

PAST AND PRESENT
OF THE
CITY OF QUINCY
AND
ADAMS COUNTY,
ILLINOIS

BY

HON. WILLIAM H. COLLINS

AND

MR. CICERO F. PERRY

Including the late Colonel John Tillson's History of Quincy, together
with Biographical Sketches of Many of its Leading and
Prominent Citizens and Illustrious Dead.

ILLUSTRATED



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HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY

INTRODUCTION

In the dawn of its history Adams county is seen in common with other portions of Illinois, thinly populated by tribes of savages. The first Europeans to visit this wilderness were the envoys of religion and commerce. More than two hundred and thirty years ago Father Marquette and Louis Joliet, the latter a Quebec-born fur trader, crossed Wisconsin by the Fox and Wisconsin rivers and descended the majestic Mississippi, passing along the borders of Adams county and it is quite probable they made a brief halt at or near where the beautiful Gem City now stands. In corroboration of this, Marquette mentions in his journal of that voyage the bluffs upon the eastern bank of the river, with a rude sketch of the same.

From that time until 1811 the history of the country which now comprises Adams county is not recorded. There is a slight rumor to the effect that one Bauvet, a French trader, located on the bluffs of Quincy, but was soon afterwards killed by the Indians. A legend comes down from the same shadowy source that there was an Indian village on the bluffs near Quincy, and that Indians made frequent camps south of this point. Evidences still remain, however, of a permanent occupation by members of the Sauk tribe near the banks of Bear creek. In 1813 Gen. Howard, with two regiments of mounted rangers from Illinois and Missouri, on an expedition to the north part of the territory, passed this point and found the remnants of some rough stone chimneys and a few wigwam poles along the shore near the bluffs. The legendary stories of the existence of this savage village of the Sauk tribe, which flourished here in the olden time, relate that its uncivilized inhabitants, on hearing of the approach of Gen. Howard and his two regiments of mounted rangers, fled from their homes and left the village to the tender mercies of the palefaces. Gen. Howard's rangers, upon their arrival at the place, burned the village and passed on.

From this time for a period of about six years neither legend, romance nor record chronicles anything of the future Adams county.

Willard Keyes, one of the pioneers of Adams county, says in his lecture before the New England Society: "We floated past the model city (Quincy) on the 10th of May, 1819, unconscious of our future destiny in its eventful history."

Justus I. Perigo, who resided on what is now the eastern portion of Fall Creek township, was doubtless the first actual settler in Adams county, as he was here in 1820. The coming of Asa Tyrer, in the summer of 1820, searching for his land, and also of John Wood in 1821, who came to find land for a man named Flynn, and his subsequent settlement, with his partner, Willard Keyes, are fully described in the history of Quincy. The immigration to the county in the next few years following was not very rapid, most of those who came settling in the Bear creek and Rock creek sections, and some few in and near Quincy. More than one-half the land comprising the military tract was land granted to the soldiers of 1812; and was not subject to entry, and as none could be purchased except what was known as the bounty lands the settlement was much retarded on that account.

As part of the Northwest Territory, in 1790 all of Illinois south of what is now Peoria was made the county of St. Clair, with Cahokia as the county seat. In 1812 the northern portion of St. Clair, above St. Louis, was created Madison county, with Edwardsville as the county seat, the county extending to the Wisconsin line. Illinois was admitted to the Union as a state April 18, 1818. On the 31st of January, 1821, all of Madison county between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers was detached and made Pike county, with Cole's Grove, now Gilead, in Calhoun county, as the county seat.

On the 14th day of September, 1824, John Wood inserted the following notice in the Edwardsville Spectator: A petition will be presented to the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, at its next session, praying for the estab-

lishment of a new county, to be formed from the county of Pike and the parts attached, the southern boundary of which shall be between towns three and four, south of the base line.

Aug. 17 (12t) (Signed) JOHN WOOD.

