in August, '61, in 8th I. S. V., Co. L, and participated in 2d battle of Manassas, and seven days' battles, Malvern Hill, Fredricksburg, Beverly Ford, Culpepper, and many others; served under McLellan, Burnside, Hooker, Mead, and others, until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged; in 1865 went to Iowa for two years, and in October, 1875, settled in this village, where he has since resided, engaged in his professional calling.

EGAN JOHN. Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Davis Junction; born in Ireland, 1838; married Ellen McEvoy, widow of Joseph Coughlin, in April, 1874; she was born in Ireland in 1831; have no children; came to this country in 1861, and settled in this Co. the same year, being employed by A. Walker, one of the old settlers; Mrs. E. came to this country in 1864, and settled in this Co. in 1868.

Eyster Cyrus, farm; Sec. 33; P. O. Holcomb.

FAHAY MATHEW.

Fay D. C. farm; S. 3; P. O. Davis Junction.

Foster J. D. farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Davis Junction.

Foster Johnson, farm; Sec. 12; P. O. Davis Junction.

Foster Wm. L. farm; Sec. 13; P. O. Davis Junction.

Fox Edward, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Davis Junction.

FRASER GEORGE W. Farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Davis Junction; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1835; married Sophia Nash in 1859; she was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1837; have five children: Jefferson E., Marshall E., Howard E., Olive A. and Alta E.; lost one child, twin to Alta, that died in infancy; Mr. F. came to this Co. in April, 1861, and settled near his present estate, and purchasing the same year the farm he now occupies; has 340 acres, valued at \$20,000; part of his estate was prairie when he purchased, but the country generally was improved and under cultivation; holds the office of school trustee, and both are members of the Methodist Church.

Fraser Jeff. G. farm; Sec. 35; P. O. Holcomb.

Frantz T. P. mason; Sec. 35; P. O. Holcomb.

Freeman J. A.

Friday Wm.

GENDERS HENRY, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. New Milford.

Gibson J. B. farm; S. 11; P. O. New Milford.

Gould D. W. farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Davis Junction.

Grishord J. farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Holcomb.

Graham James, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Stillman Valley.

H AIGHT S. F. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. New Milford.

Hains A., Sec. 33; P. O. Holcomb.

Hain G. farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Holcomb.

Harmon G. G. farm; S. 33; P. O. Holcomb.

Hastings P. E. merchant; Holcomb.

HAWN DANIEL J. Miller; Sec. 24; P. O. Davis Junction; born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Aug. 30, 1839; married Foressa Pease Nov. 13, 1866; she was born in Parsonsville, Me., Sept. 16, 1849; have three children: Alice, born Dec. 11, 1869, Myra, Jan. 5, 1874, Minnie, April 12, 1876; came to this state in 1855 and settled in New Milford, Winnebago Co.; in Aug., 1862, enlisted in 74th I. S. C., Co. K; participated in battles of Perryville, Stone River, Mission Ridge, Resaca and other battles; was wounded at Hadairsville, May 17, 1863, and disabled from further service; was mustered out at Cairo, Ill., and received an honorable discharge; returned to New Milford, where he remained until '67, when he came to this Co. and followed his profession until 1876, when he engaged in farming; has 170 acres, valued at \$8,000.

Hays H. farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Holcomb.

Herron John.

Hewitt J. farm; Sec. 9; P. O. Davis Junction.

Hickey J. farm; S. 5; P. O. Stillman Valley.

Hill M. J., M. D., Davis Junction.

HILLS WILLIAM, Proprietor Junction House, Davis Junction; born in Washington Co., N. Y., in 1827; married Amy Carpenter Dec. 5, 1850; she was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1825; have two children: William G. and Libbie, who married A. H. Gabel, and are residents of Utica, N. Y.; Mr. Hills came to this Co. in Sept., 1876, and settled in this village; rented the Junction House in Sept., 1877, and has conducted it successfully since that time; his father, George Hills, is one of the oldest settlers of Washington Co., N. Y.

Hoffman J. M., Sec. 2; P. O. Davis Junction.

Hopkins Jerry, Justice of the Peace; Davis Junction.

Hotelling W. P. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. New Milford.

Hard H. H. farm; S. 8; P. O. Stillman Valley.

I RELAND WILLIAM.

JACKSON SETH, Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Davis Junction; born in Scholastic Co., N. Y., Dec. 23, 1805; married Bricius Androus Jan. 25, 1826; she was born Aug. 4, 1810, and died Feb. 11, 1837; had four children: Sylvester S., born May 24, 1827; Andrew, April 11, 1830, Julia A., July 14, 1833, and died Jan. 12, 1846, Mary J., July 28, 1836, died Sept. 27, 1857; Betsy M. Crawford, second wife, was born March 9, 1805, and died Aug. 9, 1852; had two children: Saxton K., born Oct. 26, 1840, Catherine M., Nov. 24, 1842; his present wife, Mary Stillman, was born at Westmoreland, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1824; have three children: Wallace S., born Sept. 29, 1854, Henry E., Nov. 5, 1857, Charlie E., Jan. 12, 1861; Mr. J. came to this Co. in 1854 and settled on his present estate of 97 acres, valued at \$5,850; was Path Master some years, and is prominently known throughout the town; he broke the first track for the road passing his residence, which is the main thoroughfare between Rockford and Rochelle.; has often seen deer pass the road, and experienced all the hardships of pioneer life; in 1874 he with his sons erected a fine residence, in which they now reside; Mrs. J. is a member of the Baptist Church.

Jackson S. K. farm; Sec. 25; P. O. Davis Junction.

Jackson W. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Davis Junction.

Jenkins Henry, Sec. 1; P. O. New Milford.

Johnson J. C. Sec. 26; P. O. Davis Junction.

Johnson Peter, Sec. 26; P. O. Davis Junction.

Jueal Elias, farmer.

K EAST THOMAS, farm; Sec. 24; P. O. Davis Junction.

KENDALL JOSEPH E. Merchant at Davis Junction; born in Kane Co., Ill., 1846; married Mary Shields in December, 1867; have two children: Flora E. and Jennie M.; Mr. K. enlisted in 1864, in 147th I. S. V., Co. F; participated in battles of Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, Resaca, and through the western campaign, also with Sherman on his March to the Sea; mustered out at Savannah, Ga., receiving his discharge at Springfield, Ill., at the close of the war; came to this village and settled in 1875, erecting the first store and dwelling on the principal street, where he has since followed his business with a large stock of groceries and drugs; Mr. K. is a young man and growing up with the industries of the place.

Kessler John, carpenter, Sec. 35; P. O. Holcomb.

Kester John.

Knott C. farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Holcomb.

Knott C. F. farm; Sec. 27; P. O. Holcomb.

Knott Godfried, farm; S. 27; P. O. Holcomb.

Knott Hiram J. farm; S. 27; P. O. Holcomb.

Knott Valentine, farm; Sec. 10; P. O. Davis Junction.

Knott Wm. farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Holcomb.

LETTS D. M. farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. New Milford.

Letts Geo. farm; Sec. 2; P. O. New Milford.

Letts Wm. farm; Sec. 2; P. O. New Milford.

Laity George.

MC ALLISTER ALBERT, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Holcomb.

McCormick Jas. farm; Sec. 13; P. O. Davis Junction.

McDONOUGH RICHARD, Farm; Sec. 3; P. O. New Milford; born in Ireland in 1818; married Sarah J. Burwell October 3, 1841; she died Aug. 14, 1853; had three children: Martha, Rachael and Allen; married Mary E. Burwell March 14, 1858, and she died Oct. 3, 1863; had one child: Leon, born Nov. 10, 1859; his present wife, Almira Baird, was born in Sullivan Co., N. Y., in 1831; have one child: Clyde, born April 24, 1866; Mr. M. came to this Co. at an early day, having lived in Vermont some years and in Canada, where he engaged in farming; in 1850 he came to this Co. from that province, purchased his present estate of 80 acres, which was at that time government land, the town being very sparsely settled.

McFarland J. farm; S. 1; P. O. New Milford.

McQuirton John.

Michael S. farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Holcomb.

MONAHAN MICHAEL, Farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Davis Junction; born in Ireland in 1830; married Ellen McCormick, at Rockford, in 1857; have ten chil-

dren: Annie, James, Eliza, Mary, Edward, Isaac, Frank, Charles, Gregory and Thomas; came to this country in 1851 and settled in Staten Island, where he remained until 1856, when he came to this Co. and settled in Lynville, remaining five years, at which time he moved upon his present estate; has 200 acres, valued at \$8,000; were but two houses on the road when he settled, and the country was all prairie; could go to Rockford, Rochelle, or Dement without passing a fence; Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Catholic Church.

Moody R. farm; S. 22; P. O. Davis Junction.

Moore E. E. farmer; Secs. 25 and 26; P. O. Holcomb.

Morris A. laborer; Holcomb.

MORSE ELIJAH R. Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Davis Junction; born in Orange Co., Vt., March 6, 1820; married Almira Lowell, who was born in Orange Co., Vt., June 6, 1820; have six children living: Jennie F., born Dec. 17, 1847, wife of J. P. Eddy, Oscar E., September 25, 1851, Franklin E., June 30, 1853, Justin E., Dec. 21, 1855, Willet O., March 9, 1858, Minnie E., July 31, 1863; have lost two children: Martha C., wife of W. H. Wortman, born May 27, 1844, and died March 5, 1875, Aurie P., born May 2, 1846, and died March 4, 1861; Mr. M. came to this Co. in 1854 and settled on his present estate of 282 acres, where he erected a small house for his accommodation until he built in 1860-'61; was mostly open prairie when he settled, there being but six or seven families in this quarter of the town; is present Road Commissioner, and held the office of Path Master and School Director; Mrs. M. is a member of Methodist Church.

Mower D. farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Holcomb.

MURRAY JOHN, Physician; Holcomb; born in Scotland March 4, 1825; married Elsie Elliot, at Nevada, Iowa, in Sept., 1873; she was born in Kane Co., Ill., in 1841; have no children; came to this State in Sept., 1850, and settled in DeKalb Co., where he practiced his profession; in 1863 established himself in this neighborhood, and finally settled in the Village of Holcomb, where he has erected a fine residence; was one of the first settlers in the village, and is prominently known throughout the town; John Elliot, father of Mrs. M., one of the oldest settlers in Kane Co., is at present with them.

NASH ALFRED, Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Davis Junction; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1839; married Adelaide Iverson in 1862; she was born in Norway in 1842; have three children: Helen A., Arthur E. and Walter D.; came to this Co. with his father, Jeremiah Nash, in 1859, living with him until he was married, when he settled upon his present estate; has 140 acres, valued at \$7,000.

Nash C. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Holcomb.

Nash J. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Holcomb.

NASHOLD JOHN J. Farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. New Milford; born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., in 1840; married Robey Smith in 1862; she was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., in 1840; have five children: Marion A., Ethel, Lena, Bertie and Henry S.; lost one child: Orville, born in 1868 and died in 1872; came to this state in 1867 and settled in Rockford, remaining two years, when he moved to New Milford, where he lived until 1874, when he settled on his present place; rents farm of 240 acres.

NORTON ORLO W. Farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1825; married Margaret Langton in 1853; she died in July, 1862; had three children: Ada C., Mary L. and Chas. H.; his present wife, Almira Carruth, was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in April, 1830, and they were married in Sept., 1863; have three children: Harriet M., Arthur E. and Edna R.; he is a member of the Methodist Church, and his wife of the Congregational; came to this Co. in 1855 with his father, Gould G., who is still living, and settled on his present estate; Gould H. Norton, a brother, served with some distinction in Co. A, 33d I. V. I.; was wounded by a spent ball at Vicksburg, and participated in many battles; there were but five houses in the Tp. when Mr. N. first settled, and these were located on the lines of the Tp.; nearest market was LaSalle, 60 miles distant, and a small mill at the mouth of the Stillman; he has often been lost on the prairie when returning home, and experienced all the vicissitudes of pioneer life.

PAPPER D. C. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Davis Junction.

Prentice John, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Davis Junction.

RALPH HENRY, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Davis Junction.

Revelle Wallace, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Stillman Valley.

Richardson Robert, Sr., farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Davis Junction.

RICHARDSON ROBERT, JR., Farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Davis Junction; born in England in 1851; married Jessie Murdock in 1861; she was born in Scotland in 1842; have six children: Mary E., Clara G., Jennie J., Gertie B., Elizabeth, and Charles J.; came to this country in 1852, and settled in Westchester Co., N. Y., where he remained until 1861, when he came to this state, and settled in Winnebago Co.; in 1866 he came to this Co., and in 1871 settled on his present estate; owns 100 acres; Mrs. R is a member of the Pres-

byterian Church, and Mr. R. is an Episcopalian, but both attend the Methodist and Baptist Churches, they being the only religious denominations in this neighborhood.

RICE JOHN R. Farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Davis Junction; born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1823; married Emaline Wilcox in 1856; she was born in Conn. in 1827; have two children: Loyal E., born in 1857, and Clarence B. in 1860; have lost three children: Freddie, 5 years old; Willie, 18 months, and an infant not christened; Mr. R. came to this state in 1853, living one year in McHenry Co., one year in Boone Co., and in 1860 settled in this Co.; owns 160 acres, valued at \$10,000; wife is a member of the Methodist Church; when he came there were no houses between his and the Kilbreck, three miles distant, the country being new and unsettled.

Rumelhort Joseph, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Davis Junction.

Runion L. C. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Stillman Valley.

SHEAFF JOSEPH, Farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Holcomb; born in Clark Co., O., April 28, 1838; married Caroline Witherstine; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1854; have no children; came to this Co. in 1855, and settled on his present estate of 400 acres valued at \$25,000, which is under good cultivation; Mr. S. was the very first settler in this section, the nearest house west being one and a half miles distant; his residence is located near the central part of the Village of Holcomb, with its broad acres surrounding it; this village has attained its present growth in a few years, and presents a thrifty appearance.

