

Sept. 11, 1883, by Hiram N. Wheeler and John D. Weaver, the former being managing editor and the latter business manager. December 19, 1885, C. H. Meyer became business manager, Mr. Wheeler having bought Mr. Weaver's interest. In 1899 the Journal company bought the Daily Evening News, which was consolidated with the Journal under the latter's name only. Mr. Wheeler owns practically all of the stock, and continues as managing editor, Mr. Meyer being the business manager.

The Quincy Germania, a German daily and weekly, dates from 1874, when it succeeded the Westliche Press and Tribune. Dr. G. C. Hoffman was managing editor of the Germania until his death, January 4, 1888. He was succeeded by Henry Bornmann, who had been assistant editor and who is still the managing editor. Fred C. Klene is business manager, succeeding Henry Ordning, Jr., in that position in 1895.

The Quincy Daily News was established in 1877. Its absorption by the Journal has been noted.

The present weekly newspapers in Quincy, in addition to the weekly issues of the Herald, the Whig and the Germania, are as follows:

The Enterprise, in its twentieth year; published by the Enterprise Publishing Co., H. H. Reckmeyer, editor.

The Farmer's Call, in its twenty-fifth year; John M. Stahl and A. Otis Arnold, editors.

The Journal of Industry in its twenty-first year; Fred P. Taylor; editor and publisher.

The Quincy Optic, in its twentieth year; published by the Optic Publishing Co., C. F. Perry, editor.

The Quincy Labor News, in its twelfth year; W. H. Hoffman, publisher, E. J. Northup, editor.

The Quincy Record, in its eighth year; Frank M. Stahl, proprietor, and Julia D. Robbins and Frank M. Stahl; editors.

The Western Catholic, in its eighth year; John F. Ridder, editor and publisher.

The monthlies are The Apple Specialist; The Catholic Record; The Home Seeker; The Home Instructor; The Poultry Keeper, and The Reliable Poultry Journal. There are also a number of school; church and fraternal publications.

Among the Quincy newspapers which have ceased to exist are: The Quincy Commercial Review, which was established in 1871 and quit in 1904; The Modern Argo; The Evening Call, conducted by T. J. Heirs about six years; The Daily Journal, conducted about four years by the late T. M. Rogers; The Courier, (Ger-

man) which lasted during 1857-8; and a number of more transient publications.

Following are the present newspapers in the county outside of Quincy: The Camp Point Journal, at Camp Point, was established in 1873, by the present editor, George W. Cyrus and Thomas Bailey. The latter retired from the paper in 1876, selling his interest to Mr. Cyrus.

The Clayton Enterprise, at Clayton, in its twenty-sixth year; J. L. Staker, editor and publisher.

The Mendon Dispatch, at Mendon, in its twenty-seventh year; Urech & Son, proprietors.

The Messenger, at Plainville, Rev. J. W. Madison, editor and publisher.

The Golden New Era, at Golden, in its fourteenth year, published by John P. Beckman.

The Times, at Payson, in its ninth year; E. P. Maher & Sons, publishers.

---

### CHAPTER LIII

#### QUINCY AND ADAMS COUNTY DURING THE CIVIL WAR-THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

By Hon. W. H. Collins.

#### CONFLICT OF OPINION

Quincy and Adams County shared in the conflict of opinion which culminated in the war between the states. A large part of the population were immigrants, or the descendants of immigrants, from south of the Ohio river. Many of them believed in the theory of state sovereignty and the condition of slavery for the negro, as a normal form of social order. They hated anti-slavery agitation, and inclined to yield to every demand of the pro-slavery leaders. These men had determined to nationalize slavery, to preserve, propagate and perpetuate it. For this end they had secured the "repeal of the Missouri compromise," the "Dred Scott decision" and the enactment of the "Fugitive Slave Law." They constantly threatened to withdraw from the Union unless their demands were granted. In order to placate the pro-slavery leaders, Senator Douglas had taken the position that the question of admitting slavery into new territories should be decided by a vote of the inhabitants of the territory. This was called "Squatter Sovereignty," and was regarded by his large following, as a wise way of settling the question.

Out of this agitation came the great debates between Lincoln and Douglas. One of these discussions was held in Washington Square, and was attended by thousands of people. Mr. Lincoln advocated that there should be no extension of slavery into new territory. Mr. Douglas held that "he did not care whether slavery was voted up or down." He said, "I hold that a negro is not and never ought to be a citizen of the United States. I hold that this government was made on the white basis, by white men for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever, and should be administered by white men, and none others. I do not believe that the Almighty made the negro capable of self-government." This probably expressed the opinion of a large majority of the Democrats of Adams county.

As indicative of the spirit of a large and influential portion of the people the Quincy Herald on April 10, 1861, used this language: "The slave states have gone out of the Union, or, those that have not already done so will most likely do so soon,—when that takes place, the republicans will not be able to rally the thousands of deluded men that have followed them with the cry of 'no more slave territory or no more slave states, or down with slavery.' In its next issue, it assumed the success of secession, and, consequently that custom houses would be established on the boundary lines of the confederacy, and "congratulated the farmers of Adams county, that all agricultural productions usually shipped from Quincy, would be duty free." It was not without good reason, that southern leaders expected a "solid south and a divided north."