The notice having been published twelve times, as required by the law then in force relating to the formation of new counties, the General Assembly took prompt action in considering the matter presented in the petition of Mr. Wood, and at the following session passed a bill which was approved on the 18th of January, 1825, of which the following is a copy :

The County of Adams was formed out of the counties of Pike and Fulton and the attached parts, by an act of the Legislature, approved Jan. 18, 1825, Act: Be it enacted, that all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to-wit: beginning-at the place where the township line between townships three south and four south touches the Mississippi river, thence east on said line to the range line between ranges four and five west, thence north on said range line to the northeast corner of township two north, range five west, thence west on said township line to the Mississippi river, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, shall constitute a county, to be called the county of Adams.

The same act appointed a committee consisting of Seymore Kellog of Morgan county, Joel Wright of Montgomery county and David Dutton of Pike county to select a permanent seat of justice for the new county. They were directed to meet at the house of Ebenezer Harkness, in said county, on the first Monday of the next April or within seven days thereafter; and after taking the oath before a justice of the peace, to locate the seat of justice for the future accommodation and convenience of the people ; to proceed to fix the seat of justice. They were to forthwith make a copy of their proceedings and file the same in the office of the recorder of Pike county. The history of their action in this matter and the origin of the names of the county and the county seat are recorded elsewhere. It is sufficient to say that a majority of the committee met April 30, 1825, and officially announced that the north-west quarter of section 2, town 2 south., range 9 west of 4th principal meridian, was the county seat of Adams county, and named the designated place Quincy.

On the 2d of July, 1825, in pursuance of an order of the judge of the Circuit Court, the first election for county officers was held at the cabin of Willard Keyes; about forty votes were cast, and Levi Wells, Peter Journey and Willard Keyes were elected county commissioners.

Peter Journey, a Jerseyman by birth, resided at the lower end of the bluffs, some ten miles south of Quincy, in what is now Fall Creek town-

ship; Willard Keyes of Quincy lived at what is now the foot of Vermont street, and Levi Wells resided near what is now the village of Payson. The county had at this time an estimated population of about seventy.

The first County Court of Adams county was duly organized at the house of Willard Keyes. In Quincy on Monday, July 4, 1825. Messrs. Journey, Keyes and Wells, all being present, and Earl Pierce was appointed a special constable for the court, and Henry H. Snow was appointed clerk, having Earl Pierce and Levi Hudley as his bondsmen. Ira Pierce was deputed to take the census of the county, and other matters of regular business were considered.

The county of Adams was one of the first to adopt township organization. On Tuesday, December 6, 1849, an order was made by the County Commissioners' Court appointing Thomas Enlow, Augustus E. Bowles and William Berry commissioners to divide the county into towns, as provided by an act of the Legislature, providing for the township organization of any county, after having so determined by a majority vote being cast in its favor at any general election. The report of these commissioners was filed in the County Court on the 8th day of March, 1850. They divided the county, according to provisions of the act in force April 16, 1849, into twenty towns and "laid the same off by metes and bounds," adopting a name for each in accordance with the expressed wish of the inhabitants of said town respectively, selecting a name when the inhabitants of any town failed to agree:

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors, under the law provided for township organization, was held on the third day of June, 1850, "through the call of the county clerk, by the approval of many of the Board of Supervisors." This meeting was held in the court room in the old court house, which stood on Fifth street, between Maine and Hampshire, in Quincy. W. H. Tandy was elected chairman of the board for that session.

Adams county lies on the western border of the state, and is bounded on the north by Hancock county, on the east by Brown and Pike counties. on the south by Pike county, and it is separated from Missouri on the west by the Mississippi river. It embraces an area of eight hundred and thirty-eight square miles, or a little more than twenty-three townships, divided for purposes of local government into twenty-two towns. It is well watered, thorough surface drainage being afforded by numerous creeks flowing into the great river which forms its western boundary. Mention has been made of Bear creek, which drains the northern portion of the county; McGee's creek drains the eastern and central, and

McDonald's, or Homan's creek, Hadley creek and Mill creek intersect the southern southwestern portion. These streams, together with abundant, fine, fresh water springs, furnish a plentiful supply of water for the stock growers. The uplands of the county are nearly equally divided into timber and prairie, the timber portions being mainly restricted to the broken lands in the vicinity of the streams. The general elevation of the prairie region above the level of the Mississippi, at low water, is from two hundred to two hundred and eighty feet. Except for about two miles in the vicinity of Quincy, where the bluffs approach near to the river bank, a belt of alluvial bottom land from one to five miles in width extends the whole length of the county; from north to south, along the western border. By means of drainage and the erection of levees to prevent overflow from the river, they have been made the finest farm lands in the country. The destruction of native forests in Adams county has been very great, but there still remains small portions of these former extensive tracts, containing nearly one hundred species of native forest trees, oak, hickory, ash, elm, walnut, maple, sycamore, red bud, hawthorn and others.