SHEAFF PETER, Farmer; Secs. 31 and 32; P. O. Holcomb; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1829; married Katie Fox in Beloit, Wis., in 1866; she was born in N. Y. in 1848; have two children, Charles R. and Libbie I.; lost two children, twins, in 1871; he came to this Co. in 1852, and settled in the Town of Rockvale, where he remained about 4 years, removing to Oregon, where he spent 18 months; in Sept., 1861, enlisted in Co. A, 2d I. V. C.; participated in the battles of Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth and Vicksburg; from Vicksburg his command went to New Orleans and Brashear City, in the Teche country; was also with Banks' expedition up the Red River; served three years; mustered out at Baton Rouge, La.; owns a farm of 240 acres, valued at \$12,000; is at present Commissioner of Highways, and prominently known in the Co.; his father, John Sheaff, came here at an early day, and purchased about 3,000 acres, a portion of which was divided among his

children, after which he returned to Ohio, where he resided.

SHEAFF SIMON, Stock Raiser; Sec. 31; P. O. Holcomb; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1826; married Elizabeth A. Chaney, daughter of Phineas Chaney, in 1853; she was born in Bureau Co. in 1836; have four children: John P., born Feb. 14, 1854; Dora M., Dec. 4, 1860; Joseph C., Aug. 7, 1862, and Alice, Nov. 4, 1872; came to this Co. in 1851 and settled on his present estate of 760 acres, valued at \$40,000; has followed stock raising since his settlement with success, feeding the first stock that was raised in Scott Co.; was Road Commissioner some years.

Simons George, farmer; P. O. Holcomb.

Simons Henry, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Davis Junction.

Simons John, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Davis Junction.

Singleman John, farmer; P. O. Holcomb.

Smith Geo. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Holcomb.

Smith Joseph, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Davis Junction.

Smith Wm. farmer; P. O. Davis Junction.

Storey John, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. New Milford.

Story Wm. farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Stillman Valley.

TAYLOR S. G. Sec. 28; P. O. Holcomb.

Tilton Peter, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Stillman Valley.

Timm Fredk. farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Holcomb.

Timm John, farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Holcomb.

Timm John F. farm; Sec. 33; P. O. Holcomb.

Tucker S. S. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Davis Junction.

WADE WILLIAM W. Farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Davis Junction; born in Worcester Co., Mass., Nov. 1, 1832; married Triphena R. Beach in 1857; she was born in Canandaigua Co., N. Y., Oct. 3, 1828; have two children: Mary M., born July 18, 1859, and Bell C., April 5, 1861; came to this Co. in 1854 and settled on his present estate; has farm of 80 acres, valued at \$5,000; has been member of church for many years, but not at present identified with any denomination; was Road Commissioner three years; land sold at \$5 per acre when he settled, and the country was new; were no fences between Milford and Rockford, and was nothing unusual to get lost on the prairies.

Walker Alex. farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Stillman Valley.

WALKER ARCHIBALD A. Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Davis Junction; born in Rock Island Nov. 15, 1820; married Ester S. Denison March 29, 1847; she

was born in Plainfield, Conn., in 1823; have three children: Julius A., George G. and Flora E.; lost one child, Mary F., died Sept. 10, 1854; came to this state in 1853 and settled in Lynnville, where he remained two years, when he settled in this town, living in a log hut near his present estate; has 173 acres, valued at \$8,000; both members of Congregational Church; when he settled in this Tp. land sold for \$2.50 per acre, the same soil now being worth from \$50 to \$70.

Walker John, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Davis Junction.

Weed Wm. farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. New Milford.

White James D. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Stillman Valley.

White W. R. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Stillman Valley.

WILBUR ALBERT, Farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Oneida Co., N. Y.; Aug. 4, 1811; married Lucretia Broadwell in 1840; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 3, 1816, and died Oct. 10, 1872; has three children living: Charles H., Francis E. and Hattie J.; has lost three children: Felia, died Feb. 16, 1844; Caroline, July 20, 1852; William, Dec. 31, 1846; Mr. W. came to this state in 1835, traveling by canal to Buffalo, to Detroit by steamer, and from that point to Chicago by stage, the journey occupying eleven days; driving near the hotel the stage sank deep in the mud, and planks were laid for passengers to walk to sound bottom; this hotel was located where the Tremont House now stands, being a two-story log house, sleeping arrangements being straw spread upon the floor; did most of his marketing at Chicago, and milling at Grand de Tour, twenty miles distant; a daughter of Campbell of the Driscoll affair was living with Mr. W. at the time of her father's death; Mr. W. first settled in Joliet, where he remained four years, moving to Byron, in this Co., where he was appointed Postmaster, which position he filled ten years, the entire time of his residence in that place; has been Justice of the Peace for the past thirty-nine years, and Public Administrator for twenty years, and otherwise identified with the interests of the Co.; has farm of 460 acres.

Wilber C. H. farmer; P. O. Stillman Valley.

WILSON JAMES, Carriage Manufacturer and Blacksmith; Davis Junction; born in Canada in 1851; married Cornelia Story at Kishwaukee, Oct. 16, 1872; she was born in Milford, Winnebago Co., in 1849; they have lost one child, Mabel, born May 23, 1874, and died Oct. 16, 1875; Mr. W. came to this state in 1869 and settled in Kishwaukee, where he embarked in the business of his profession; in 1875 settled in this village, where he

entered into co-partnership with E. I. Burdick in the business of carriage making and blacksmithing, and has continued with this firm since that time; Mr. W. has a dwelling and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in Kishwaukee valued at \$1,000; also has erected a fine dwelling in this place, near the central part of the village, and the firm own their manufacturing houses; probable value of his house \$1,000; Mrs. Wilson is daughter of John Storey, one of the oldest settlers of this Co.

Witherstine E. farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Davis Junction.

WOODWORTH D. H. Carpenter; Holcomb; born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., in 1822; married J. F. Daugherty Feb. 8, 1874; she was born in Penn. in 1831; they have no children; came to this state in 1855, and settled in DeKalb Co., where he remained eight years; in 1863 he moved to Rochelle, where he resided until 1872, when he settled in this village, and where he is engaged in his profession.

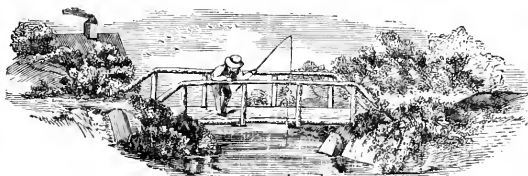
WORTMAN MARCUS. Farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. New Milford; born in Mercer Co., Pa., in 1859; married Fidelia Millen in March, 1872; she was born in New Milford; they have four children: Dora, Rionere, Renat and Mabel; came to this Co. in 1855, with his father, Samuel Wortman, and settled in Boone Co, remaining about five years, when he removed to this Co., living near the Killbuck; in 1868 his father removed to Rockford, when he settled on his present farm, which he rents of his father; has 80 acres; his boyhood life is filled with the vicissitudes of early pioneer life.

YELDEN JOHN, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Stillman Valley.

Yelden S. G. farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Stillman Valley.

YOUNGS GEORGE, Farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Stillman Valley; born in Cleveland, O., March 16, 1820; married Mary E. Carrington in this Co. in 1848; she was born in Canada West, Oct. 9, 1832; they have three children: Leonora, Ida and Jennie; have lost two children: George A., born May 24, 1856, died Jan. 18, 1857; Franky, March 8, 1854, died April 24, 1865; Ida married William T. Pazzant, and resides in San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. Y. is of English descent, and came to this Co. with his father, Thomas O. Youngs, and settled on his present estate, at that time called White Rock Grove, it being the first settlement in this Tp.; Henry James, a Kentuckian, had settled on this land, and the claim was purchased from him; a log hut was erected, which was their home for some years; went to Chicago for market, and to Beloit, Wis., for milling, thirty-five miles distant; full details of the Driscoll affair are given by Mr. Y., he being one of the participators; was also one of the number that formed companies and patrolled the country for blacklegs; has carried a revolver in his belt while plowing, and slept constantly in the barn nights to guard his stock; the experiences related by Mr. Y. of his pioneer life are interesting.

Youngs T. C. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Davis Junction.



BYRON TOWNSHIP.

ANDREWS GEORGE P.

Apgar Conrad, carpenter; Byron.
 Armstrong E. rents farm; S. 22; P. O. Byron.
 Armstrong Wm. Sec. 18; P. O. Byron.
 Artz W. F. druggist and physician; Byron.
 Austin H. C. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Byron.
 Ayres T. G. farmer; P. O. Byron.

BABCOCK E. R. laborer; Byron.

Ball Frank, poultry dealer; Byron.
 Barker F. A. merchant; Byron.

BARRICK DANIEL, Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Byron; born in Perry Co., Pa., Dec. 8, 1839; came to Byron, Ogle Co., Ill., in 1851; married Jan. 28, 1873, to Margaret E. Wray, who was born in Perry Co., Pa., March 10, 1845; have two children: Annie E., born June 28, 1875; D. Wray, March 6, 1877; owns farm of 101 acres, valued at \$5,000.

Barrick Jacob, farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Byron.
 Barry Andrew D. farmer; P. O. Byron.
 Barry J. pump and windmill dealer; Byron.
 Barry Jno. farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Byron.
 Barry John H., Jr., pump and windmill dealer; Byron.
 Bebb E. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Fountaindale.
 Beekman J. C. minister; Byron.
 Birch Levi, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Byron.
 Bickford I. B. Methodist minister; Byron.
 Bickford T. blacksmith; S. 25; P. O. Byron.
 Bird Levi, Sr., farmer; P. O. Byron.
 Bird Levi, Jr., rents farm; P. O. Byron.
 Birden D. C. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Byron.
 Blount Jos. physician; Byron.
 Bollinger W. J. hardware; Byron.
 Boon Geo. railroad contractor; Byron.
 Bowles J. G. livery man; Byron.
 Bowie Robert.
 Buck M. carpenter; Byron.
 Bull M. P. farmer; Sec. 1.
 Bullock G. M. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Byron.
 Bunn Wm. C. farmer; P. O. Byron.
 Burch C. E.
 Burch L. B. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Byron.
 Burch Wm. M., Byron.
 Burke Jeffrey, renter; Sec. 13; P. O. Byron.
 Burke Patrick, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Byron.
 Bradley Michael, farmer; P. O. Byron.
 Brewster M. S. farmer; Sec. 1.
 Brown W. D. blacksmith; Byron.
 Brownlow James, laborer; Byron.

CAIN JUSTICE H. carpenter; Byron

CAMPBELL A. O. Byron; born in Bradford Co., Pa., July 23, 1809; came to Ill. July, 1836, locating in what was then known as Bloomingville Precinct, now Byron Tp.; married Aug., 1835, to Celinda M. Foster; wife deceased March 11, 1838; married second wife, Elmira Brewster, who was the mother of two sons; the elder, Wm. F., enlisted in the 92d I. V. I.; he was killed at Powder Springs, Ga.; the younger, D. H. Campbell, is now at home in business; Mrs. C. died Dec. 28, 1865; Mr. Campbell again married Mrs. Lucy C. York, his present wife; Mr. Campbell has held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Supervisor for several years.

CAMPBELL D. H. Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, etc., Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes; Byron; was born June 3, 1845.

Campbell Jas. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Byron.
 Carnor John, laborer; Byron.
 Carter Peter, lawyer; Byron.
 Carter Thos. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Byron.
 Catanach James, ferryman; Byron.
 Catanach John, ferryman; Byron.
 Christopher John G. wagon maker; Byron.
 Cole R. W. stone quarry, Byron.
 Coleman D. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Byron.
 Coleman John.
 Calver Harry, Byron.
 Cook Eli, laborer; Byron.
 Cook Joseph, laborer; Byron.
 Cook Thomas H. teamster; Byron.
 Coolbaugh J. B. laborer; Byron.
 Coolbaugh Moses, stone mason.
 Cooling F. W. farm; Sec. 34; P. O. Byron.
 Cornwall T. H. physician; Byron.
 Craig Stewart, farm; Sec. 6; P. O. Byron.
 Cullerton Chas. farm; Sec. 3; P. O. Byron.
 Curry Elias.

DAVIS JOHN C. Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Byron; born in England July 31, 1824; came to Ill. in Nov., 1841, settling in Winnebago Co., where he lived twelve years; he then removed to Ogle Co. in 1853; married May 10, 1855, to Julia A. Hall; have six children; Mr. Davis owns a farm of 200 acres, valued at \$8,000.

Davis W. H. tin peddler; Byron.
 DeWolf H. F. farm; P. O. Byron.
 Dodds Wm. T. traveling salesman; Byron.
 Donahoe Patrick, Byron.
 Donovan Michael, plasterer; Byron.

Donovan William.
 Doughty Benj. farm; Sec. 18; P. O. Byron.
 Doughty John, farm; Sec. 11; P. O. Byron.
 Doughty William, farm; Sec. 2; P. O. Byron.
 Dreman William, farm; Sec. 10; P. O. Byron.

EDDY GEORGE, retired farmer; Byron.
 Elliott John L. farmer; P. O. Fountaindale.
 Elsing Andrew, carpenter; Byron.
 Ercanbraek Wm. farm; Sec. 31; P. O. Byron.
 Evans Ezra H. farm; Sec. 29; P. O. Byron.

FIRIAN JOHN, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Byron.

FISHER CHARLES, Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Byron; born in Westborough, Worcester Co., Mass., July 21, 1818; came to Ill. in June, 1838, settling in Byron; married Nov. 10, 1850, Harriet N. Saulsbury, who was born in Townsend, Windham Co., Vt., Aug. 2, 1827; have seven children, four daughters and three sons; owns farm of 164 acres, valued at \$12,000.

Fitch Josiah H. farm; Sec. 22; P. O. Byron.
 Flaherty John, section boss; Byron.
 Flaherty Morgan, section hand; Byron.

FLICK SAMUEL, express driver; Byron.

FOSS G. F. Barber; Byron; born in Strafford, Strafford Co., N. H., Sept. 30, 1837; removed to Crestline, Ohio, in 1855; remained there two years; then went to Columbus, Ohio, remaining there till the war broke out, in 1861, when he enlisted in Co. A, 2d Battalion, 18th U. S. Infantry; served three years, and was discharged on Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1864; came to Boone Co., Ill., the same year, where he married Emily S. Brayton.

Fox Geo. harness maker; Byron.

GITCHIELL HIRAM, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Byron.

Gill Brook T. carpenter; Byron.
 Goliher R. farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Byron.
 Goodale Geo. hotel proprietor; Byron.
 Gorman W. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Byron.
 Gravelin D. U. hotel proprietor; Byron.
 Grove J. L. farmer; Byron.
 Grove W. A. carpenter; Byron.