After the "great debates," though Mr. Lincoln received a majority of the popular vote, Mr. Douglas was elected by the legislature to the senate. A majority of the voters of Adams county were Douglas democrats.

After the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency in 1860, the pro-slavery leaders decided to lead their states to secede from the Union. In this crisis, Senator Douglas stood firmly for the Union. To him, probably, more than to any other man, belongs the honor of inspiring his party with a patriotic purpose to support the president in his efforts to maintain the Union by military force. He made powerful appeals, in his brilliant and effective speeches. He said: "I deprecate war, but if it must come, I am with my country under all circumstances and in every contingency." He said: "I stand by Mr. Lincoln and will support him in every effort to put down rebellion." Inspired by this leadership, democrats joined with republicans, forgot partisan differences and responded with enthusiasm to

the call for troops to maintain the Union. The moral energy of patriotic devotion and the profound conviction that the Union was in danger of destruction, called out, organized and directed the military power of the city and county. Before the war ended, out of a population of about 41,000, 2,300 men had enlisted in the army of the Union.

#### QUINCY AS A STRATEGIC POINT.

Quincy next to Cairo, was the most important military point in the state. Measured by longitudinal lines, it is seventy-five miles farther west than St. Louis. Situated thus on the extreme western edge of Illinois, projecting into the state of Missouri, it was of great strategic importance.

The line of military effort between the loyal and the slave states reached from the Potomac river westward across West Virginia and Kentucky to Cairo, thence bent northward to the Iowa line and thence westward to Nebraska and Kansas. After Cairo was occupied, the next movement was to secure the control of Missouri. In a general way the operations of the Union army was a "left-wheel" pivoted upon the Army of the Potomac: The extreme right wing began its forward movement from the Iowa line. Quincy was the point at which the national army, made their rendezvous, effected their organization, and from which, they crossed the river to take possession of the northern part of Missouri, co-operate with forces sent out from St. Louis and thus take military control of the state.

Quincy became a center of great military activity. Companies gathered here from various parts of the state to be organized into regiments: Steamers passed down the river loaded with soldiers from Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Mechanics in the city were busy in making munitions of war, from a leather box for "caps" to steel cannon. The recruiting drum was heard day and night. Orators made patriotic speeches and pastors preached patriotic sermons. Regiments with bands paraded the streets. Women organized to make provision for the sick and wounded in hospital and camp.

The effect of the shot fired at the flag at Fort Sumter is indescribable. That shot united the north. The question of slavery was forgotten. The only thought of every man, woman and child was, that the insult to the flag should be avenged, and the Union maintained.

Readers of local history may enjoy a detailed summary of the events of this period, gathered mainly from the files of the contemporary daily papers.

Immediately after the proclamation of the

president calling for troops, the Adjutant General of the State notified the commanders of the various military organizations, that they would be called upon to enter active duty. At this time, there were two companies in Quincy, commanded by Captain Jas. D. Morgan of the "Guards," and Captain Schroer of the Rifles."

A meeting of "the citizens of Quincy and vicinity" was called at the courthouse. All were invited "who without distinction of party were determined to stand by the flag of their country and sustain the government. The courthouse was packed to its utmost capacity. Addresses were made by Dr. Stahl, Barney Arntzen, I. N. Morris, O. H. Browning and Jackson Grimshaw. No epithets were bandied by democrats against republicans or by republicans against democrats, for the first time in Quincy. Parties forgot their partisanship in their patriotism." Recruiting was begun by the "Guards" and within twenty-four hours, more than one hundred men were enrolled. The Savings Bank tendered a loan of twenty thousand dollars to the State. On Sunday, April 21, two companies left for Springfield, on their way to Cairo. Captain B. M. Prentiss was in command. Captain Morgan whose leg had been broken while packing ice the previous winter, accompanied the command on crutches. Before their departure, they were given an ovation. A vast crowd assembled in Washington park, Rev. H. Foote and Hon. O. H. Browning made speeches. A flag was presented to Captain Prentiss. M. B. Denman led in singing "My Country 'Tis, of Thee." Rev. Mr. Jaduess offered prayer, and the exercises were closed by singing the Doxology. Ten thousand people accompanied the volunteers to the railroad station. A train decorated with flags was ready for them. The immense crowd sang the "Star Spangled Banner;" and cheered by the sympathetic multitude" they left for Springfield. At Clayton they were joined by thirty recruits making a total of two hundred and one men. At Jacksonville a large assembly of people met them at the depot to speed them on their way. The writer heard the speech Prentiss made on this occasion, and remembers that his main point was in refutation of the charge that a "Yankee wouldn't fight." His point was that for "just cause, he would fight as well as any man God ever made. "A movement was made to organize a company in each ward of the city. There was much military activity across the river. Green and Porter were industriously organizing companies for confederate service. Union men were being killed, others were driven out of the state. It was

quite possible that a raid might be made upon the city.

It was the work of a few days to raise six companies as follows: First ward, Captain Benneson, 107 men; Second ward, Captain W. R. Johnson, 148 men; Third ward, Captain J. A. Vandorn, 158 men; Fourth ward, Captain Joshua Wood, 130 men; Fifth ward, Captain U. S. Penfield, 115 men; Sixth ward, Captain S. M. Bartlett, 108 men. In addition to these, Captain William Steinwedell reported a company of 71 men. These companies elected as regimental officers, James E. Dunn; Colonel; Wm. R. Lockwood, Lieutenant Colonel, and William Shannahan, Major. The "Quincy Cadets" became enthusiastic, and gave renewed attention to drill.