The climate of Adams county is pleasant and healthful, and perpetual breezes blow over the cultivated lands, modifying the summer heat. The seasons come with great regularity, favoring agriculture, and the rainfall is abundant and seasonable, averaging about 38 to 40 inches. The fluctuations in temperature are often great and sudden, especially in the transition seasons, but the vital statistics show that the climate is remarkably healthful, while the crop reports bear witness to its high fitness for agricultural development and the growth of great and valuable supplies of breadstuffs. New methods of scientific farming, the use of modern machinery, the extension of careful under-draining and the intelligence of hundreds of skilled farmers, are developing valuable agricultural properties.

The population of the county at the last census, 1900, was nearly 70,000.

The equalized assessed valuation of lands in the county for the year 1904 was \$3,705,923; of city, town and village lots, \$3,426,690; of personal property, \$3,184,810; of railroads, \$11,-178,420 (C., B. & Q.; A. & St. L.; Wabash., and O.K.C.&E.).

The total state tax; for this county in the same years, \$56,897.75; county tax, \$77,527.15; school tax was \$168,059.44; road and bridge tax, \$33,-696.48 ; other taxes, sufficient: to make a total for the county, including cities and villages, \$605,-828.06.

The finances of Adams county are on the securest of foundations. At the present time the county has no bonded indebtedness.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE GEOLOGY OF ADAMS COUNTY.

By William A. Redenbaugh, Ph. D.

To the ordinary reader a purely geological description is like so much Greek. For this reason the author has decided to depart from the usual custom of describing formations and strata with their complicated classifications and confusing nomenclature. Instead, suppose we take a stroll along the bluffs of Quincy. If we visit the quarries in the lower part of the city and look up at the cliffs above us we see, capping the bluff, a layer of clay about sixty feet thick. This rests upon a foundation of solid rock, consisting of limestone with layers of flint or chert in it. If we observe closely we see that the upper twelve or fifteen feet of rock is very cherty and the layers of limestone between the layers of chert are thin, while the lower portion contains less chert and makes excellent building stone.

Geologists have named the lower formation Burlington limestone, the upper thin bedded rock the Keokuk limestone, and the clay surmounting the rock, the loess. As we go toward the north we can trace these layers along the bluffs, and we find opposite the steamboat landing the Keokuk limestone is of such quality that it can be profitably quarried. As we go farther north the Keokuk formation grows thicker, and north of the city is extensively quarried. The thin-bedded cherty layers are overlaid by thicker and more regular beds of bluish-gray limestones, which may be seen to good advantage along some of the small streams northeast of Quincy. The foundation limestone of Gov. Wood's mansion is of this rock, obtained from a quarry about three miles northeast of Quincy. In this quarry the limestone is seen to be overlaid by brown shale containing geodes or "nigger heads." Where the geode beds are well developed the geodes appear as siliceous nodules of various sizes, some of them a foot or more in diameter. Some of them are solid spheres of crystalline quartz covered externally with a thin coating of chalcedony. Others are hollow and have their inner faces covered with beautiful crystals of quartz, calcite or dolomite, or with the mammillary form of chalcedony. Crystals of arragonite, iron pyrites and zinc blende are also occasionally found in these geodes, and the finest cabinet specimens of the crystallized minerals above mentioned to be found in the state are obtained from this bed. The shales and shaly limestones in which

the geodes are embedded yield readily to the influence of frost and moisture, and the geodes are readily weathered out, and may be found in great numbers in the beds of the small streams which intersect these beds. Good specimens can be obtained from the bed of the small creek at Twenty-fourth and Locust streets.