HACKETT JOHN.

HALL CHAS. I. Farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Byron; born in Hatley, Stanstead Co., P. Q., Sept. 3, 1838; came to Ill. in March, 1851, locating in Byron; enlisted Sept. 16, 1861, in the 8th I. V. C.; mustered out July 17, 1865; married Feb. 22, 1866, to Miss Maria Rood; family consists of three children, two daughters and one

son; owns farm of 150 acres, valued at \$10,000.

HALL WRIGHT C. Farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Byron; born in Hatley, Province of Quebec, Dec. 14, 1829; came to Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill., in 1852, residing there two years; then removed to Sterling, Whiteside Co.; came to Byron, Ogle Co., in March, 1857; married June 29, 1854, to Ellen Hodges, who was born Oct. 29, 1832, in Vienna, Oneida Co., N. Y.; has six children, one son and five daughters; owns farm 230 acres, valued at \$10,500.

Hamaker A. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Byron.
 Hamaker Adam, farm; S. 18; P. O. Byron.
 Hamaker H. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Byron.
 Hamaker J. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Byron.
 Hapgood J. II., carpenter; Byron.
 Harrison A. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Byron.
 Hartt John, laborer; P. O. Byron.

HAWKS G. WELLINGTON, Editor and Publisher of the *Byron Times*; was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1831; came to Ill. in 1841, settling in Wheeling, Cook Co.; entered the Rock River Conference of the M. E. Church in 1864; located in Byron in 1877.

Hawthorne Judson W. clerk; Byron.
 Hawthorne Wm. railroad employe; Byron.
 Hays William.
 Helen John H. carpenter; Byron.
 Hench John H. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Fountaindale.

Henry A. L.
 Hetrick Allen W. agr. imp. dealer; Byron.
 Hetrick Jacob, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Byron.
 Hewitt Amberson, blacksmith; Byron.
 Hewitt Edward, printer; Byron.
 Hewitt Elmore, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Byron.
 Hewitt N. J. butcher; Byron.
 Higgins Wm. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Byron.

HOADLEY G. F. Byron; Dentist; born in Lynnville, Ogle Co., June 26, 1851; married Nov. 9, 1871, to Jennie A. Reynolds, who was born Sept. 28, 1851; they have three sons.

Hogan D. farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Byron.
 Hogan John, farmer; P. O. Byron.
 Hogan John E. farmer; P. O. Byron.
 Hogan P. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Byron.
 Housewort J. C. livery man; Byron.
 Howe C. E.
 Hough Homer D. harness maker; Byron.
 Hoyt Wm. A. Byron.
 Hunt J. H. farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Byron.
 Hunter Chas W.

IVES JOHN, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Byron.

JACKMAN B. F. lumber dealer; Byron.

Jarver A. A. farm; Sec. 18; P. O. Byron.

Jehl Joseph, wagon maker; Byron.

John Franklin, laborer; Byron.

Johnson Charles E.

Johnson Thomas L. plasterer; Byron.

JOHNSTON AMZI A. Farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Byron; born in Richland Co., O., Dec. 3; 1821; came to Ill. in 1837, settling in Ogle Co. in 1837; married Nov. 14, 1849, Alma Miller, who was born in Annsville, Oneida Co., N. Y., March 6, 1830; have four sons and one daughter; he owns a farm of 413½ acres, valued at \$20,750.

Johnston Fred. D. farm; Sec. 23; P. O. Byron.

JOHNSTON LUCILDA H. Sec. 22; P. O. Byron; widow of the late Augustus T. Johnston, who was born in Richland Co., O., Nov. 19, 1819; he came to Byron, Ogle Co., in 1837, and settled on Sec. 23, being one of the earliest settlers of the Co.; married Nov. 10, 1850, Lucilda H. Copeland, who was born in Chester, Chester Co., Pa., Dec. 1, 1825; the father of Mrs. J. came to Ill., settling in Byron Tp., Sept. 24, 1871; she has two sons and four daughters; owns farm of 220 acres, valued at \$11,000.

KELLEY PATRICK, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Byron.

Kelsey B. furniture dealer; Byron.

Kendall F. R. farm; Sec. 32; P. O. Byron.

Kendall Jno. E. farm; Sec. 11; P. O. Byron.

Kendall S. E. farm; Sec. 32; P. O. Byron.

Kenedy Harvey, merchant; Byron.

Kenedy Jno., Sr., farm; Sec. 17; P. O. Byron.

Kenedy Jno., Jr., farm; Sec. 17; P. O. Byron.

Kenedy Martin, farm; Sec. 17; P. O. Byron.

Kidder Silas, farm; Sec. 10; P. O. Byron.

KNOWLTON I. S. Nurseryman and Fruit Grower; Sec. 30; P. O. Byron; born in New Fane, Windham Co., Vt., Jan. 29, 1815; came to Ill. in May, 1838, settling in Byron Tp., where he now resides; married in Ashburnham, Mass., Aug. 16, 1842, Miss Hephsibeth C. Fisk; have three children, two sons and one daughter; Mrs. K. died June 10, 1863; married second wife, Mary F. Cochrain, daughter of David Hagadon, of Mayfield, Fulton Co., N. Y.; she was born Jan. 7, 1833.

Knowlton W. H. nursery; S. 30; P. O. Byron.

Kosier George, carpenter; Byron.

Kosier John S. carpenter; Byron.

Lagrange Wm.

La Perue Joseph, farmer; P. O. Byron.

Leary Moses, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Byron.

Leary Thomas, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Byron.

Leary William, farm; Sec. 27; P. O. Byron.

Lindsey John B.

Linn Daniel D. farm; Sec. 24; P. O. Byron
Linn E. B. farmer; P. O. Byron.

Linn James C.

Linn J. Ross, farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Byron.

Linn Samuel K. farmer, P. O. Byron.

Linn Thos. P. farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Byron.

LOCKWOOD WM. Farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Byron; was born in Erie Co., Ohio, Dec. 3, 1816; came to Byron, Ogle Co., in 1840; married Oct. 9, 1845, to Eliza Wood, who was born June 20, 1818, have family of four daughters; owns farm of 154 acres valued at \$11,000.

Love James, farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Byron.

Love Joseph.

McADAMS WILLIAM.

McDowell C. F. railroad employe, Byron.

McGregor A. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Byron.

McGregor John, farm; Sec. 2; P. O. Byron.

McGregor Thos. farm; Sec. 11; P. O. Byron.

Main Emerson B.

Main Jacob C.

Main Napoleon.

Martin James, railroad engineer; Byron.

Martin Lewis C. liveryman; Byron.

Martin Orlando, liveryman; Byron.

Merchant O. W. liveryman; Byron.

Mershon Jay, clerk; Byron.

Miller George, laborer; Byron.

Milder Luther, Byron.

Mitchell Andrew, farmer; P. O. Elida.

Mitchell Geo. farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Byron.

Mix Hiram, railroad employe; Byron.

MIX S. ST. JOHN, Postmaster; Byron; born at Catskill, Greene Co., N. Y., Oct. 3, 1799, and came to Ill. in 1835, settling in Byron one year later. When he first came to the Rock River country there were only two or three log houses at Dixon, and about the same number in Rockford, and only three on the road between the two places, a distance of forty miles. Asa G. Spaulding was the first postmaster at Byron, and Mr. Mix succeeded him, being appointed under the administration of James K. Polk, officiating many years. Was again appointed under Abraham Lincoln, some fourteen or fifteen years since, and still occupies the office. In early times, the people took trains going to Dixon (25 miles) to get their mail, and it was no uncommon sight in those days to see roving bands of Indians, numbering from 20 to 80, passing up and down Rock River, either on ponies or in canoes. After the organization of the Co., in 1830, he was one of the three commissioners elected, and court was held alternately at Dixon in a school-house, at Oregon in a little store, and at Buffalo

Grove in a log house. After the expiration of his term as commissioner, was elected school commissioner. Mr. Mix was married in 1827, to Eleanor Mix, and had twelve children, seven of whom have since died, as also has Mrs. Mix. Of the children, Adelaide was born Jan. 20, 1836, and is now the wife of Wm. I. Whitaker, residing one and a half miles north of Byron; Samuel H., Nov. 29, 1839, lives at Black River Falls, Wis.; Hiram, July 16, 1843, and Wm. H., April 21, 1846, both reside in Byron; Ernest, the youngest, born July 25, 1848, lives in Chicago. Mr. Mix, although nearly 79 years of age, still retains his faculties in a most remarkable degree, and, although living on "borrowed time," bids fair to outlive many who have looked upon him as a relic of by-gone days.

MIX WM. H. General Merchandising and Postal Clerk on Chicago & Cedar Rapids R. W. P. O.; born in Byron April 21, 1846; married Dec. 19, 1867, to Lois Addie Osborn, of Byron; one daughter.

Morris Asaph, farmer; Byron.

Morris Wm. farmer; Byron.

Mueller John, boot and shoe dealer; Byron.

Murray Wm. C. physician; Byron.

NALLEY JEREMIAH.

NEGUS ALFRED J. Proprietor of Roschill Creamery; Sec. 30; P. O. Byron; born in England May 2, 1851; came to Ill. in Feb., 1874; married Aug. 7, 1876, to Katie I. Houghton; have one son.

Netrow Jacob, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Byron.

Nichols J. E.

Nolan Jas. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Byron.

Norton I. W. farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Byron.

Norton Perry, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Byron.

Nott Edgar A. clerk; Byron.

O'MALEY THOMAS, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Rockford.

PACKARD F. L. thresher; P. O. Byron.

Parker Robt. laborer; Byron.

Parker L. P. farmer; P. O. Byron.

Patrick Chas. H. painter; Byron.

Patrick George T. capitalist; Byron.

Patton Daniel, farmer; Sec. 3.

Porter Calvin, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Byron.

Porter John R. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Byron.

READ TRYPHENA H. Widow of the late Lucius Read; P. O. Byron; Mr. Read was born Aug. 14, 1810, in Newfane, Windham Co., Vt.; married, Nov. 23, 1831, to Emily N. Kimball, who died Dec. 15, 1847; had three children, the eldest dying in infancy; they came to Byron,

Ogle Co., 1837; married for second wife Tryphena H. Parsons, April 4, 1848; had four children by this marriage; only one daughter now living, who is married to Dr. Wm. F. Artz; Mr. Parsons was one of the early settlers of this Co., coming to Byron in 1837.

Reed Thomas.

Reid T. H. carpenter; Byron.

Ridley Joseph, laborer; Byron.

Riley Henry, laborer; Byron.

Riley Patrick, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Byron.

Riley Thos. laborer; Byron.

Roach Henry, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Byron.

Roach Patrick, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Byron.

Robinson S. W. farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Byron.

Robinson W. F. farm; Sec. 22; P. O. Byron.

Rogers Junius, banker; Byron.

Rood Aaron, merchant; Byron.

Rood Alfred H. tinner; Byron.

Rood Charles N. farm; Sec. 29; P. O. Byron.

Rood George, merchant; Byron.

Roselin Peter; stone quarry prop.; Byron.

Rush Roger, farmer; P. O. Byron.

Ryan Jeffrey, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Byron.

Ryan Michael, laborer; Byron.

Ryan Richard.

SANDERS S. C. merchant; Byron.

Sanderson Robert A. farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Byron.

Sanford E. J. music teacher; Byron.

Sanford James W. merchant; Byron.

Sanford John H. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Byron.

Schoonmaker David, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Byron.

Schrader Thomas, farmer; P. O. Byron.

Seone James, farmer.

Seone Patrick, farmer; P. O. Rockford.

Schott George, miller; Byron.

Scott Frank, farmer; Sec. 2.

Seal Wm. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Byron.

Sears George, blacksmith; Byron.

Sensor Creil A. school teacher; Byron.

Sensor George, carpenter; Byron.

Sensor James R. merchant; Byron.

Shehan Patrick, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Byron.

Shoek N. S. laborer; Byron.

Sims Albert, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Byron.

Simms Daniel, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Byron.

Sims David, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Byron.

Singer Joseph I.

Sloan John, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Byron.

Sloan Wm. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Byron.

Smith Alexander, cooper; Byron.

Smith Asaph, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Byron.

Smith David, farmer; Sec. 1.

Smith Elbridge F. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Byron.

Smith Frank A. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Rockford.

SMITH HENRY A. Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Byron; born in Byron Tp. March 31, 1844; married Feb. 28, 1873, to Miss Annie Carter; Mr. Smith enlisted in the 132d Regt. I. V. I. for 100 days, serving until the Regt. was mustered out; then enlisted in the 92d Regt. I. V. I. Feb., 1865; remaining until the close of the war; Mr. Smith has a farm of 160 acres valued at \$6,400.

Smith James, drayman; Byron.

SMITH J. P. Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Byron; born in Franklin Co., Mass., Feb. 26, 1817; came to Ill. in 1839, settling in Byron Tp. on the farm on which he resides; married in Centre Co., Pa., April 7, 1839, to Mary D. Gotshall; they have four children, two of whom are married.

Smith J. O. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Byron.

Smith M. H. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Byron.

Smith Owen, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Byron.

Smith William.

Smead George D.

Snider John, mason; Byron.

Spaulding J. F. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Byron.

Spoor Labra C. tinner; Byron.

Sterns Ambrose, painter; Byron.

Stevens William, stone mason; Byron.

STIRES GARRET. Stock Dealer; Byron; born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., Oct. 13, 1849; came to Byron in 1856; Mr. Stires was a member of the Forest City Base Ball Club; played in every match game for three years; the last year of the organization traveling over 15,000 miles.

Stires H. C. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Byron.

Stone Frank R. merchant; Byron.

Stone Joseph, farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Byron.

Stout Herbert, shoemaker; Byron.

Strang Calvin, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Byron.

Strang Elam, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Byron.

Strang Peter, blacksmith; Byron.

Stromuquest John, laborer; Byron.

Swan Ed. W. farmer; P. O. Byron.

TANNER CHARLES W. farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Byron.

Thomas John S. laborer; Byron.

Thompson A. B. railroad agent; Byron.

Thompson E. W. painter; Byron.

Thompson Harvey, merchant; Byron.

Throop Robert B. merchant; Byron.

Titus Benj. F. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Elida.