Women, showed a zealous patriotism, and on the 24th of April, a call was issued for a meeting "to organize to help the men in the field." Two societies for this purpose were formed, one was called "The Needle Pickets," the other "The Good Samaritans." They arranged to meet on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week, "to prepare lint, bandages, articles of comfort and convenience, and in every way, add their mite to aid and comfort the brave men of our land." They industriously "solicited flannel, linen and all kinds of material which could be made useful to the soldier."

These noble women deserve an honored place in local history--Mrs. Almira Morton, Mrs. Eliza Bushnell, Mrs. John Moore, Mrs. Rittler, Miss Nellie Bushnell Parker, Mrs. Anna McFadon, Mrs. Electa Finlay, Sarah Baker, Mrs. Joseph, Mrs. Phil Bert, Mrs. Gausshell, Mrs. Amanda Penfield, Mrs. Elizabeth Charles, Mrs. Warren Reed, Mrs. Geo. Burns, Mrs. Jonas, Mrs. Alica Asbury Abbott, Miss Maertz, Miss Lina Church, Miss Kate Cohen, Miss Abbey Fox, Mrs. Pinkham, Kate Palmer, Mary Palmer, Mrs. John Williams, Mrs. Lorenzo Bull, Mrs. C. H. Bull, Mrs. F. Nelke, Mrs. Baughman, Mrs. John Seaman, Mrs. Fred Boyd and Mrs. James Woodruff. This is but a partial list of those noble workers. Among those who belonged to the "Good Samaritans" were: Mrs. John Cox, Mrs. Joseph Gilpin, Mrs. I. O. Woodruff, Miss Theresa Woodruff and many others. On the 12th of July they had a membership of 148--114 women and 34 men.

Ex-Governor John Wood was appointed by the Governor, Quarter Master of the Illinois Militia. Another call for troops was made by the Governor and mass meetings were called to promote enlistment:

On the 24th of April, a meeting was held to organize a company of cavalry. Speeches were

made by D. P. Allen, Captain Dunn and Col. W. A. Richardson Chas. W. Mead was made captain of the company. On the same date a dispatch was received ordering a six-pounder brass cannon, which was in the city, to be forwarded to Springfield. On the 30th, Judge Douglas made a speech before the legislature, which greatly encouraged and united the loyal element of the country. Recruiting was greatly stimulated. Meetings were held from Lima to Kingston and Beverly, addressed by Dr. Stahl, I. N. Morris, Barney Arntzen, and Dr. M. M. Bane.

A company was formed known as the "Union Rifle Company;" Charles Petrie was made captain. About this time there was some question as to how far W. A. Richardson supported the administration in its war policy, and Dr. Bane addressed him a letter in the public prints to secure his views. He replied, "every citizen owes it as a solemn duty to obey the law, to support the constitution, repel invasion and defend the flag." A company was formed called the "Quincy National Zouaves;" Joseph W. Seaman was made captain. A "Marine Corps" was also organized intended to enforce the recent act of the legislature forbidding the exportation of arms and munitions of war from the state. It had been discovered that powder, caps, and other military supplies were being bought in Quincy and taken to Missouri.

On the 12th of July, Col. U. S. Grant arrived in Quincy, and, went into camp at West Quincy. Robert Tillson delivered a lot of accoutrements and Col. Grant kept the tally of them himself, in the absence of the Quarter Master. It is worthy of record that the "Needle Pickets" sent a pillow-case filled with lint and bandages to the ferry for the use of the regiment. Mrs. C. H. Morton carried it to the boat and delivered it to Col. Grant. He thanked the ladies through her, and putting the pillow-case under his arm, walked aboard the boat. Thus in this simple and unceremonious way, did the great general of his time enter upon hostile territory.

On July 15th, Col. Turchin arrived with the nineteenth infantry, and went into camp on Sunset Hill. Gen. Hurlburt soon arrived to take command of the brigade and made his headquarters at the Quincy House. Col. Mulligan's regiment arrived on the 17th, camping at Sunset Hill. Sickness began in the camps and the chair factory on the corner of Fifth and Ohio was leased as a hospital. Quincy became a rendezvous for companies from the adjoining counties. Camps were established southwest of Woodland cemetery at the Fair Grounds, at

Sunset Hill north of the city, and on Alstyn's prairie east of Twelfth street. The companies first arriving were organized as the Sixteenth regiment of Illinois Infantry.

The regiments of Colonels Good, Scott and Palmer had been ordered to Quincy, and the Fourteenth had arrived on the 19th of June. James W. Singleton was offered the Colonelcy of a cavalry regiment, but he declined the honor. The various "Home Guards" engaged in target shooting. Hays and Woodruff had a large force of men engaged in making knapsacks. Robert Tillson made scabbards and cartridge boxes, and Greenleaf's foundry was manufacturing cannon. The "Needle Pickets" gave a Union sapper netting \$95, the Fourteenth regiment band supplying the music. On the Fourth of July there was a grand-parade. The procession was led by the Fourteenth regiment, then followed the "Quincy Guards," Captain Penfield; the "National Rifles," Captain Steinwedell; "Quincy Cadets," Captain Letton; the Quincy Mounted Guards, Captain Charles W. Mead. These were followed by various civic societies. In the afternoon, a military picnic on Alstyn's prairie closed the exercises.