The Keokuk limestone can be traced along the bluffs from Quincy to the north line of the county. At Bear Creek it forms a vertical cliff from forty to fifty feet in height. It is also found on all the small streams in the western part of the county as far south as Mill Creek, and on both forks of that stream, though not on the main creek.

If we attempt to trace this limestone into the eastern part of the county, we find that it is overlaid by still another kind of limestone, called the St. Louis limestone. This can be readily seen along the streams in McKee township, and on the Walnut Fork of Mill Creek in Gilmer township, and again on the tributaries of Bear Creek in Mendon township. On the main creek it can be traced for several miles farther east, where it passes under the shales which belong to the coal measures.

The coal measures form the bedrock over the whole of the northeastern part of the county, and are so called because they contain the workable seams of coal. The rocks of this group contain shales, sandstones, bituminous slates and bands of limestone, with seams of coal and fire clay. The whole thickness does not exceed one hundred and twenty feet. There are three seams of coal, known as No. 1, which is deepest down and from 1 1/2 to 2 feet thick; No. 2, 2 to 3 feet thick; and No. 3, about 1 2/3 feet thick. The middle coal seam (No. 2) is most regular, and furnishes the best coal in the county. Near Camp Point, on the south fork of Bear Creek, there is an outcrop of it which has been worked for a long time. Likewise outcrops are found along some of the tributaries of Bear Creek in the western part of the township; on Little Missouri Creek in the northeast part of Clayton; on Cedar Creek in the extreme northeastern part of the county; on a small branch of McGee's Creek south of the village of Clayton; and in the extreme southeastern section of Mendon.

South of Clayton the country is quite rolling and hilly, but the ravines seldom expose the bedrock, and no coal is found outcropping, though it probably underlies most of the surface north of McGee's Creek. After crossing the creek at Hughes' Ford, in the southeastern part of the township of McKee, coal is found in the bluff on the south side, with outcrops

of the St. Louis and Keokuk limestones below it. South of Liberty and west of Kingston coal outcrops at various localities along the head waters of McDonald's Creek, and before the construction of the C., B. & Q. railroad the beds were worked quite extensively and the coal hauled on wagons to supply the Quincy market.

In the southern part of the county the coal measures are very irregular in their development and are probably outliers from the main coal fields. North of Columbus the three seams are found in regular order. Coal No. 2, or the Colchester seam is by far the best developed, and probably underlies all of the townships of Camp Point, Clayton, Houston and Northeast, and may be reached by shafts at a depth of from 75 to 150 feet. South of Columbus there is no development of coal which would lead us to expect that this region will ever become a valuable mining region, though sufficient coal may be found in the vicinity of Liberty and Kingston to supply the local demand for some years to come. Mill Creek, on the western borders of this region shows continuous exposures of the limestones which lie entirely below the coal measures and which mark off a horizon below which no workable coal seam has ever been found.

In the northern part of the county the coal measures rest upon the St. Louis limestone. In the extreme southern and southeastern part this limestone is not present, but the coal measures rest directly upon the Keokuk or Burlington limestones, so that when any one of these is reached in searching for coal it is useless to go deeper.

Underneath the Burlington limestone is a formation called the Kinderhook Group, about one hundred feet in thickness, composed of sandy and clay shales and thin beds of impure limestone. About thirty feet of this is exposed beneath the Burlington limestone in the creek bluffs of Fall Creek, about twelve miles south of Quincy. Frequently a bed of black or chocolate-colored shale is found in the lower portion, and because of this many have been led to believe that coal might be found in it. This black shale was reached in a boring in search of coal just below the city of Quincy, at a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. As it lies nearly four hundred feet below any coal seam known in this county, all efforts expended in the search of coal in this formation can only result in failure.

To sum up the rock formations found in the county, a complete section through all of them would show (1) about one hundred feet of the coal measures on top; (2) forty to fifty feet of the St. Louis limestone; (3) eighty to

one hundred feet of the Keokuk group; (4) about one hundred feet of the Burlington limestone, and (5) fifty feet of the partly exposed Kinderhook group at the bottom. A boring in the northeastern part of the county would probably go down through all of these in the succession given above. In the western and southern portions the upper formations have been eroded away, leaving the lower part of the Keokuk group on the surface, with the Burlington exposed beneath it in the bluffs along the Mississippi.