Tomlinson W. H. farmer; P. O. Byron.

Trumbull Sebley D. teamster; Byron.

Tanner Harry.

Tyler James, Byron.

UNDERWOOD M. H. lawyer; Byron.

Urey Harvey W. laborer; Byron.

VANSTON DAVID, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Byron.

WAGNER JOSEPH, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Byron.

WALTERS GEORGE, Dealer in and Agent for General Nursery Stock, Byron; born in Erie Co., N. Y., Sept. 14, 1832; moved to Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1834, residing there until 1858, when he came to Byron, where he has resided ever since.

Watson R. T. grocer; Byron.

Wayland J. P. physician; Byron.

Weigle William, barnes maker; Byron.

Whalen Pat. farm; Sec. 10; P. O. Byron.

Wheeler Joseph, renter; P. O. Byron.

Wheelock Erastus, Byron.

WHEELOCK FREDERICK A. Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Real Estate and General Insurance Agent, Byron; born in Newfane, Windham Co., Vt., Aug. 10, 1832; came to Byron July 22, 1844; married Nov. 1, 1856, Miss Nora Sophia Spoor; she was born near Buffalo, N. Y., March 18, 1835; have three daughters: Florence A., Carrie Belle and Nora Josephine. Erastus Wheelock was born in Wardsboro, Windham Co., Vt., Dec. 19, 1819; went to N. Y. City in Nov., 1835, engaging in mercantile business until the war broke out; enlisted as a private soldier and rose to the rank of Captain; came to Byron in June, 1873; Erastus and Frederick A. are sons of the late Judge Henry Wheelock, long an old and respected citizen of Ogle Co.

Wickwire Roswell, farmer; Byron.

Wing H. J. shoemaker; Byron.

Wilson Jos. farm; Sec. 10; P. O. Byron.

Winchester Henry, laborer; Byron.

Wood Asa, farmer.

Wood Duane, blacksmith; Byron.

Wood Dudley, blacksmith; Byron.

Woodburn Allen, farm; Sec. 9; P. O. Byron.

Woodburn Fred. C. lawyer; Byron.

Woodburn J. C. farm; Sec. 9; P. O. Byron.

Wortman S. G. railroad employe; Byron.

Wright Thomas, laborer; Byron.

YORK WILLIAM, furniture finisher; Byron.

York Nelson H. mason; Byron.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

ABELS GEORGE.

Abels H. farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Forreston.
 Abels John, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Forreston.
 Abels Joseph, farmer; P. O. Forreston.
 Acker Daniel, tenant farmer; P. O. Haldane.

ALBERTS JOHN, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 8; P. O. Forreston; was born in Hanover Kingdom, Germany, Sept. 17, 1847; came to this Co. in 1857; has 120 acres, valued at \$7,200; Republican; belongs to the Presbyterian Church; married Geske Pommer, who was born in Hanover, Germany, April 18, 1855; have one child: Anna, born Oct. 15, 1877; enlisted in the 15th I. V. I., March 7, 1865.

Alsip William, laborer; Haldane.
 Ankney B. farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Haldane.
 Arnold D. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Maryland.
 Arnold J. D. mechanic; Haldane.
 Artz Henry, tenant farmer; P. O. Haldane.
 Avey Benjamin, Sec. 25; P. O. Mt. Morris.

AVEY GEORGE, Retired Farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Mt. Morris; born in Washington Co., Md., Sept. 28, 1809; came to this Co. in 1845; has 240 acres land, valued at \$13,200; Republican; married Nancy Wheeler in 1839; born in Washington Co., Md., May 24, 1815; has four children living: Levi, born Feb. 15, 1841, Benjamin L., Jan. 15, 1843, Josiah, Jan. 15, 1845, Martha S., Nov. 21, 1850; when he came to this prairie there were but two shanties on it; slept on the floor four or five weeks before his furniture came; came in company of about sixty—the Newcomers, Wattses, Swingleys, Thomases, and several other of the early settlers; hauled his lumber from Chicago to build the house where he now lives; used a store box for a table and cupboard; Mrs. Avey was taken sick; got a carpenter to make a bedstead; many times has sat down to the table and the victuals would freeze before they got through their breakfast; lived in same house with Mr. Newcomer's people; together had thirteen children, and all slept in same bed.

Avey Joseph, Sec. 25; P. O. Mt. Morris.

BASSETT STEPHEN, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Haldane.

Billig Henry.
 Billig J. farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Haldane.
 Billig S. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Maryland.
 Birdsell Simon H. merchant; Maryland.
 Bishe George.
 Boner Mike.
 Bovey M. retired farmer; P. O. Mt. Morris.

Bowers George.

Brand Frank, farm; Sec. 32; P. O. Polo.
 Brand W. H. Sec. 32; P. O. Polo.
 Brand Wm. farm; Sec. 32; P. O. Polo.
 Brandner M. farm; S. 24; P. O. Maryland.
 Brandner U. farm; Sec. 24; P. O. Maryland.
 Brantner Jno. farm; Sec. 24; P. O. Maryland.
 Brautner Jos. farm; Sec. 24; P. O. Maryland.

BRANTNER MICHAEL, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 24; P. O. Maryland; born in Boonsboro, Md., Aug. 24, 1816; came to this Co., Oct. 5, 1839; owns 194 acres land, valued at \$11,640; is a Republican; belongs to the United Brethren Church; when he first came to the Co. had only 37½ cents in his pocket; worked by the month for Mr. Coffman; made his furniture and tables from store boxes, and bedsteads from poles cut in the woods; also made the shingles to cover his house; has hauled grain to Chicago; made the trip in 13 days; rained 12 days out of the 13; married Mary Ann Phillips in 1845; have seven children living: Urias, born Aug. 14, 1847; Samuel, May 18, 1849; John, Aug. 12, 1851; Joseph, Nov. 4, 1853; Jacob, Aug. 9, 1858; Alma, Jan. 14, 1861; Charles, Feb. 4, 1867.

Brantner Samuel, Sec. 2; P. O. Maryland.
 Brown W. M. farmer; P. O. Maryland.
 Buisker Henry, farm; S. 22; P. O. Haldane.
 Buisker John, farm; Sec. 7; P. O. Forreston.
 Buisker John, farm; Sec. 6; P. O. Forreston.
 Buisker Toddie.
 Bull S. H. lumber dealer; Maryland.
 Burg Rev. John, preacher; Haldane.
 Burk John, laborer.
 Burner John, farm; Sec. 10; P. O. Haldane.
 Buss H. J.
 Buss H. K.
 Buterbaugh D. L. farm; S. 20; P. O. Haldane.
 Buterbaugh D. farm; S. 27; P. O. Haldane.
 Buterbaugh E. farm; S. 24; P. O. Maryland.
 Buterbaugh E.S. farm; S. 26; P. O. Maryland.
 Buterbaugh H. farm; S. 26; P. O. Haldane.

CARMAN WALTER, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Haldane.

Chaner John.
 Clymer John.
 Coffmann I. farm; Sec. 23; P. O. Maryland.
 Coffman Selathial.
 Conrad Saml. farm; Sec. 20; P. O. Haldane.
 Cook Samuel.
 Gornecius W.
 Coscy Henry.

Creswell John.
Cross Gaven, farmer.

CURRY WARREN. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 27; P. O. Haldane; born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1827; came to this Co. in the Spring of 1857; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$8,000; is a Greenbacker; has held the offices of Supervisor, Justice of the Peace and School Trustee; takes a leading interest in all the business of the town; married Mahalah Wilson in 1847; born Dec. 18, 1829; has seven children: Trulove, Amos, William, Daniel, James, Maggie and Warren; Mr. C. enlisted in 1864 in Co. D, 179th I. V. I.; was in the Army of the Potomac in the Battle of Hatch's Run and at the surrender of Gen. Lee to Grant; was also at the storming of Ft. Steadman; left the army at Alexandria; mustered out at Elmira, N. Y., in 1865.

DANNEN JOHN.

Dennan C. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Haldane.
Deuth F. tenant farmer; P. O. Haldane.
Devries F. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Forreston.
Devries G. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Forreston.
Devries J. M. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Forreston.
Devries L. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Forreston.
Devries Lucas, farm; S. 9; P. O. Forreston.
Didemus Henry.
Diehl Elias, farm; Sec. 18; P. O. Forreston.
Diehl John, farm; Sec. 15; P. O. Maryland.
Diehl Levi, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Maryland.
Diethman William.

EBRIGHT JACOB, farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Haldane.
Eichholtz Charles, farmer.

EICHHOLTZ CHAS. S. Farmer and Stock Raiser; P. O. Haldane; born in Blair Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1837; came to this Co. in Spring, 1856; Democrat; belongs to the Lutheran Church; held the office of Alderman two terms in Polo; married Jennie Updegraff in Fall 1865; born in Northumberland Co., May 9, 1841; has three children: Harry St. Almond, born Aug. 24, 1866, Levi Benton, Aug. 16, 1868, Idelette Pearl, April 21, 1875; he enlisted Sept. 18, 1862, in 92d I. V. I.; belonged to Kilpatrick's command; was with Sherman on his march through Georgia; was in battles of Trienne, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Atlanta and Brownsville; was wounded in battle, at Atlanta, in the shoulder; also, at Bentonville, in the hip; his father, Henry Eichholtz, came from Blair Co., Pa., in 1856; owned 322 acres, valued at \$20,000; Mr. C. S. Eichholtz is now in Wichita, Sedgwick Co., Kansas.

EVERSOLE DANIEL, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 28; P. O. Maryland; was born in Berkley Co., Va., April 19, 1829; came to this Co. May 20, 1846; has 229 acres land, valued at \$15,000; Democrat; married Catherine Rouser in 1858; she was born in Washington Co., Md., Nov. 30, 1830; have six children: Douglas, born Aug. 3, 1860, Garibaldi, Sept. 24, 1861, Daniel, Feb. 9, 1863, Ivey, Feb. 6, 1865, Annie, April 3, 1867, Minerva, Oct. 16, 1874; Seymour, born Jan. 24, 1869, died Aug. 1, 1869; he worked by the month and day for nine years, got some money together, and bought some land at Chambers' Grove; improved a farm and sold it for \$45 per acre; from there came to the place where now lives; the first work he did was making brick; got \$12 per month; has hauled wheat to Peru, on the Illinois River, and got forty to fifty cents; fifteen to twenty cents for oats; when he first came here there was not a house between North Grove, in this Co., and Cherry Grove, in Carroll Co., about twenty-five miles.

FAGER PETER, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Forreston.

Fager S. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Forreston.
Finney A. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Haldane.
Fluto E. retired farm; S. 13; P. O. Maryland.
Forney Geo. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Forreston.
Frisbee Eugene, Sec. 33; P. O. Polo.

FRISBEE JAMES F. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 33; P. O. Polo; born in Delaware Co., N. Y., June 28, 1830; came to this Co. in June, 1846; has 139½ acres land, valued at \$9,765, also 80 acres land in Buffalo Grove valued at \$4,000; Republican; held the office of School Director; married Emily S. Lundt in 1854; she was born in Toronto, Canada West, Feb. 9, 1833; have four children: Eugene B., born June 15, 1855; George L., Sept. 30, 1863; Helen, Oct. 23, 1865; Mabel, June 20, 1868.

GORMAN H. J. merchant; Haldane.

Garman Joel, Sec. 2; P. O. Forreston.

GARMAN MICHAEL, Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Forreston; born in Lebanon Co., Pa., Jan. 19, 1821; came to this Co. May 28, 1842; has 200 acres land, valued at \$12,000; Democrat; belongs to the Evangelical Church; married Elizabeth Tagor April 16, 1844; she was born in Northumberland Co., Pa., March 17, 1823; have five children living: Joel E., born May 16, 1850; Lucy A., Sept. 26, 1859; Ida H., May 30, 1862; Newton A., Dec. 27, 1863; Jared M., Aug. 31, 1866; held offices of Assessor, School Treasurer, Trustee and Director; has held the last three for thirty years; came to this state with teams, in company with about a dozen; had no

house to go into; had to leave their things in wagons for three weeks until they got a shanty built; the first school-house was built on his land, where church was held until 1862; known as the West Grove School-house; in 1862 the Lutheran Reform Church was built near the site of the old school-house.

GOOD CHRISTIAN, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Secs. 19 and 20; P. O. Haldane; born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Jan. 23, 1833; came to this Co. in Spring of 1857; has 307 acres land, valued at \$65 per acre—\$22,955; Republican; belongs to the Evangelical Church; held the offices of Highway Commissioner and School Director; married Mary Warfel; she was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., Sept. 18, 1829; died Aug. 11, 1860; married Elizabeth Schnee Feb. 18, 1862; she was born in Union Co., Pa., March 24, 1843; have six children: Hiram, born Aug. 15, 1855; Emma, Jan. 15, 1857; Peter, Sept. 12, 1858; Catherine, July 30, 1860; May (second wife) Dec. 16, 1862; George J., July 25, 1868; has some fine blooded cattle, and turns off about sixty head of fat cattle and about the same number of hogs every year; he has a beautiful place and is one of the solid farmers in the Co.

Good Henry, tenant farmer; P. O. Haldane.
 Good Hiram, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Haldane.
 Good P. S. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Haldane.
 Greenfield Adolph, farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Forrester.
 Greenfield Wm. farm; Sec. 6; P. O. Forrester.
 Guio Svestien, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Polo.

HALDANE ALEXANDER, Station Agent and Grain Dealer; P. O. Haldane; born June 9, 1805, in Edinburgh, Scotland; came to this country in 1834; came to this township in 1856; Democrat; held the offices of Postmaster, Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk; ran for Legislature in 1873; was beaten by a man named Davis; has 150 acres land, valued at \$60 per acre—\$9,000; married Frances Palmer in 1830; she was born in Southampton, Eng., Jan. 26, 1810; the Town of Haldane and also the village were named after him; he has been one of the leading men of the township; the name of the township was changed in 1874 to Lincoln; Mr. H. laid out the village, and has done all he could to promote its interests.

Hallowell T. F. preacher; Haldane.
 Hammer John, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Polo.
 Hanna Jackson, carpenter; Haldane.
 Hanamon John, laborer; Haldane.
 Hanman Reuben, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Haldane.