On the 5th of July, word came from the town of Canton, in Missouri, that Captain Howell of the Home Guards had been shot by a secessionist, and that the town was about to be attacked by a confederate force. Six hundred men of the Fourteenth regiment were sent up on the steamer Black Hawk, but their services were not needed for no attack was made. W. R. Schmidt, without any "posters or newspaper appeals and speeches" raised a company and left for Camp Butler where he joined the 27th infantry.

Special efforts were made to raise an Adams county regiment. On the 16th of July, Dr. M. M. Bane published this notice: "The Adams county regiment will be accepted under the first call for troops. Commanders will fill up their ranks and be prepared to enter service immediately." This regiment was mustered into the United States service September 12, 1861. M. M. Bane was made Colonel; William Swarthout, Lt. Colonel; Geo. W. Randall, Major. William Hanna was captain of Company E. Their first service was along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. This regiment had a brilliant and conspicuous career. On the 26th of July, Edward Prince published a call, proposing to raise a cavalry company. He was appointed Lt. Colonel of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and made drill master of cavalry at Camp Butler. The three months' volunteers returned from Cairo on the

fifth of August. They were met at the wharf by Captain Penfield and Captain Rose with their infantry commands, by Captain Delano with his dragoons and one company of the Fourteenth infantry. Captain T. W. Macfall left for Camp Butler with his mounted cavalry company on the 16th of August. About this time the "Needle Pickets" gave a reception to Gen. Prentiss and Col. Morgan. They also made one hundred and seven needle-books for Captain Sheley's company. This company after its three months' service enlisted for three years and was Company C of the Tenth Infantry.

The troops which had crossed the river here had now taken possession of north Missouri. Bush whackers and guerilla bands wandered about the country, but aside from some skirmishing with these, the Union soldiers held the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad entirely across the State, and with it, its military control. The extreme west wing of the confederate army was driven southward beyond the Missouri river. During the summer and autumn of this year, several events of interest occurred. An effort led by Joseph Kolker was made to raise an artillery company. Captain Powers and Dr. S. G. Black were authorized to raise cavalry companies. The Tenth cavalry arrived in Quincy and paraded the streets eight hundred strong. Many steamboats, some with barges attached loaded with troops, passed down the river. Col. Williams' Sharp Shooters left camp for the front. The Fox river regiment passed through Quincy for St. Louis.

Gen. Phillip St. George Cooke of the regular army passed through Quincy with his command six hundred strong, with three hundred horses and six cannon. They came from Utah. Col. Glover with his command crossed into Missouri. In a few days he was at Paris, Monroe county, and levied a sum of \$2,500 upon the citizens to repair the railroad which had been damaged by the confederates. On the 11th of November, Lieutenant Shipley of Company A, 27th Infantry, killed in the battle of Belmont, was buried in Woodland cemetery, with military honors. On the 8th of December, the C. B. & Q. railroad company presented a cannon to the local artillery company. About this date the bridges across the North and Fabius rivers southwest of Quincy were burned by confederates.

Col. W. A. Richardson was tendered command of a "Kentucky Brigade" to be organized at Camp Du Bois near Jonesboro, Illinois. Captain Delano's company of dragoons left for Camp Butler; and by the 9th of September, were in camp at Bird's Point on the river op-

posite Cairo. At the close of the year, most of the regiments which had been organized at Quincy and were in part composed of men from Adams county, had been sent southward and assigned to various brigades and divisions. The Tenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-seventh were at the front. The Fiftieth left Quincy January 26, 1862. Most of the Adams county soldiers were with Pope's command, and participated in the campaign which resulted in the capture of New Madrid, and about 5,000 men near Tiptonville. The Fiftieth was with Grant of Fort Donelson. Subsequently they were all engaged in the movement under Gen. Halleck upon Corinth, Miss.

During the spring and early summer months, Quincy began to see the results of active campaigns, in sickness, wounds and deaths. There were two hospitals established, and numbers of sick and wounded soldiers, were brought from the camps and battlefields, Rev. Horatio Foote and Rev. S. H. Emery were appointed chaplains. Dr. D. G. Brinton had charge of a hospital. Dr. I. T. Wilson served as surgeon. Other local physicians were assigned to hospital duty.

#### THE LEVY OF 1862.

It required several bloody battles to convince many people that the South was desperately in earnest, and engaged in a supreme struggle to dissolve the Union. On July 2, 1862, the President called for more troops. This awakened all patriotic people to renewed efforts, to induce men to enlist. Quincy again became a center for the collection of recruits and the organization of new regiments. A Union war meeting was held July 21. A large number of leading citizens signed the call. Committees were formed to solicit funds for soldiers' families, to encourage enlistments and secure meetings throughout the county.