Let us now examine some of the deposits in the bottoms between the bluffs and the river. We find layers of dark bluish-gray or chocolate-brown clays, alternating with layers of sand, a formation quite different from the loess on top of the bluffs. This is called alluvium, and evidently has been layed down by the annual overflow of the river.

If we examine the layers of limestone in the quarries, we find many fossil shells and curious ring-like structures, crinoid stems, the remains of animals of a kind found only in the deep sea. That is to say, these limestone rocks must have been formed at the bottom of the sea. In the different limestones mentioned above we may find characteristic fossils, by means of which the kind of limestone may be recognized wherever it is seen. In the loess have been found the remains of mammoths, mastodons and other extinct animals, indicating that it is a deposit of much later date than the limestones, and was probably formed in a fresh-water lake, into which the bones of land animals and the shells of land snails were swept by streams running into it from the adjacent land.

The alluvium is, of course, a still more modern formation, as it is even now being deposited by the river.

If we travel back into the county away from the river, we find that the loess thins out as we approach the highlands in the interior of the county, and finally gives place to a formation composed of yellowish-brown or bluish clays, mixed with sand, gravel and large boulders of water-worn rock, the whole mass showing little or no trace of stratification. It is simply a heterogeneous mass of the water-worn fragments of all the kinds of rock that are known to occur for several hundred miles to the northward, embedded in brown or blue clays. Most of the large boulders are sandstones, granites, porphyries and various other igneous or metamorphic rocks, which have been transported by some, powerful agency from their mother ledges on the borders of the Great Lakes. There are also many smaller rounded boulders, which have been torn from

the stratified rocks of our own and neighboring states. Fragments of native copper, lead ore, coal and iron are often found in this mass, but this does not imply that there are mines of these minerals in the near vicinity, but that they have been brought from farther north by the same agencies that carried the rest of the material. The technical term for this formation is "drift." It underlies the loess or is overlapped by it, and is therefore older in origin. Thin layers of this drift can be seen between the limestone and the loess along the bluffs at Quincy. A coal shaft at Coatsburg penetrates a bed of it eighty-five feet thick, and beneath it is found a layer of black soil two and one-half feet thick, resting upon a stratified clay. This soil probably an ancient surface soil which overspread the land before the age in which the drift was piled upon it.

If we travel up and down the Mississippi, we observe that the valley is cut out of solid limestone to the depth of from one hundred and fifty to three hundred feet or more, and from five to ten miles in width. In some portions of this valley some of this drift is found underneath the alluvium. Evidently it filled in portions of the valley before the present river was formed, and the rock-bound valley must have been excavated by some mighty agency before the deposit of the drift and before any of the existing water courses were formed.

In order to understand the geological history of Adams county it is necessary to go back to the beginnings of the American continent: Geologists, by long and patient study and by methods of reasoning too complicated to be taken up in this short treatise, have succeeded in classifying the various rocks according to age and origin. The oldest rocks in the continent are found in (1) extensive areas of Canada north of the Great Lakes; (2) an axis through the Appalachian mountain system; (3) a similar axis along the Rockies; (4) numerous strips along the Pacific coast; and (5) small isolated areas in Dakota, Missouri and Texas. There is good, evidence that at one time these areas constituted the only land in what is now North America. The entire region now occupied by the Mississippi basin was at the bottom of the sea. These areas formed nuclei around which the rest of the continent was built. Just as immense deposits are now being made along our coast lines by the river carrying sediment into the sea, so deposits were made along these ancient coast lines; and sooner or later a gradual elevation of the sea bottom brought these deposits to the surface, and thus the continent

slowly grew. Age after age passed, each one consisting of millions of years, and the great sea lying between the Rockies and Alleghanias was gradually crowded out of existence until now only a remnant of it, the Gulf of Mexico, is left. Even this will probably disappear in time, and the Mississippi River will then empty into the Atlantic Ocean; and all the rivers which now empty into the Gulf will become tributaries of it.