HANSHAW LEVI, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 27; P. O. Haldane; born in Lansing, N. Y., July 13, 1828; came to this Co. in 1865; owns 80 acres

land, valued at \$6,000; Democrat; married Elizabeth Manning in 1851; she was born in Lansing, N. Y., June 23, 1828; have two children living: Alice A., born Dec. 25, 1853; Linas C., May 15, 1863; Mr. H. has a very pleasant home and family; his daughter, Alice A., has taught school for the last six years.

HARMON ABSOLOM, Farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Haldane; son of John and Anna, who were among the earliest settlers that came to this Co.; he was born in Washington Co., Md., July 13, 1799; married Mary Beckley in 1823; she was born in Washington Co., Md., Feb. 2, 1801; have had eleven children: Harriet, Rebecca, John, Elizabeth, Catherine, Absalom, Reuben, Mary, Martha, Robert and Amos; was in the War of 1812, stationed at Baltimore; the subject of this sketch was born in Washington Co., Md., Nov. 10, 1832; came with his father to this Co. in 1838; has 80 acres land, valued at \$6,000; is a Republican; belongs to the United Brethren Church; married Lanretta Yontz, who was born in Washington Co., Md., Dec. 22, 1837; have five children: Emerella, William, Samuel, Grant and Ella; when he came here there was not a house between here and Mt. Carroll; his father rode two days and one night for something to eat, and all he got was a peck of corn meal, and they were so hungry that they ate it up the night he got home; Mr. H. enlisted in Co. F, 15th I. V. I., Capt. Blair, Feb. 27, 1864; was in N. C., at the time of Johnston's surrender.

Harmon Amos, farm; Sec. 28; P. O. Haldane.
 Harman John, Sr., ret. farm; P. O. Haldane.
 Haselwood Newton, carpenter; Haldane.

HEDRICK BENJAMIN T. Retired Farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Polo; born in Antietam, Washington Co., Md., Nov. 1, 1812; came to this Co. in the Spring of 1845; owns 290 acres land, valued at \$14,500; is a Republican; belongs to the Lutheran Church; married Ann M. Schryrock in 1841; she was born in Hagerstown, Md., in 1809; have four children living: George M., Lucy Lyson, Allen McKee and Walter King, twins, born Dec. 30, 1849; his father was recruiting officer, appointed by Gen. Ringgold in the War of 1812; in the Spring of 1846 put out 85 acres corn; hauled lumber from Chicago to build his house on the place where he has lived nearly ever since; moved into the house when there was not a board on the front side; took the boxes he had brought his goods in, framed them into the shape of a room, put a carpet over it, and slept there, and remarked to his wife that it was the happiest moment of his life, as it was what he could call the first home of his own; has held the office of Supervisor in Mt. Morris Tp. seven years, and one term in this.

Hedrick Charles, machinist; Haldane.

Hedrick Charles, thresher; Haldane.

Hedrick G. M. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Polo.

HEDRICK WILLIAM J. Machinist; Haldane; born in Sharpsburg, Md., Feb. 11, 1844; owns five lots in Haldane, residence and store building; is a Republican; has held the office of Town Clerk, Collector, Justice of the Peace and School Treasurer; married Lydia Wallace in 1869; she was born in Ogle Co., Dec. 15, 1850; have three children: Jesse, born April 28, 1871; Gracie, May 28, 1873, and Ira, Oct. 20, 1876; he enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, in Co. K, 92d I. V. I., under Capt. Woodcock; served three years; was mounted, and belonged to Kilpatrick's command; was in all the battles the regiment was in up to the time of the battle of Atlanta; was in the battles of Chattanooga, Atlanta and Lookout Mountain; was one of the first regiments that entered Chattanooga; was detailed as clerk after the battle of Atlanta; sent back with the Invalid Corps with Capt. Marshall, A. Q. M.; from Chattanooga went on the cars to Nashville, Tenn.; on boats down the Cumberland River 100 miles; up the Ohio River 800 miles, to Parkersburg, Va.; took the cars from there to Washington; took boat at Alexandria down the Chesapeake Bay, around to Norfolk, N. C.; went to his command, stationed at Goldsboro; joined the regiment; took his place in the ranks; was at the surrender of Johnston to Sherman.

Hedrick W. farm; Sec. 36; P. O. Haldane.

HOOVER NELSON, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 4; P. O. Forreston; born in Somerset Co., Pa., Nov. 18, 1832; came to this Co. Dec. 20, 1866; owns 160 acres land, valued at \$8,000; is a Republican; married Lucy Ann Hoover, who was born in Somerset Co., Pa., April 11, 1842; has five children: Emma, Clarissa, William Richard, Charles Henry, Sadie Missouri and Oscar Scott.

Holsinger David, retired farmer; Haldane.

KENDALL DAVID, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Forreston.

Ke Witt Jacob, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Forreston.

Ke Witt Jacob, farm; Sec. 8; P. O. Forreston.

KILKER CHRIST, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 6; P. O. Forreston; was born in Detmold, Germany, June 1, 1834; came to this Co. twenty years ago; has 160 acres land valued at \$8,800; politics Democrat; belongs to the Presbyterian Church; his wife's name was Minnie Erdmire; born in Carroll Co., Ill., August 3, 1852; they have three children: Louis, Minnie and Anna.

KEMBLE ISAAC, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 18; P. O. Haldane; was born in Northumberland Co., Pa., March 2, 1844; came to this Co. when he was two

years old; has been in this Co. thirty-two years; has 40 acres land valued at \$2,000. Democrat; has held the office of Path Master; married Mary E. Garman, who was born in Northumberland Co., Pa.; Dec. 29, 1842; two children: Celinda A., born Aug. 19, 1869; Hattie E., Nov. 3, 1870.

King Alexander.

King Diah, laborer; Haldane.

Kitzmiller G. farm; Sec. 17; P. O. Haldane.

KITZMILLER HENRY, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 21; P. O. Haldane; born in Washington Co., Md., Sept. 20, 1814; came to this Co. in 1845; has 284 acres land valued at \$14,200; Democrat; held the office of Commissioner of Highways; married Sarah Sullens; she was born in Washington Co., Md., Aug. 29, 1813; they have six children: John, James, Pike, George W., Urias, Ruan, Sarah Emily; John was in the 15th Regt. I. V. I.; went out in the last call; left Maryland with one horse about twenty years old in a single wagon with his wife and three children; was five weeks on the road; camped out most of the time; when he got to this Co. he had only \$2.50, and that was all he was worth except his bed clothes; lived in an old cooper shop the first Winter; had to cut saplings to make bedsteads with.

Kitzmiller J. P. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Haldane

Knapp G. farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Haldane.

Kopp George, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Haldane.

Kroaner J. farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Forreston.

Kroaner William, tenant farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Forreston.

KROANER WILLIAM, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 5; P. O. Forreston; was born in Germany; was three and one half years old when he left there; is now twenty-nine; has lived in this Co. nineteen years; married Emma Michaels, who was born in Carroll Co., Ill., in 1857; they have two children: William and Sarah; was in the 34th I. V. I., 14th army corps; was in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Jonesboro; was with Sherman on the march through Georgia.

LAWSON Fred, farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Polo.

Lawson George, farmer; P. O. Polo.

Lawson George, Sec. 31; P. O. Polo.

Lawson John, Sec. 31; P. O. Polo.

Lawson John, farmer; P. O. Polo.

LAWSON ROBERT, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 31; P. O. Polo; born in Scotland March 26, 1820; left Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1832; came to Canada; lived there eight years; came to this Co. in 1840; has 239 acres land, valued at \$15,535; Republican; held the offices of

Assessor, Collector, Commissioner of Highways and Constable eleven years; married Huldah S. Harrington; born in Greenwich, R. I., June 20, 1818; have five children: John B., born May 21, '50, George, March 25, '52, Frederick, March 21, '54, Betsy H., Nov. 11, '57, Robert P., April 10, '59; has hauled grain to Chicago with an ox team; sold it for ninety-five cents; took thirteen days to make a trip; carried his own provisions along and camped out.

Leggett Joseph.

Link Henry, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Forreston.

Long A. F. farmer; P. O. Maryland.

Long John, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Maryland.

LONG JOHN J. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 7; P. O. Forreston; born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, April 20, 1832; came to this Co. in 1861; has 120 acres land, valued at \$7,800; Republican; married Catherine Caudel, who was born in Columbiana Co., Ohio, Feb. 15, 1834; have four children: Mary M., born April 3, 1854, Sarah Elizabeth, Jan. 11, 1856, Jos. H. J., March 2, 1858; George U. S., Dec. 12, 1864; Sarah E., died July 23, 1864, Jas. H. A. July 23, 1864; lost two children, Jas. H. A. and Sarah Elizabeth, while bathing in White Oak Creek; went after the cows, thought they would take a bath, and while wading up and down the stream, walked into deep water and were drowned; Mary M. was with them, but gained the shore.

Long S. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Maryland.

LONGENECKER BENJ. F.

Farmer; P. O. Maryland; born in Woodbury, Bedford Co., Pa., Feb. 14, 1847; came to this Co. in 1858; Democrat; enlisted in 7th I. V. C. in 1861; was discharged for disability in 1863; re-enlisted in 4th I. V. C., Co. C.; was in the battles of Black River and Franklin; his father resides in this Co. in Sec. 14; owns 80 acres land, valued at \$4,800; has held the office of Justice of the Peace and Assessor; was born in 1812; came to this Co. in 1858; married Mary Martin, who was born in Bedford Co., Pa., Aug. 15, 1815; have nine children: David M., Charles O., Benj. F., Nancy J., Denmark M., Wm. H., Raphael, Wesley and John Martin; was a soldier in the 4th I. V. C.; was in the battles of Franklin and Egypt; also, was on what they called the Grierson Raid, back of Vicksburg.

Longenecker D. farm; S. 14; P. O. Maryland.

Longenecker M. farm; S. 14; P. O. Maryland.

Longenecker R. farm; S. 14; P. O. Maryland.

Longenecker, W. H. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Maryland.

Ludawick F. farm; Sec. 7; P. O. Forreston.

Ludawig J. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Haldane.

Ludawig F. farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Forreston.

MCCARRAL PETER, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Polo.

McIlhny Geo. farmer; P. O. Polo.

McMillan Fred. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Polo.

McMillian Frank, laborer; Haldane.

McMillan Oscar, laborer; Haldane.

Magne Allen, billiard saloon; Haldane.

Magne Horace, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Polo.

Maloney Peter, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Polo.

Manning D. farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Haldane.

Manning J. farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Haldane.

Manning S. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Haldane.

Mantle Jesse, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Polo.

Mantle Jesse, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Polo.

Marr Andrew, farm; Sec. 20; P. O. Haldane.

MARR JACOB, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 10; P. O. Forreston; born in Byron, Germany, July 4, 1804; came to N. Y. in 1845; came to this Co. in 1849; has 132 acres land, value \$8,580; Republican; is a member of the Evangelical Church; married Phæbe Mincer, who was born in Baden, Germany, Dec. 9, 1826; has four children living: Andrew, August, William and Amelia; when he left Germany he had but \$50; had to work on vessel to pay part of his fare; was 32 days coming over; when he got to this Co. did not have a dollar in his pocket.

Mase Jacob, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Maryland.

Mase J. S. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Maryland.

Mase J. M. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Maryland.

Mayers A. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Maryland.

Meyers C. farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Forreston.

Meyers H. R. farm; Sec. 12; P. O. Maryland.

MEYERS HARMON, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 5; P. O. Forreston; born in Stephenson Co., Ill., Feb. 28, 1854; came to this Co. in 1856; lives on his father's farm; has two hundred acres land, valued at \$65 per acre—\$13,000; Democrat; married Lena Cruise, who was born in Stephenson Co., Ill., Dec. 13, 1855; has one child, Claas Lenas; his father Claas Meyers, was born in Hanover, Germany, Sept. 17, 1814; came to this country in 1851; belongs to the Reform Church; his mother's name was Anna Heam, born in Germany Sept. 8, 1812.

MEYERS JONATHAN, Farmer and Stock Raiser; by trade, stone mason; P. O. Forreston; Sec. 12; born in Dauphine Co., Pa., Jan. 23, 1812; came to this Co. April, 1837; has 520 acres of land valued at \$25,000; Republican; belongs to the Lutheran Church; held the office of Highway Commissioner; married Elizabeth Rebman, who was born in Baden, Germany, March 1, 1821; seven children: Peter R., born Dec. 23, 1843; Lydia R., April 10, 1845; Sarah R., July 12, 1846; Henry R., Jan. 16, 1848; Jonathan R., April 17, 1850; Elizabeth R., Jan. 9, 1853;

Aaron P., Jan. 13, 1856, died Aug. 10, 1859; his father was drafted in the War of 1812, the year Jonathan was born; his mother died when he was two weeks old; his father did not go on account of leaving his family; when he first came to this place there was not a house for five miles; at Buffalo Grove there were a few houses and a store or shop where they kept a few groceries and dry goods; when he came here there were but two houses in Oregon; a man by the name of Jenkins kept a public house; his brother and self wanted to stay over night and could not get kept, the host said he was full; traveled three miles to a man by the name of Phillips at nightfall; first refused to keep them; they pleaded to stay at his fire, and he finally kept them and formed an agreeable acquaintance; staid there a couple of days and came on to this prairie; was pleased with the country; bought a claim; put out a crop of corn that Spring; after that his brother went East for his family, and left him to "batch" it that season; it was five miles to the nearest shanty, where he got his washing done; at that time it was almost impossible to get matches; has been three miles after fire, and carried a brand in his hand home.

Meyers J. R. farm; Sec. 12; P. O. Maryland.
 Miller I. farmer; P. O. Haldane.
 Miller Michael, blacksmith; Haldane.
 Miritige Wm. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Haldane.
 Muehler Joseph.
 Myers P. L. farm; Sec. 12; P. O. Maryland.
 Myers Aaron, farmer; P. O. Maryland.

NEWCOMER ISAAC, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Maryland.

Newcomer Martin, merchant; Mt. Morris.
 Newcomer Oliver, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Maryland.
 Nicodemus Chas. Sec. 16; P. O. Haldane.
 Nicodemus Conrad, Sec. 16; P. O. Haldane.
 Nicodemus Fred, Sec. 16; P. O. Haldane.
 Nicodemus Jacob, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Haldane.