Prof. Roberts of the High School tried to raise a company. J. P. Steritt of Payson was authorized to raise a regiment. Col. Duff tried to raise a regiment, and subsequently, entered the artillery service with a number of men. The prospect of a draft induced some men to enlist, some to hire substitutes, and others to hire substitutes to serve, even though they were not drafted. Large amounts of money were raised and bounties were given to encourage enlistments. Some recruits joined various commands according to their individual interest, and were not credited to Quincy or the county. But as the results of strong effort, Companies B, E, F, G and K, and part of Company D, were recruited in the county, and joined the 78th Illinois Infantry. W. H. Benne-

son was made Colonel, and C. Van Vleck, Lt. Colonel. Adams county furnished Companies E and I for the 84th Illinois Infantry. Lewis H. Waters was commissioned Colonel of this regiment. Thomas Hamer was made Lt. Colonel, and Charles H. Morton of Quincy was commissioned Major. This regiment was organized in Quincy. Companies D, F and K recruited in Quincy, joined the 118th Infantry. John J. Fonda was Colonel, and Robert M. McClaughry, Major. On September 18, the 119th Infantry was organized, with Thomas J. Kinney as Colonel. Companies A, G and I were recruited in Adams county. Rev. Mr. Jaques, president of Quincy College, was commissioned Colonel, and took command of the 73rd Infantry, Companies I and H being mainly raised in Adams county..

An effort was made during this year to establish a military college in Quincy. It was hopefully announced by the press that it "would soon take high rank in the west." Another incident of the year was the return of Gen. B. M. Prentiss, who had been taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh. He arrived on the Steamer Black Hawk, and was escorted from the wharf by the 119th Infantry. Jackson Grimshaw was Chief Marshal. The General was presented, with a sword, a gold-headed cane and a silver pitcher.

In the autumn of 1862, the flush of patriotic enthusiasm which pervaded all parties had, with many, been chilled by the burden and horrors of war. Some were discouraged by the uncertain issue of the struggle. Others felt that it was assuming anti-slavery features: It was sometimes stigmatized as an "abolition war." Soldiers of the Union armies were sometimes branded as "nigger thieves." The partisan press pronounced the war to be "a failure" and the volunteer soldier was called a "Lincoln hireling." Senator Douglas was in his grave. His eloquent voice was no longer heard. Some of his former followers forgot his words and his example. They shrank from the sacrifices which the last full measure of devotion to the Union called for. They began to question the right of the administration to coerce a rebellious state.

The result of the November election was to send representatives to the next General Assembly who were bitterly opposed to the vigorous prosecution of the war. The representatives from Adams county voted for the so-called "Copper-head Resolutions," which denounced the war and called for an "armistice." This Assembly was prorogued by the Governor. The representatives from Adams county were elected by a majority of 1,796 votes. The

political condition of affairs at home, however, did not seriously impair the efficiency of the patriotic soldiers in the field. There were a few deserters. Some extreme partisans encouraged desertion. "Law and order" meetings were outspoken for the war, now denounced opposition to the "draft." Some who in 1861 were out-spoken for the war, now denounced it. "Gen." Singleton said he "was an opponent of the war, and never pretended anything else."

The "draft" was sustained and added to the number of soldiers in the field. James Woodruff was the Provost Marshal, then Captain Henry Asbury, who was succeeded by W. H. Fisk. Not many local events of military interest occurred during the closing period of 1862 and the spring of 1863. On the 13th of December, 500 men of the Second Ohio Cavalry passed through Quincy. The musical society, the popular "Old Folks" continued to give successful concerts in the city and neighboring towns, including Jacksonville, Alton and St. Louis. They raised in this way several thousand dollars.

At this time there were about eight hundred soldiers in the hospitals. Ladies from the adjoining townships assisted those of Quincy in sewing garments and cooking delicacies for them. Efforts were made at this time to enlist negro troops. Black men from Missouri crossed the river and enlisted. This caused much agitation. The master of the slave pursued him across the river and insisted that he had the same right to him under the Fugitive Slave Law, as he had to his hog or his horse which might have strayed away. Thirty-six men were enrolled in the colored regiment of Col. Bross, some joined a Massachusetts regiment. Every one so enlisting was credited upon the draft in the district. Great demonstrations of popular joy were made after the battle of Gettysburg and the fall of Vicksburg. The "Needle Pickets" held a fair which netted \$1,065.

In January 1864, the 10th, 16th and 50th regiments, having largely re-enlisted came home on veteran furlough, and were received with the booming of cannon, speeches of welcome and sumptuous banquets. They were largely re-inforced by new recruits during their furlough, and upon its expiration, re-joined the army at the front. The earnest and patriotic spirit of these veterans encouraged the loyal people, and deepened their determination to sustain the administration in prosecuting the war till the rebellion should be completely subdued.

In the spring of 1864, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois

and Iowa believing that the rebellion was near its close, tendered the President a volunteer force of 85,000 one-hundred-day men, to relieve the veteran soldiers of guard duty at the forts, arsenals and along the railroads. In response to this call, the 137th Infantry was mustered in June 5th at Camp Wood. Ex-Governor John Wood was made Colonel. The citizens of Quincy, presented Colonel Wood with a fine horse, saddle, hostler's pistols, etc., the outfit costing about \$400, as a testimonial of their personal regard. The regiment left Quincy June 9. A salute was fired of seventeen rounds and a flag was presented to them. They proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., by boat. Assigned to picket duty on the Hernando road, it was attacked by Forrest's Cavalry and met with seven losses in killed, wounded and prisoners. After honorable service it was mustered out at Springfield September 24.