It was during the process of the filling in of this sea that the Kinderhook and St. Louis limestones and coal measures of Adams county were deposited one on top of the other. The growth of the land was not a continuous one. Portions of the sea bottom were elevated above sea level and eroded by the weather and the streams, and then depressed below sea level to receive another deposit. This elevation and depression in some cases occurred many times, and accounts for the absence of the St. Louis formation between the Keokuk and the coal measures in the southern part of our county: Again, while the coal measures were being formed there must have been at least as many elevations and depressions of the land as there are seams of coal. Each seam represents a forest which must have grown while the land was above the sea level. This must have been depressed below sea level in order that the limestones and shales might be deposited on top of it, and so on for every seam of coal. We have in our county only a small part of the total thickness of the coal measures, so that after the coal measures were completely formed and perhaps other deposits laid on top and the land became permanently elevated above the sea, it must have been greatly eroded. The streams cut their channels down through the rock, and assisted by the action of the weather, removed much of the rock material, wearing away all the formations down to those now exposed. It was during this period that a great river eroded the rock-bound channel now occupied by the Mississippi, and it is probable that the erosion was so complete that no falls or rapids remained in its course. There was a landscape with its forests, rivers and valleys somewhat similar to that which we have now. Then came the ice age; the climate grew colder; snow accumulated in the region in the vicinity of Hudson's Bay, and became perhaps several miles in depth, forming an immense glacier or ice sheet, which with the tremendous pressure of the ever-increasing snow behind it was pushed out over the land in a southerly direction. The moving ice broke off pieces of rock from the ledges, ground them together and scraped the soil from the surface of the land,

forming a great mass of material which we have designated as "drift." This was pushed into the water courses, filling them up in places, or piled up at the edges of the glacier, where the ice melted. This is why we find in the "drift" so many boulders from the region of the Great Lakes.

There is evidence that as the climate changed the glacier advanced and retreated many times, now piling up material at its end, or dropping it broadcast as it melted away, scooping out basins in the soft rock here, damming up a water course there, so that at the close of the ice age the map of the country was completely changed. Old rivers had been wiped out of existence and new ones formed. Numerous lakes were formed in the scooped out basins and dammed up streams, and it is probable that our loess deposits were formed in one of these lakes. Since that time erosion has been going steadily on. The outlets of many of the glacial lakes have cut down the barriers which enclosed them and drained the lakes. The rivers have settled down and now occupy in part the old pre-glacial water courses, but wherever a fall occurs in a large stream there is in many cases good evidence that a dam exists in the old water course, and the river is making its way around this dam across country, so to speak, and falling back into the old water course below the dam. As time goes on, all the falls and rapids will disappear, all the elevated portions of land will be weathered away by the action of the elements, unless some other stupendous forces intervene and cause a repetition of the phenomena described.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Soil.-- As an agricultural region this county is hard to surpass. The more elevated alluvial bottom lands bordering the Mississippi are exceedingly productive, and the untillable portions are covered with a heavy growth of valuable timber. The loess deposits, extending through the entire length of the county from north to south and from the brow of the bluff overlooking the Mississippi eastward from five to ten miles, furnish a soil of remarkable fertility. The surface is undulating, giving free surface drainage, while the subsoil is rather porous, so that the land is not in a very large degree subject to the deleterious influences of remarkably wet or dry seasons. This soil is admirably adapted to the growth of fruit and garden track. The drift clays of the eastern part of the county have given the soil of that region the character of a stiff clay loam, better adapted to the growth of wheat and grass than anything else. In the northeastern part

of the county there is a considerable area of level prairie, covered with a deep, black soil, highly charged with vegetable matter derived from the growth and decay of shrubs and grasses which have covered its surface. The subsoil here is not porous, so that it does not permit the surface water to pass freely through it. As a result these lands are likely to suffer greatly from too much water during a wet season.

Sand and Clays.—The clay and fine sandy deposits of the loess form, an excellent material for the manufacture of common brick. This may be obtained anywhere in the western part of the county. In the eastern part the drift clays can be mixed with the sand from the beds of streams for this same purpose. Directly underneath the coal seams are deposits of fire clay, which in some places can be worked with the coal and used for the manufacture of fire bricks. Between coal seams No. 1 and No. 2 is a layer of fine light blue clay shale, which where exposed weathers into a fine plastic clay, suitable for the manufacture of pottery.