ODAIR S. C.

O'Kent John.
 O'Kerr Ernest.

PANE ABRAHAM.

Philips Jacob.
 Philips John.
 Plum Daniel, farmer; P. O. Maryland.

PLUM DAVID, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 35; P. O. Maryland; born in Franklin Co., Pa., May 8, 1837; came to

this Co. in 1857 (Spring); has 360 acres of land valued at \$21,600, also the undivided one third of the Village of Maryland, valued at \$1,000; belongs to the German Baptist Church; married Martha L. Stover, 1863; born in Washington Co., Md., Nov. 28, 1839; has one child, John David, born Dec. 5, 1876; Mr. Plum is one of three that laid out the Village of Maryland, and is one of the solid men of the Co.; has a grain elevator and warehouse, and has accumulated a property of \$30,000.

Pollock Robert, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Polo.
 Poppin A. farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Forreston.

PRICE JACOB, Farmer and Stock Raiser; P. O. Forreston; Sec. 2; born in Washington Co., Md., Oct. 28, 1818; came to this Co. Sept. 25, 1845; has 280 acres of land, valued at \$14,000; Republican; belongs to the United Brethren Church; married Ann M. Brown June 14, 1849; was born in Washington Co., Md., Sept. 27, 1829; has ten children living: Ann Matilda, born June 15, 1850; Martha E., July 23, 1855; Daniel N., March 9, 1858; Sullivan H., Sept. 28, 1860; Elizabeth A., Oct. 22, 1861; Lewis D. Oct. 14, 1863; Mary A. and Cora, twins, May 29, 1867; Samuel D., Oct. 5, 1871; Charles J., April 26, 1874; he came here with Michael Swingley; worked for him about a year; then worked around by the day splitting rails; went on a farm of Mrs. Newcomer's near Mt. Morris; lived there four years; came to this Co. he had \$200 in his pocket he had earned at \$10 per month.

Plyer Geo. farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Haldane.
 Plyer Geo. farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Haldane.

RAE WM. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Polo.

Rae William, Jr.
 Reed Ezekiel, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Polo.
 Reemtsma B. tenant farmer; P. O. Forreston.
 Rhinehart Moses.
 Rice Anderson, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Polo.
 Rutland Jas. tenant farmer; P. O. Polo.

SAVAGE ANDREW, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Forreston.

Shaur A. B.
 Shank M. tenant farmer; P. O. Maryland.
 Sipe John, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Forreston.
 Slifer Saml. retired farmer; P. O. Forreston.
 Speaker Isaac, carpenter; Haldane.
 Speaker W. farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Haldane.

STOVER DANIEL, Retired Farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Maryland; born in Washington Co., Md., Sept. 17, 1835; came to this Co. in the Fall of 1840; has 160 acres land, valued at \$19,600; belongs to the German Baptist Church; married Sarah Wolf in 1861, born in Ogle Co. March 2, 1843; five children: Frank W., born April

20, 1862; Melissa, Feb. 1, 1864; Sarah, March 6, 1866; Anna, Nov. 22, 1868; Katie, June 3, 1870; his father, John Stover, was born Nov. 19, 1795; came to this Co. in the Fall of 1840; was one of the first settlers in this Co.; he is over 82 years of age, and accumulated \$100,000.

STOVER EMANUEL, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 24; P. O. Maryland; born in Franklin Co., Pa., Sept. 23, 1830; came to this Co. in the Fall of 1840; has 247 acres of land, valued at \$21,350; has one third interest in the Village of Maryland, valued at \$1,200; Republican; belongs to the German Baptist Church; married Sarah Butterbaugh, born in Washington Co., Md., Oct. 31, 1838; has six children: Alanson E., born Oct. 3, 1862; Ira, Feb. 14, 1865; Mary N., June 27, 1868; Samuel B., Feb. 10, 1870; Sarah E., Dec. 18, 1873; Carrie May, Sept. 1, 1876; Mr. Stover is one of the substantial farmers of Lincoln Tp.; has a fine farm, and one of the best barns in the Co.

Stover John, retired farmer; Maryland.

TOBYAS DANIEL.

Tobias Joel.

Thomas Benjamin.

Thomas James.

Thompson C. farm; Sec. 8; P. O. Forreston.

Thomson C. farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Forreston.

Tschupp Philip.

Twigg Samuel.

Twigg William.

VAN LESSON H.

WAGNER FRED.

Wagner Clay.

Wagner David.

Wagner Isaac.

WAGNER JOHN A. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 26; P. O. Haldane; born in Washington Co., Md., June 18, 1818; came to this Co. July 10, 1837; has 280 acres land valued at \$16,800; held office of School Director; Republican; married Mary Stow April 13, 1843; she was born in Washington Co., Md., Dec. 30, 1824; they have eleven children: William, John, Amanda, Ellen, David, Clay, Mary, Daniel, Ernest, Frank and Martha; came through

from Md. with four-horse team; was eight weeks on the road; in ferrying the Rock River he met with an accident and came near losing his life; in ferrying a wild horse over, it got frightened, jumped overboard and took him with it, he went down once, came up, caught the boat and saved himself.

Wagner William.

Walfensburged Dallas.

Walbemeyer Joseph.

Wastner Maho.

Wastner Dallas.

Wassen James.

Weagans C. farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Forreston.

Welp Dick, farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Forreston.

Westoves John.

White L. H. farm laborer; P. O. Forreston.

White W. farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Haldane.

WILSON WILLIAM T. Station Agent; P. O. Maryland; born in Chester Co., Pa., Sept. 21, 1827; came to this Co. April 28, 1857; politics, Republican; belongs to the United Brethren Church; married Elizabeth Fairland; she was born in Delaware Co., Pa., Sept. 3, 1824; they have two children: Susanna and Mary Jane Ann; the first eleven years after he came here he followed farming; since that he has been in several branches of business; last four years has been station agent; held the office of Justice of the Peace, Collector, Town Clerk, also Postmaster, commissioned under U. S. Grant.

Wissoner John.

Wolfort P. B.

ZALLAR HENRY, Sr., farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Forreston.

Zallar Henry, Jr., Sec. 3; P. O. Forreston.

ZOLLER HENRY, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 3; P. O. Forreston; born in Baden, Germany, March 6, 1823; came to New York in 1846, and to this Co. in 1859; has 120 acres land valued at \$7,800; Republican; belongs to the Evangelical Church; married Lena Herick in 1847; she was born March 5, 1824; they have nine children: Samuel, John, Catherine, Caroline, Henry, Lena, Charlie, Mary and Sarah; worked at milling twelve years in the State of New York; came to this Co. and has farmed since; served in the German Army three years.

PINE ROCK TOWNSHIP.

ACKER J. M. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Chana.

Allis Z. T. broom maker; P. O. Paine's Point.
Andrews Frank, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Paine's Point.

Andrews G. farm; S. 3; P. O. Paine's Point.

Appleyard J. W. farmer; P. O. Chana.

Appleyard Thos. L. carpenter; Chana.

Ashmore Pat'k, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Chana.

Austin A. farm; Sec. 3; P. O. Paine's Point.

Aznoe T. renter; Sec. 3; P. O. Paine's Point.

BARSENG EARNEST.

BAILEY JOHN B. Stock Dealer; Chana; owns 160 acres farm land; born in Harrison Co., Ohio, in Feb., 1833; came to this state in 1837, and to this Co. in 1839-'40; married Sallie Pue Trask March 21, 1867; she was born in Ogle Co. Jan. 12, 1847; Wm. Hutchins is their only child, born April 16, 1870; Mr. B. has been Town Assessor for six years, and previous to his moving here held the same office in Nashua Tp. for five years; he was also Collector for this Tp. for one year.

Beardin James.

Beardin S. farm; S. 2; P. O. Paine's Point.

Black John.

Black Reuben.

Booth J. W. lumberdealer; Chana.

BOWEN W. Farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Paine's Point; born in Dorset, Bennington Co., Vt., Oct. 3, 1811; Mr. Bowen's grandfather was one of that band of patriots who threw overboard the tea in Boston Harbor, and afterwards served seven years in the Continental Army; Mr. Bowen came to this Co. Oct. 23, 1841; married Jane Collier Feb. 29, 1832; she was born Aug. 26, 1814; have had six children: Sarah S. (deceased), Bethana S. (deceased), Mary C., Mahala S., Ellen S. and Marshall S. (the youngest of the four who are still living); owns 300 acres; Democrat.

Bownson Ernest.

Brass Elmer.

Buright Albert, farmer; P. O. Chana.

BURIGHT M. B. Farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Chana; owns 200 acres; born Dec. 25, 1815, in N. Y. State; was raised in Lake Co., Ohio; came to Ogle Co. in April, 1838; married twice; first wife, Susannah Drummond, died Aug. 24, 1873; married Judith Drummond, Feb. 10, 1875; had nine children, seven of whom are living; both are members of the Christian Church; Mr. Buright was one of the three Road Commissioners who were in office when Pine Rock Tp. was first originated.

Buright S. farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Chana.

Buright T. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Chana.

Burton Henry, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Chana.

BUTTERFIELD ANDREW J. Farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Chana; Democrat; came to this Co. Aug., 1850; married twice; first wife, Sarah Butterfield, a cousin, on the 12th of April, 1854, by whom he had four children: George, born May 5, 1855; Benjamin, May 5, 1857, died Nov. 14, 1865; Andrew E., Sept. 10, 1858; Charles A., Sept. 3, 1860; married present wife, Nancy Dickinson, in 1862; she was born Oct. 7, 1844; four children: Sarah E., born Feb. 3, 1865; Addie, Oct. 2, 1867; Laura A., Nov. 29, 1870; Mortimer W., Oct. 13, 1873; 280 acres.

BUTTERFIELD ELIHU, Farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Honey Creek; born in Troy Tp., Bradford Co., Pa.; School Director; came to this Co. in Oct., 1854; married Jane Lewis, who was born in Brooklyn, Susquehanna Co., Pa., Feb. 28, 1821, on May 19, 1839; have had eleven children, three of whom are dead; Mr. Butterfield furnished three sons to fight for the Union in the late rebellion; Charles, wounded twice, Louis, and Elihu M., who was a prisoner at Andersonville and Florence, Ala.; all served throughout the war, and were either promoted or honorably mentioned for meritorious services; owns 25 acres.

Butterfield G. farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Chana.

Bush Martin.

CANFIELD BENJAMIN A. (Deceased) born in Shandaken, Ulster Co., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1821; came to this Co. July 1, 1846; married Annie McGuffin, who was born in London, Canada, July 28, 1833; Mr. Canfield, during life, held the offices of Tax Collector and School Director, and was also class leader of the M. E. Church for a number of years; he died Feb. 14, 1874; Mrs. Canfield, who survives her husband, owns 291 acres farm land; resides Sec. 21, P. O. Chana; is a member of the M. E. Church, and mother of six children: Catherine Imogene, Helen Rosamond, Sarah Abigail, Violet May, John, Benjamin, and Blanche Anna.

Canfield E. D. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Chana.

Canfield E. H. farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Chana.

Canfield G. E. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Chana.

Canfield O. W. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Chana.

Capes Richard, wagon maker; P. O. Carthage.

Cave George, farmer; P. O. Chana.

Chavett Reuben, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Chana.

CHAMBERLIN E. B. Farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Honey Creek; born in

Genesee Co., Byron Tp., N. Y., Nov. 20, 1822; came to Illinois, settling in Lee Co., in 1836; remained until March, 1844, when he moved to this Co., where, with the exception of eight years spent in Elgin, he has since lived; married Lodicy B. Chamberlin, a cousin, March 10, 1844; she was born Oct. 29, 1822; have had six children: Alice A., born Jan. 9, 1846, died March 2, 1852; Ollia A., Jan. 20, 1848; Frank O., Oct. 2, 1851; Ella E., Aug. 29, 1854; Fred Leon, Oct. 8, 1858; Charlie C., June 30, 1862; owns 400 acres land.

Chubbuck J. M. farmer.

Clapp Chas. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Chana.

CLAPP OLIVER (deceased) born in East Hampton, Mass., Feb. 3, 1817; married Melissa Dewey Jan. 4, 1842; died Sept. 25, 1856; Mrs. Clapp, who was born in Middlefield, Mass., Aug. 8, 1817, resides on Sec. 11; P. O. Chana, and with the assistance of her son, Charles, successfully manages a farm of 80 acres; Mrs. Clapp is the mother of four children: Cynthia O., born Nov. 15, 1842; Clemena, Aug. 4, 1846, died Nov. 4, 1847; Charles S., Dec. 21, 1849; Celia S., Nov. 17, 1854.

Clark James, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Chana.

Clark L. W. druggist; Chana.

CLARK THOS. (deceased) born in Little Harwood, Buckinghamshire, Eng., Aug. 3, 1824; came to the United States in 1854; four years after brought over his family, settling in this Co.; at the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Co. E, 34th I. V. I., and died second year after enlistment, Oct. 3, 1862; married Mary Montgomery Aug. 26, 1846, in England; she was born June 23, 1825; the children are: Sarah Ann, born June 3, 1847, died Jan. 24, 1862; Elizabeth, May 1, 1848; Rosanna, Aug. 29, 1849, died June 10, 1875; J. T., Dec. 31, 1850; George W., March 19, 1853; Lucy J., March 26, 1859; Ematia J., Sept. 22, 1860.

Clark Wm. farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Oregon.

Coddington A. P. farm; Sec. 17; P. O. Chana.

Colburn Henry C. farm; Sec. 20; P. O. Chana.

Cook W. W. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Paine's Point.

COOLEY ELIJAH R. Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Rochelle; born in Pine Rock Tp., Ogle Co., May 22, 1848; has lived here ever since; School Director for several years and Town Collector at present; married Amerette Clark Sept. 15, 1872; she was born in Flagg Tp., Ogle Co., Jan. 15, 1852; have had one child, Alta May, born Oct. 23, 1873; owns 100 acres land.

Coaley Wm. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Flagg Centre.

CROSS EDMOND, Farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Chana; born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, May 17, 1833; came to this Co. in Nov., 1852; married Miss L. Tilton Oct. 14, 1852;

she was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Oct. 7, 1836; they had four children: Merit D., born Aug. 3, 1856; James P., March 16, 1858, died May 12, 1863; Wm. W., Aug. 8, 1864; Jennie, Feb. 24, 1875; has 163 acres.