June 24, the 138th regiment of one-hundred-day men left Quincy for Fort Leavenworth. The 29th colored regiment, Colonel Bross commanding, also left Quincy going to the east. They filled twelve coaches. Two companies were from Adams county. This regiment made a glorious record. Colonel Bross and many of his men fell in a desperate charge in front of Petersburg. An effort was made to establish a Home for the children of deceased and disabled soldiers. Gen. Prentiss was made agent of the association, and made addresses in its behalf throughout the state. On September 5, a mass meeting was held to give expression to Union sentiment. O. H. Browning, Jackson Grimshaw and Gen. Prentiss made speeches. A strong effort was made to adjust public sentiment to the pressure of the "draft." Quite a number of our citizens 'not liable for military duty, volunteered and hired able-bodied men to represent them in the army. Individual subscriptions of from \$300 to \$1,000 were made to constitute a bounty fund. The supervisors met and proposed a tax of \$2.30 upon the hundred so as to be able to offer a bounty of \$300 to each man entering the military service. The year passed with noisy denunciations, but without serious or organized resistance to the enforcement of the conscription law.

The vote in the county in the presidential election gave the opponents of the Administration 1,066 majority. During the year local contractors were busy in making accountments for infantry, artillery and cavalry. The "Government Clothing Hall" used three hundred and sixty thousand yards of blue kersey, made two hundred and fifty thousand pairs of "pants" and drawers, shirts, etc., in like proportion. Quincy was a busy military center.

February, 1865, the 148th regiment was organized. Company D of this regiment was enlisted in Quincy, with Henry A. Dix as Captain. Enlisted for one year's service, they were mustered out September 9th. In the spring months the draft was being made. The following is a specimen notice taken from the Whig. "The wheel turned again for Ursa and Lima. Recruiting is dull. Our turn will come soon unless volunteering becomes more brisk. There is plenty of money to pay bounties, all that is lacking, is the men."

On April 4, news came that Richmond was in the possession of the Union soldiers. The news created indescribable excitement and joy. Bonfires were kindled, speeches were made, houses were illuminated, patriotic music was sung by all who had a voice, flags were unfurled, bells were rung, whistles blown, and every imaginable demonstration of joy indulged in. Men who had been doing all they could to discredit the Administration and a vigorous prosecution of the war, were "converted" and gave outward signs of enthusiasm. One hundred guns were fired, stores closes, streets bloomed with flags. The fire department turned out, decorated with banners, bands paraded the streets. Intoxicated with enthusiasm, some one set fire to a load of straw which happened to be passing the square.

The surrender of Gen. Lee stopped the draft. The 146th regiment was sent April 21 to Springfield to be mustered out. The barracks which had sheltered so many thousand soldiers, were dismantled and the lumber sold. The local press expressed the hope that "now that the soldiers have vacated Franklin Square, we trust that our authorities will turn their attention to its embellishment." Quincy ceased to be a military camp.

In addition to the enlistments mentioned in this sketch, quite a number of men from this locality were on the muster rolls of miscellaneous commands, some of them credited to Missouri. Others served in the regular army.

As rapidly as they were mustered out of the service, the volunteers usually returned to their homes by the shortest route. About fifty of the 10th Infantry returned to Quincy with Col. Tillson. They were received with grateful feeling and enthusiasm. The 50th reached Quincy July 22nd. This regiment was the pet of Adams county. It had been nick-named the "blind half-hundred." This was a vague name of no special significance, except that, in the spirit of humor, names are sometimes given exactly because they do not apply at all. The record of the 50th showed that it certainly was not "blind," but had eyes to see duty and the

way to do it nobly. The regiment began its service in Missouri. thence went to Cairo, thence to Forts Henry and Donelson. It was in the battle of Shiloh, when Colonel Bane lost an arm. It was engaged at Corinth, Miss., and in all the active campaigns in Tennessee and Alabama. For a time it served as mounted infantry. It was in the bloody fight at Allatoona, when Col. Hanna received a severe wound and the regiment lost 87 in killed and wounded. Going with Sherman to the sea, it was on the march through the Carolinas engaged in the battle of Bentonville, and participated in the grand review in Washington. Ordered to Louisville to be mustered out, it won the prize banner in a competitive drill with the 63d Illinois and 7th Iowa Infantry.

The volunteers who went from Adams county to the call of their country were the very flower of her youth. They became the equals of the best soldiers who ever made a campaign or stood in the fighting line in the shock of battle. There were those, who as students of history, anticipated that the return of large numbers of soldiers would endanger the peace of society. They had the Shakespeare ideal of the soldier:

Full of strange oaths, and bearded like a pard,  
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,  
Seeking the bubble reputation  
Even in the canon's mouth."

But the volunteer with his ideals raised rather than lowered by his years of patriotic service, came, back to civil life better fitted than ever to take up its duties and share its responsibilities. From camp and field they came to take again their place as citizens so modestly that there is nothing to distinguish them except the Grand Army button of bronze, and the comradeship which is conspicuously in evidence, on days of regimental "reunion." So many rendered glorious service and accomplished their full measure of duty, that it is impossible to give adequate notice of all meritorious achievement. Captain Prentiss, rising from command of a company to be brigadier general, won high honor at Shiloh, where he commanded a Division at what was called the "hornet's nest." He attained the rank of Major General.

Captain Morgan, a company commander at Cairo, attained to the rank of a Major General, and was in charge of the 2nd Division of the 14th Army Corps at the end of the war.

Colonel Bane survived his wounds received at Shiloh, and after a long period of service in the field, resigned to take a distinguished rank as a citizen.

W. A. Schmidt was breveted Brigadier General.

Colonel Tillson commanded a brigade in the great march to the sea, was breveted a Brigadier General and was given a commission as captain in the regular army.

Colonel Hanna, Colonel Swartout, Colonel Prince are survivors, who respond to the roll call of men who did conspicuous service. Equally entitled to honor and grateful consideration are the many less conspicuous, but not less deserving, those of the rank and file who were behind the guns.

#### QUINCY SOLDIERS AND THE SPANISH WAR.

On the 25th of April, 1898, Captain H. D. Blasland, commanding Company F of the Illinois Militia, received an order from the Adjutant General to report at the State Fair Grounds, to the regimental commander, for "service in war." Immediate preparations for departure were made. A meeting of citizens was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, and arrangements made to give the "boys" a fitting "send-off." At five o'clock on the morning of the 27th, a procession was formed to escort the company to the Wabash station. First came a platoon of twenty-six policemen. The veterans of the civil war took their place behind them. Then came honorary members of the company. The post office employes came next, then Gordan's band with the Naval Reserves followed by Company F. Thousands of people thronged the sidewalks, and Front street about the station was packed with a dense multitude. Cheers and huzzahs with martial music, rang out on the air. Flags and handkerchiefs, a great wave of them, fluttered in hundreds of hands. Arriving at the station, the company went aboard the train, while the band played "Marching Through Georgia." There were many hearty "good-byes" as well as tearful farewells. The train pulled slowly out of the depot on its way to Springfield. It was mustered into the United States service on the fifth of May. H. D. Blasland was commissioned Captain; H. D. Whipple, First Lieutenant; J. McClellan, Second Lieutenant. F. B. Nichols, who had some experience in the English army, both in South Africa and in India, was made Major. Alfred Castle was commissioned Adjutant of the battalion, with rank of Lieutenant. Eugene Harding, who had achieved marked efficiency in the school of the soldier was selected Captain for Company E, from Hillsboro, ILL.

On the thirteenth of May, the regiment to which Company F belonged left camp for

Chattanooga, Tennessee. Somewhat unlike the march of the "boys" in the civil war who were glad to get into cattle cars, these boys rode in Pullman palace cars!

They laid in camp for many weeks engaged in drill and earnest preparations for the field of war. They were impatient to go to the front. There was great rivalry between the various regiments in camp as to which should have orders to proceed to Cuba or Porto Rico. Political friends in the Senate and Congress were appealed to, to secure the requisite order. At last, after weary and anxious waiting, the company with its regiment took the cars at Ringgold, Georgia, for Newport News and arrived on the sixth of August. They were destined to disappointment. They embarked on board a transport only to disembark again. The victory at Santiago and the destruction of the Spanish fleet led to speedy negotiations for peace and the end of the war.

The command was next ordered to Lexington, Kentucky. Here a vote was taken and the regiment voted to be mustered out of service. Returning to Springfield, they were paid off and disbanded. Company D arrived in Quincy, on the twelfth of September, and were accorded an enthusiastic welcome.

#### THE QUINCY NAVAL RESERVES.

The Quincy Naval Reserves were organized May 21, 1897. The first meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce, when nearly 100 of the best young men of the city signified their willingness to form a new company and were sworn into the state service for three years by Commander D. C. Daggett, of Moline. Col. C. S. Hickman, who had served in the U. S. Navy during the civil war, and also as Lieutenant Colonel in the State Guards, was elected Lieutenant, commanding the division, with Roy A. Morehead as Junior Lieutenant, and Earl H. Toole and George Horton as Ensigns. New sailor uniforms and Lee rifles were duly received and in August the division went into camp near Chicago, on Lake Michigan, where a very profitable week was spent in infantry and signal work, with boat drills, seamanship and gun practice on board the U. S. Ship Michigan, which was anchored in the lake.

The following fall Lieut. Hickman was promoted to the Captain's staff, and Ensigns Toole and Horton resigned. At an election held Dec. 20, 1897, Roy A. Morehead was put in command; W. A. Simmons raised to lieutenant junior grade, with Marion A. Krieder and Hugh E. King as ensigns, and these officers were in charge at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. So great was the interest mani-

festated that drills were held every night, and then came the word that the government could not take the Naval Reserves as an organization, but would enlist them as individuals. The result was that fifty-eight men were enlisted in the regular service and were distributed on various ships. The cruisers Newark and Cincinnati received the most of them. These two ships were cruising in West India waters most of the time, and took part in several bombardments. Three of the officers, Lieut. Morehead and Ensigns Krieder and King, received commissions as Ensigns in the Regular Navy, Morehead serving first on the Receiving Ship Franklin, and afterwards on the Gunboat Castine. Krieder was assigned to Lancaster, and King to the Caesar. The first two did not leave the United States, but the Caesar was ordered to the West Indies where she remained about six months, and was at San Juan, Porto Rico, on the 18th of October, 1898, when the United States took formal possession of the Island. The 11th Infantry U. S. Army took possession of the city, the Spanish flags were ordered down and "Old Glory" raised on five of the most important buildings. To Ensign Hugh E. King, as a representative of the navy, was accorded the honor of raising the first American flag on the Intendencia Palace, while another former Quincy boy, Lieut. Castle, U. S. Army, a nephew of Col. C. H. Castle, officiated at the Governor's Palace. Other army officers were doing like duty at the City Hall and Moro and San Christobal Colon Castles.