Cross Jas. L. farmer; P. O. Chana.

Cross T. J. farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Chana,

Crumb Gabriel, farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Chana.

Cullinan J. farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Chana.

Cullinan Pat, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Chana.

Cummins J. farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Oregon.

Cummings Wm. farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Honey Creek.

DAILEY COLVIN, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Chana.

DAILEY MERIT, Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 34; P. O. Chana; owns 505 acres in Ogle Co. and 200 acres in Iowa; born in Luzerne Co., Penn., June 19, 1825; came to Ill., settling in Bureau Co.; his father, Luther, dying shortly after; he moved with his mother, Minerva, who died Jan. 22, 1852, to Ogle Co. in 1840; married Elizabeth Tilton, April 6, 1852; she was born in Knox Co., Ohio, Sept. 30, 1834; they had seven children: Emaline, born Aug. 10, 1853, died Nov. 1, 1854; Wm. C., Jan. 25, 1855; Miles S., March 28, 1857; Charles D., Dec. 29, 1858; Elijah, April 12, 1860; Minnie L., Jan. 12, 1867; Luther M., Sept. 2, 1872, died May 12, 1873.

Davis James, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Chana.

DAVIS MATHEW, Weaver; Sec. 27; P. O. Chana; born in Columbiana Co., Ind., April 2, 1806; when sixteen he moved to Wayne Co., where his parents died; enlisted in the Mexican Army May 1, 1847, in the Mansfield Co. from Richland Co.; after being engaged in the recapture of Pueblo, was honorably discharged on account of sickness Dec. 13, 1847; located in Michigan for one year; he removed to Lake Co., Ind., on land granted him by the government; with the exception of one year has lived in this state since 1858; married Mary Taylor in 1833; she was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Sept. 2, 1809; they have six children: James B., born Sept. 24, 1834; Martha J., July 24, 1836; Elizabeth, Jan. 20, 1838; Mary M., Jan. 25, 1840; Sarah M., Sept. 11, 1841; Sylvanius, Feb. 24, 1845; Mr. Davis is a member of the Church of God; his wife professes Methodism.

Deets W. P. farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Chana.

DELAIR AIKEN, Farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Chana; born in Cayuga Co., Province, Ontario, Canada, 1840; Republican; served as a soldier during the Rebellion in Co. M., 8th Regt. I. V. C.; married Perla Allen Oct. 13, 1876; Mrs. Delair, who is a member of the Lutheran Church, was born in Erin Tp., Ill., March 15, 1855; has 80 acres.

Doner Hugh, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Chana.
Doner Pat. railroad employe; Sec. 15; P. O. Chana.

Driscoll Jerry, section boss; Chana.

Dugdall O. farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Chana.

Drummonds L. farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Chana.

EAKLE CHRISTIAN, Farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Chana; born in Washington Co., Md., Aug. 25, 1842; came to this Co. Nov. 12, 1845; married Elmeda Cole, who was born in Morrow Co., Ohio, Jan. 16, 1846, on Aug. 31, 1865; have had four children: Florence, born Oct. 5, 1866; Jessie, Oct. 8, 1868; Joseph, Nov. 14, 1873; Vernice, Sept. 14, 1876; owns 135 acres land; his father, who lives with him, served in the War of 1812, and was at the defense of Washington, D. C., when the British entered that city.

Elliott Aaron, flour dealer; Chana.

Ely Jay, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Chana.

ELY JOHN, Retired Farmer; Chana; born in Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., April 23, 1800; came to this Co. in 1856; has been married three times; first wife was Jane Stewart, married in August, 1826; she died the year following; second wife was Abigail Waller, married in the year 1827, and died in 1862; married Mrs. Horton (widow), maiden name Abigail Cooley, in August, 1863; she was born Feb. 28, 1822; Mr. E. has four children living and two dead; owns 183 acres farm land, and a house and lot in Chana; Democrat; his wife is a member of the M. E. Church.

Emerson Thos. blacksmith; Chana.

Engelchrist A. farm; Sec. 9; P. O. Chana.

ESHBACH GEO. L. Farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Chana; born in Niagara Co., N. Y., Nov. 7, 1847; came to Ogle Co. 25 years ago; works 160 acres of land belonging to his father, S. J. Eshbach; married Lizzie L. Bruner, who was born in Freeport, Ill.; have one child, Walter W., born April 4, 1875.

EYCHNER ALLEN, Retired Farmer; Chana; owns 140 acres, valued at \$45 per acre, besides considerable Chana property, including the house in which he lives, worth in all about \$3,000; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., July 2, 1829; came to this Co. with his father and mother (Conrad and Catherine, who have since died), in 1844; married Esther Hitchcock Feb. 4, 1853; she was born in Middlesex Co., Mass.; their only child, Wm. A., was born Sept. 8, 1856.

FEAKES WIL. Farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Chana; born in Portsmouth, Eng., Aug. 25, 1845; came to the U. S. in 1864, landing in N. Y. City, and before a month had elapsed he enlisted in the 13th N. Y. V. C., serving with distinction

throughout the rebellion, when he was mustered out; came to this Co. in 1866; married Margaret Ann James in White Rock Tp., March 16, 1870; she was born June 26, 1851; have had four children: Willie L., born Nov. 12, 1870; Margaret E., March 13, 1872; Norman R., March 23, 1874, died Aug. 19, 1877; Egbert Alvin, born Aug. 23, 1877.

FERGASON A. L. Pastor of the Christian Church at Washington Grove; P. O. Chana; his father, Athan, who was one of the very first settlers in this section, went to Cal. in 1850, and died in San Francisco of the typhoid fever; Mr. F. was born in this Co. May 6, 1845, and with the exception of 11 years passed in Iowa, where he first took charge of a congregation, has always lived in this Co.; moved with his mother, Eliza R., and four brothers to Iowa; while there presided over the Christian Church at Xenia; Mr. F. had two brothers who served in the army during the rebellion; David enlisted in Co. F, 34th I. V. I., and John in Co. G, 75th I. V. I.; married Alice R. Granger, who was born in Lec Co. June 24, 1847, on Oct. 27, 1867, in Tama Co., Iowa; have had three children: Luna May, born in Butler Co., Iowa, Oct. 10, 1868; Frank G. and Fred. E. (twins), born in same place, Jan. 26, 1872; during Mr. F.'s pastorate at this place, he has been remarkably successful in convincing sinners of the error of their ways and inducing them to join the church; the church was first organized in 1842; the present edifice was built in 1850; it is held in trust by three trustees.

Fosgate Frank.

GATES JOSEPH, section hand; Chana.

GALE SCOTT, Farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Paine's Point; born in Ogle Co., Jan. 27, 1849; married Ida Burroughs June 9, 1873; she was born in Lynnville, Ogle Co., Aug. 28, 1850; have one child, Lena Maud, born Sept. 1, 1874; owns 220 acres.

Gifford H. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Chana.

Gibson John, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Chana.

Gitchell Deborah, farm; Sec. 30; P. O. Chana.

Gornson Robert.

GRANT JOHN L. Farmer and Stock Raiser; Sec. 1; P. O. Paine's Point; born in Erie, Pa., May 2, 1835; came to this Co. in the Fall of 1845; married Ellen M. Ballard Oct. 15, 1863; she was born in Northampton, Hampshire Co., Mass., Oct. 29, 1835; have had four children, all of whom were born in Ogle Co.; George W., born Nov. 12, 1864; Charles L., Dec. 22, 1866; Edward C., June 19, 1868; Cora May, Aug. 23, 1871; owns 160 acres.

GRAY WILLIAM H. Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Paine's Point; born in Camden, Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1833; came to this state and settled in Winnebago Co. in

1857; has lived in this Co. 11 years; married Mable R. Scoville Dec. 25, 1860; Mrs. Gray was born May 17, 1836; have three children: Charlie E., born Aug. 20, 1862; Morris E., Nov. 20, 1864; Grace May, July 8, 1873; owns 136 acres.

Griswold Jas. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Chana.
Griswold John, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Chana.

HALL WILLIAM, blacksmith; Sec. 3; P. O. Paine's Point.

Hardesty Absolom, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Ashton.

Hardesty Dutch, farm; Sec. 30; P. O. Chana.

Hardesty Edwin, farm; Sec. 30; P. O. Chana.

Hardesty Frank, farm; Sec. 30; P. O. Chana.

Hardesty Geo. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Chana.

Hardesty R. B. farm; Sec. 30; P. O. Chana.

Harr Balsler, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Paine's Point.

Harr George, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Paine's Point.

Harteman William.

Hawley J. M. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Chana.

Haynes Colvin, farm; Sec. 15; P. O. Chana.

HAZELTON MILD. Farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Paine's Point; born in German, Chenango Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1831; came to this Co. in 1849; married Ruth W. Allis, who was born in Hatfield, Hampshire Co., Mass., May 21, 1830, on the 16th of March, 1857; have had four children: Charles E., born Feb. 20, 1860; Ellen J., Aug. 13, 1862; Emma J., April 20, 1864; Sarah Delta, Sept. 19, 1873; owns 40 acres; Democrat.

Hodge Hugh; farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Chana.

Horton C. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Chana.

Horton Rufus, farmer; P. O. Chana.

Hull Isaac, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Chana.

JONES G. W. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Chana.

Jones J. B. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Chana.

Jones Perry, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Chana.

JONES SAMUEL, Farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Chana; born in Lycoming Co., Penn., April 24, 1801; came to this Co. in July, 1849, and, with the exception of seven years passed in Lee Co., has lived here ever since; married twice; first wife, Maria Cockerell, Jan. 15, 1824; she was born in Md. in 1805, and died Oct. 28, 1845; second wife, Sarah Boston, Dec. 23, 1847; she was born in Frederick Co., Md., Dec. 29, 1818; Mr. Jones was the father of sixteen children, eleven of whom are living; Mr. J. is a prominent member of the M. E. Church, having united with that denomination in 1839.

KEYSER JOHN, Sec. 2; P. O. Paine's Point.

Kilmer Daniel, P. O. Paine's Point.

L AUTZ EDWIN, farmer; P. O. Ashton.

Lilly Jacob P. wagon maker; Paine's Point.
Lilly J. B. hardware; Chana.

Light W. farm; Sec. 7; P. O. Honey Creek.

Linnsden James, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Honey Creek.

McCLOUD NORMAN, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Chana.

Mackenzie William.

Maloy John, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Chana.

Marson S. G. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Paine's Point.

Mason G. farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Chana.

Mathews E. F. shoemaker; Chana.

Miller Jos. attorney; Chana.

Mitchell J. B. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Chana.

Mitchell J. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Chana.

Mitchell S. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Chana.

Moody N. farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Chana.

Morgan H. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Chana.

Murry George, farm hand; Sec. 21; P. O. Chana.

NEWELL LABIN, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Chana.

Nichols M. C. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Paine's Point.

OBBER DEXTER, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Chana.

OBBER JOHN, Farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Chana; born in Hillsborough, N. H., Sept. 27, 1803; came to this Co. in 1854; married Sarah Robinson April 31, 1834; she was born Sept. 8, 1800; have had four children, one of whom died in infancy; those still living are: Sarah M., born Feb. 27, 1839; John C., Oct. 21, 1841; Dexter, Oct. 12, 1844; owns 241 acres.

Ober John, Jr., farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Chana.

Ogden Chas. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Chana.

Ogle Lewis, farmer; P. O. Chana.

Ogle William, farmer; P. O. Chana.

ORNER ENOCH II. Farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Rochelle; born in Delaware Tp., Northumberland Co., Pa., Oct. 5, 1828; came to this state in 1855, clerking in a store at Genoa, De Kalb Co., for two years, when he came to this Co., where previous to his marrying he taught school for four terms; owns 183 acres of land; married Mary E. Cross Nov. 3, 1859; she was born Oct. 14, 1838; they have had seven children: Willie, born Oct. 21, 1860, died April 15, 1862; Alice, Aug. 15, 1862, died April 10, 1863; Perry, April 29, 1864; George E., Jan. 21, 1868; Cora May, Jan. 10, 1870; Maggie, May 5, 1872; Olga, April 15, 1873.

PHELPS WILLIAM.

Pike F. W. justice of the Peace; Chana.
Proctor George, stock dealer; Chana.

REA J. E. farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Paine's Point.

Rea John, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Oregon.
Rea William, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Paine's Point.

Rice B. J. farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Ashton.
Rice David, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Chana.

RICE WILLIAM. Farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Paine's Point; born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Sept. 15, 1822; came to this Co. in 1837; married Mary Boyce, Feb. 23, 1854; Mrs. Rice was born Oct. 14, 1834; Mr. R.'s family consists of seven children: Emma J., born March 15, 1855; Frank E., Aug. 29, 1857; Benjamin B., Aug. 13, 1860; Carrie M., April 19, 1865; Mattie E., Nov. 2, 1867; Stella B., Jan. 24, 1870; Freddie W., April 21, 1876; and a sister's child, Laura M. Collier, Dec. 18, 1860.

Roberts Samuel, telegraph operator; Chana.
Robinson James, farm; Sec. 5; P. O. Chana.
Robinson Jariel, farm; Sec. 8; P. O. Chana.
Roe G. B. farm; Sec. 2; P. O. Paine's Point.

ROE DR. JOHN. (deceased) Born in Chester Co., Pa., in 1800; learned the hatters' trade in Philadelphia, where he was reared; moved to Eddyville, Ky., in 1819, where he married Elizabeth A. Lyon, in 1821; emigrated to Ill., settling in Sangamon Co., in 1827, leaving for Ogle Co. in 1834; the Indians, not yet having left this Co., they were detained one year in Putnam Co.; Dr. R., who commenced studying medicine in Kentucky, was a pioneer physician in this Co., and to the fact of his being the only doctor to be had in this section, in case one was needed, he undoubtedly owed his life, as he had incurred the deadly hatred of the "black legs" by his active endeavors to rid the country of that band of desperate men; Mr. R. moved to Nebraska a short time before his death, which occurred in 1871; his remains were removed from that state to this Co., and re-interred in the family burying ground, at Lighthouse Point, March 4, 1877; Mrs. Roe, who survives her husband, resides in Chana; she was born in 1805, and is still a hale, hearty old lady, whose memory of early incidents and events is truly remarkable; there are eight children, one having died; the living are: Dr. M. C., Dr. F. M., Giles B., Matthew C., John H., Beulah M., and Francis M.

Roe M. C., M. D.; Chana.
Rosa John, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Chana.
Ross Andrew, farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Oregon.
Rowley Abraham, farm; Sec. 30; P. O. Chana.

Rowley Samuel, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Chana.
Rowley W. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Chana.

SANFORD PHILEMON, farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Taylor.

SANFORD HIRAM, Farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Taylor; born in Poltney, Rutland Co., Vt., April 21, 1802; Mr. Sanford was one of the first settlers in Knox Co., O.; came to this Co. in 1843, and was one of the first Supervisors elected from Taylor Tp.; married Phoebe Sanford, a cousin, March 31, 1822; she was born April 5, 1802; they have had eight children: Faxton, born March 8, 1823; Syrena, April 9, 1825, died in 1848; Newton, Feb. 22, 1827; Catherine, June 29, 1829; died Aug. 4, 1831; Philemon, May 8, 1831; Salmon, Nov. 21, 1833; Altha, May 14, 1838; Lucy, Oct. 25, 1841; owns 80 acres.

Sanford Wash. school teacher; Sec. 29; P. O. Chana.

Sargent E. A. K. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Chana.

Schmelz Chas. laborer; Chana.

SCHOONHOVEN CHAS. A. Farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Chana; born in Elgin, Kane Co., Ill., Oct. 29, 1845; married Emma Primrose Dec. 10, 1873; Mrs. Schoonhoven was born in Monroe Co., Penn., and is a member of the M. E. Church; owns 142 acres land; Republican.

Seaworth John, Jr., farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Chana.

Seaworth John, Sr., farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Chana.

SEAWORTH JONATHAN, Farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Chana; born on the Atlantic Ocean Oct. 8, 1836; came to this Co. in 1843; married Lucintha Huntley March 24, 1862; Mrs. Seaworth was born Nov. 5, 1837; they have four children: Amos B., born May 21, 1863; William, Feb. 18, 1864; Daniel, Nov. 27, 1867; Ella N., March 19, 1874; owns 80 acres land.

Shelly Henry, Sec. 4; P. O. Paine's Point.

Slagle D. A. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Paine's Point.

SMITH GEO. F. Farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Chana; born in Ogle Co. Oct. 5, 1849; Mr. Smith, who has always lived in this Co., is the son of Peter Smith, one of the very first settlers in Ogle Co.; Democrat; married Ann Mary Jones Oct. 9, 1870, in Lafayette Tp., Ogle Co.; she was born Aug. 21, 1841; they have two children: Walter A., born June 3, 1873; Peter, Feb. 20, 1876; owns 80 acres of land.

Snider M. F. Sec. 4; P. O. Chana.

Snider Z. T. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Chana.

Sprey George, farm hand; P. O. Chana.

Spoooner D. B. section hand; Chana.

STACY CHARLES R. Farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Rochelle; owns 158 acres

valued at \$40 per acre; born in Ogle Co. Jan. 13, 1857; his father, Orrin, who died in this Co. July 2, 1860, was born in Mass., Sept. 22, 1823; his mother, Eliza J., who died Feb. 26, 1869, was born in Mich. Feb. 13, 1825; Emma J., a sister, born Sept. 14, 1833; Orrin, a brother, Aug. 24, 1860, died Aug. 14, 1872.

Stinson Erastus, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Paine's Point.

Stinson Capt. farmer; Sec. 2.

STINSON HENRY H. Farmer; P. O. Paine's Point; in partnership with his brother, John L.; 365 acres; born in Dumbarton Tp., Merrimac Co., N. H.; came to this Co. in 1854; married Mary A. Richards, who was born in Goffstown, Hillsborough Co., N. H.; have two children: John L., born May 1, 1867; Jennie B., Nov. 11, 1868.

STINSON JOHN L. Farmer; in partnership with his brother, Henry H.; 365 acres; Sec. 2; P. O. Paine's Point; born in Dumbarton Tp., Merrimac Co., N. H., July 3, 1814; came to this Co. in 1854; married Lydia J. Allen June 27, 1857; she was born in Campton, N. H., June 30, 1831; have had three children: Esther A., born June 30, 1858; Henry H., Oct. 21, 1865; Thomas A., Nov. 12, 1867.

STINSON THOMAS. Farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Paine's Point; Mr. Stinson, who has been Co. Supervisor for four years, was born in Dumbarton, Merrimac Co., N. H., May 6, 1799; came to this Co., in 1839; married Naomi J. Butterfield, who was born in Goffstown, Hillsborough Co., N. H., April 3, 1808, and died May 18, 1877; have had three children: Elizabeth J., born in N. H.; Letitia C., born in N. H.; Mary A. (now dead), born in Canada; owns 300 acres; Democrat.

Swartz Jas. farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Chana.

TAYLOR LUMAN, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Paine's Point.

Taylor Mason, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Paine's Point.

Thompson F. M. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Chana.

Tilton C. W. farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Chana.

Tilton Elisha, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Chana.

TILTON FRANK, School Director, Farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Chana; born in Coshocton Co., O., April 12, 1827; came to this Co. in Fall of 1843; married Elizabeth Drummond July 8, 1847; she was born in Franklin Co., O., Feb. 2, 1829; they have had twelve children: Clement R., born July 20, 1848; Levi H., Dec. 20, 1849; Andrew M., July 29, 1851; Bertha, July 15, 1853; Osman C., Jan. 26, 1855; Eva L. July 19, 1856; Enlalia F. and Viola E., twins, June 12, 1858; Frank, May 2, 1861; Richard Y., Jan. 11, 1863; Lucy F., Dec. 27, 1865, died Jan. 22, 1873; Milton

B., May 31, 1868; Mr. and Mrs. Tilton are both members of the M. E. Church; owns 295 acres land.

Tilton Isaac L., farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Chana.

TILTON JAMES. Farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Chana; born in Knox Co., O., July 3, 1845; came to this Co. in 1851; married Josephine Eakle; Mrs. Tilton was born Feb. 1, 1846; they have four children: Sadie, born April 3, 1867; Lena, Dec. 16, 1869; Blanche, July 24, 1872; Clyde, April 13, 1877; owns 80 acres land; Democrat.

Tilton James M., Sr., farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Chana.

Tilton James, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Chana.

TILTON LABAN, Farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Chana; born in Coshocton Co., O., Feb. 12, 1820; belongs to Church of God; independent in politics; married Susan Harper Jan. 14, 1841; she was born in Fanquier Co., Va., July 27, 1825; they have had ten children: William A., born April 14, 1842; George W., June 10, 1844; Sophia, Feb. 26, 1846; Sarah K., Dec. 25, 1847, died Aug. 9, 1851; Emily, April 19, 1850; James L., June 15, 1853, died July 4, 1853; Mary A., Sept. 16, 1854; Oscar C., May 17, 1857; Dora, Aug. 12, 1859; Elbert, March 14, 1861; owns 160 acres.

Tilton Lemuel, hotel proprietor; Chana.

Tilton L. H. farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Chana.

Tilton Osear, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Chana.

TILTON THOMAS, Farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Chana; born in Knox Co., O., Nov. 13, 1833; came to this Co. in 1851; married Nancy Aikens Dec. 9, 1855; she was born in Ogle Co., July 17, 1837; her mother, who is still living, was one of the first settlers in Ogle Co.; they have had six children: Warden S., born April 18, 1857; Stewart W., Sept. 3, 1859, died in Nov., 1868; Beecher D., Nov. 23, 1861; Frank Mills, Aug. 29, 1866; Fredrick H., Oct. 13, 1870; Gertie May, July 31, 1873; owns 116 acres.

TILTON W. D. Farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Chana; born in Knox Co., Ohio, Aug. 22, 1849; came to this Co. in Sept., 1851; married Mary Boyle, July, 1871; she was born Oct. 7, 1852; have two children: Laura Delcina, born in Lafayette Tp., Ogle Co., March 11, 1872; Hattie, born in Lafayette Tp., Ogle Co., April 25, 1874; owns 80 acres land.

Tilton W. W. farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Chana.

Todd J. W. grocer; Chana.

TRASK ISAAC, Farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Chana; Republican; Captain Trask, who was Town Clerk and Supervisor for a number of years, was born in Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 13, 1804; when 13 years old he went to sea as a sailor before the mast; at 21 he was commander of a vessel in the East India trade out of Baltimore,

and made several voyages to that and other foreign countries; married Isabel Rutter May 20, 1833; Mrs. Trask was born May 20, 1805, in Baltimore; Captain Trask came to this Co. in 1837, and two years after brought out his wife and family; have had six children: Israel, born in Baltimore Feb. 22, 1834; Margaret R., born in Baltimore May 7, 1836; Simes, born in Ogle Co., Aug. 26, 1840, died Oct. 12, 1840; Edward Olwyn, born in Ogle Co. April 10, 1841; Ann S., born in Ogle Co. May 21, 1844; Sarah Pue, born in Ogle Co. Jan. 12, 1847; owns 309 acres valued at \$65 per acre.

TRASK ISRAEL, Farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Chana; Mr. Trask, who is a Republican, and holds the office of Town Supervisor; was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 22, 1834; came to this Co. in Dec., 1838; married Margaret A. Worthington Dec. 21, 1860; his wife was born in this Co. April 14, 1842; have had four children: Isaac, born May 19, 1862; John Byron, Jan. 23, 1864; Edward O., June 9, 1866; Florence Glencora, March 21, 1869.

Trombley George, blacksmith; Chana.

Trombley M. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Chana.

Turner David, medical student; P. O. Chana.

WALKER JAMES, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Chana.

Walls Dillon, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Chana.

Walls Silas, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Chana.

WEAVER GEORGE, Farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Chana; born in Washington Co., Md., Nov. 15, 1829; moved to Ill., settling in Polo Tp., in 1855, where he was in business for over 12 years, and during which time he was one of the City Fathers and Trustee of the M. E. Church; then moved to Marion Tp., farming for five years, when he opened a hardware store in Oregon; selling out, he went to Chicago and entered the grocery business, remaining but one year, he came to this Tp., building the residence which he now occupies; married, by the Rev. Mr. Gantz, to Elenora S. Spickler, Jan. 9, 1851; his wife is a member of the M. E. Church; was born in Washington Co., Md., Feb. 21, 1828; have had five children: Mary L., born Nov. 30, 1852; George W., Aug. 2, 1854; Emma E., Sept. 13, 1856; Clara V., April 3, 1858; John H., Dec. 17, 1859; 120 acres, valued at \$75 per acre.

WELTY DAVID H. Grain Shipper and Stock Dealer; Chana; owns 220 acres farm land, and the finest residence in Chana; Republican; born in Washington Co., Md., Oct. 1, 1821; came to this Co. in the Spring of 1844, remaining three years; he moved to Carroll Co., residing there for some time; returning to this Co., he has lived in Marion and Pine Rock Tps.; Mr. W. passed six years in California where he was in the quartz business; mar-

ried twice; first wife was Leah Detrich, married Nov. 6, 1845; she was born July 17, 1826; died Feb. 6, 1861; second wife was Ann Adams; married Aug. 21, 1861; she was born Dec. 10, 1842; have had five children: Susan E., Martha H., and George L., by his first marriage; Mary E. and Sophia Belle by his second marriage.

WILLIAMS CHARLES B. Farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Ashton; born in Ogle Co. Jan. 8, 1838; married Susan M. Moats, Feb. 9, 1860; she was born Dec. 3, 1844; have two children: Emma, born Oct. 22, 1860; Joseph, Dec. 5, 1862; owns 240 acres valued at \$20 per acre.

WILLIAMS JACOB, Chana; Retired Farmer; owns 235 acres, two lots and a house in Chana; Democrat; born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 8, 1801; when five years old, moved with his parents to Chester Co., Pa.; then to Butler Co., same state, where he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for over 30 years; came to this Co. when a young man, and has lived here ever since; Mr. W. was elected School Director last Spring for a term of three years; married twice; first wife was Ann Russell; married April 15, 1824; she was born Feb. 12, 1806, and died Aug. 20, 1847; married Nancy James July 26, 1848; she was born July 21, 1820; Mr. W. is the father of 11 children; is a member of the Baptist Church; his wife is a Methodist.

Wilson Clark farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Chana.

WILSON MARGARET, Widow of James M. Wilson; Sec. 15; P. O. Chana; born in Urbana, Champaign Co., O., March 1, 1877; married in Sept., 1832, maiden name before marriage Margaret Downs; came to this Co. in 1852; the late Mr. Wilson was born in Perry Co., Pa., Sept. 3, 1806, and died in this Co. Aug. 20, 1877; have had thirteen children: Sarah J., born Urbana Oct. 18, 1833; Mary, Urbana, Dec. 1, 1835; William O., New Carlisle, Jan. 14, 1838; Samuel M., New Carlisle, Jan. 10, 1840, died Dec. 16, 1871; Alice A., New Carlisle, Dec. 15, 1841, died April 10, 1852; Armita, M., New Carlisle, Jan. 13, 1844, died Aug. 17, 1861; Elizabeth J., New Carlisle, June 12, 1846; Katie G., April 23, 1849; Josephine, Aug. 11, 1851; Della M., Jan. 4, 1854; Margaret, May 24, 1856; Frank H., March 14, 1858; Harry B., April 28, 1861.

Wilson W. D. farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Chana.
Wood Elisha F. laborer; Sec. 3; P. O. Paine's Point.

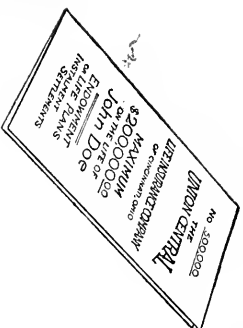
Worthington A. farm; Sec. 33; P. O. Chana.

Wren L. farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Chana.

Wright J. B. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Chana.

ZEIGLER JACOB, Farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Paine's Point; born in Butler Co., Pa., Aug. 6, 1844; came to this Co. in 1869; married Agnes G. Rose June 15, 1877; Republican; owns 260 acres farm land.

57th.
YEAR



**THE
UNION CENTRAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF
CINCINNATI, OHIO.**

**M. E. SCHRYVER, General Agent,
POLO, ILLS.**