At the close of the war the officers and men were honorably discharged and sent home with the thanks of the Government and two months extra pay to their credit.

Early in the summer of 1899, the Quincy Naval Reserves were re-organized with Lieut. H. E. King at the helm, Lieutenant Junior grade M. A. Krieder, Ensigns Samson C. Strauss and Wm. Burton as assistants, who took the division up to Waukegan, for the week's camp and training on board the U. S. Michigan. In 1902, the U. S. Government gave U. S. Ship Dorothea to the State of Illinois for a training ship to be used on Lake Michigan. A crew of the Illinois Naval Reserves, consisting of seventy-five men and ten officers under the captaincy of Lieut. B. T. Collins of Chicago, brought her from League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia to Chicago, via the Gulf and River St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes. Lieut. King and several of the men of the Quincy Division formed a part of the crew. Since then the Naval Reserves take a cruise on the Dorothea each summer instead of going into camp.

In 1903, Lieut. King was promoted to the rank of Navigating Officer of the Battalion, and John F. Garner elected Lieutenant; S. C. Strauss, Lieutenant, junior grade, and Wm. Thesen and Wm. C. Powers, Ensigns.

During the summer of 1904, Lieut. Garner took a part of the division to the World's Fair at St. Louis, going down in the 30-ft. cutter, and later the whole Illinois Naval Reserve spent a week at the fair.

During the past winter, Ensign Powers was transferred to Chicago, and Chester Anderson elected to fill the vacancy.

The Division is now in a very prosperous condition, having about seventy-five members. Garner has proven to be a very careful and efficient officer, and has kept the personnel and the record of the division up to a very high standard. Other Quincy men who have served in the Illinois Naval Reserves are Lieutenant Commander C. S. Hickman, executive office, 2nd ship's crew; Lieut. A. M. Simons, navigator, 2nd ship's crew; Rev. E. A. Ince, chaplain; M. S. Cappel, chief engineer, and Dr. L. B. Ashton, surgeon.

#### COMPANY I (COLORED).

Company I, 8th regiment Infantry Illinois Volunteers, Col. John R. Marshall, which was under command of Captain Frederick Ball, Jr., was enrolled at Quincy, June 28, 1898; and mustered in at Springfield, Illinois, July 21, 1898. They left Springfield August 8, 1898, proceeded by rail to New York City, arriving there August 11, 1898. Embarked on board the U. S. Ship Yale, arriving at Santiago, Cuba, August 16. They thence proceeded by rail to San Luis de Cuba, where they performed Provost duty until March 10, when they were ordered back to Santiago. Embarking on the Steamer Sedgwick for Newport News, they arrived there March 16, 1899. They were mustered out April 3, 1899. The regiment to which this company belonged was the only one commanded by colored officers in the service of the United States.

---

#### CHAPTER LIV.

#### THE BIRDS OF ADAMS COUNTY.

By C. L. Kraber.

It is our design to present only short sketches of most of the one hundred birds of this county, noticed from its organization to the present time. Instead of using technical terms to fully

describe them, common or local names will be used for the better understanding of the general reader. We do not propose to keep to the beaten path but will go off into the brush more or less frequently just for the pleasure of the wild abandon of it all.

In the early days the Mississippi bottoms, above and below Quincy, contained great numbers of Paroquets, or Paroquites, really a small green parrot. It would seem that they passed away with the Indians, as they were still here when the red men passed through the town, going and coming for the annuities they received from the government at that time, about 1849. Not long after this the birds were not to be seen. It is said that they were in greater numbers south of town than elsewhere. The Indians usually camped there also. It is not supposed that the birds are extinct, for they are tropical, and are probably still plentiful in warmer latitudes, having taken their departure from here for a locality more to their liking.

Wild Muscovy Ducks, much larger than the mallards, were often secured at an early day, but it is thought that none have been seen for fifty years. Very rarely do we find the black duck, only three of them having been taken during that time.

The Green Head Mallard is now the game duck of the open season, and it is a splendid bird for the table, as are also the pintail, blue and green winged teal, spoonbill, butter ball, brown head, fish duck, blue bill, or scaup, and a number of others, equally delightfully to the sportsman. The beautifully plumaged summer duck, once so plentiful, is also gone.

A new and peculiar large Diver, as yet unnamed, has made an appearance, flying in pairs; its flesh is too fishy in flavor for food. The Little Diver, which has been here for so many years that the hunters have learned the uselessness of wasting ammunition, because it invariably dives before the shot can reach it, is still in evidence.

The Blue Coot, a bird with a bill like a chicken, a frequenter of shallow water lakes, not web footed, has left for other shores, or has been destroyed. They were quite common and tame some years ago.

Another fine bird, the Pineated Woodpecker, called "Woodcock" but not related to the woodcock of the snipe family; almost black in color, with a small red tuft on its head, is probably extinct. The writer, when immature in years and experience made a strenuous effort to add to its extinction by following one from tree to tree for a long distance through the woods at Fox Springs (Dick Springs), forty years ago, but fortunately he was unsuccessful