Limestones.—The Burlington, Keokuk and St. Louis limestones described above all furnish excellent material for either building stone, or, when carefully selected, for lime. The Burlington and Keokuk are most accessible around Quincy, and the St. Louis farther east. The Burlington ranks highest, and as the deposit is nearly one hundred feet thick, may be considered as almost inexhaustible.

Coal.—About one-half the entire county is underlaid by coal measures, but the coal seams, with the exception of the middle one, are very irregular in their development and therefore of little value for the production of coal. The middle seam has an average thickness of over two feet, and is frequently as much as thirty inches, and is of fair quality. It may be found over all the northeastern portion of the county, if the coal measures are penetrated to the proper depth. The principal drawback to the successful mining of the seam is the shaly character of the roof, necessitating considerable cribbing. This coal seam will afford about two million tons of coal to the square mile, and the time will come when it will pay to work it wherever it can be reached.

CHAPTER XLIX

AGRICULTURE: THE DISTRICTS OF ILLINOIS—DEVELOPMENT OF LANDS—FARMERS' INSTITUTES - SOILS - CROPS - CATTLE, HOGS, HORSES, POULTRY—ROADS—HORTICULTURE.

By Hon. G. W. Dean.

The County of Adams lies on the Mississippi River, in the State of Illinois, in the center of the great corn belt of the United States. The Base Line runs centrally through it, and it includes ranges 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in the most fertile part of the Mississippi Valley. On its western boundary, along the river, lies some of the most fertile lands known for agricultural purposes, and by leveeing and tiling most of it has, been brought into cultivation. That portion known as the bluff lands is among the most fertile of the county. They produce all the grains and vegetables in abundance. These table lands lie more or less along the west side of Payson, Burton, Ellington, Mendon and Ursa townships. All these lands sell readily at high prices; and a considerable portion of them are used for extensive gardening, which pays in proportion to the skill of the gardener. These garden products are the best that rich soil and cultivation can develop. The remaining townships are mostly prairie land, fertile and productive, and although it has been cultivated ever since its earliest settlement, it produces as good crops as in the beginning. Therefore the development of the county's agricultural interests are commensurate with the general progress.

The State of Illinois is divided into three agricultural districts—namely, the northern, the central and the southern. There is also known to agriculturalists a corn belt which virtually feeds the world with corn and its products—pork, beef and mutton. This corn belt runs through the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. These seven states furnish the surplus of agriculture. The others are barely self-sustaining. Illinois furnishes more agricultural exports than any other of these states, and produces the most products of the farm. This corn belt includes the northern and central divisions of Illinois; therefore Adams county, being in the center of that division claims her share of the honor of this great exportation.

The staple field crops are corn, wheat, oats, hay, clover seed, timothy seed and potatoes; these grow vigorously and produce good crops. The soil seems to be peculiarly adapted to these field crops, and more especially to the farmer's garden. Our farmers, as a general rule, have taken fairly good care of their soil.

Occasionally a farmer or a gardener will fail to make a living, while others under the same circumstances and conditions have done well; therefore, not the soil, but the man who handles it is at fault if it fails to produce.

The lands of Adams county, as Nature has provided, can be kept up, and have been developed so as to raise better crops than in previous years. Help is scarce and farm labor is expensive, therefore improved farm machinery is used to the general advantage of our farm owners. And as to the benefit to the tenant farmer, I know of no better place for him to start than here, by renting a good farm, well improved. If he can't pay cash rent, he may give one-half of the crop of corn and hay, and two-fifths of wheat and oats. There are just such openings for good tenants, who can take a lease for five years, and at the end of the lease buy the farm, so that the interest on the debt will be less than the rent paid. Then the tenant is on the way to success. There is reported by the Department of Agriculture, in the Year Book, the case of a merchant who inherited a farm in the East, fifteen acres, with a mortgage on it of \$7,000. This was perhaps three or four times as much as it was worth, and it would seem that a common sense man would have let the farm pay the debt by foreclosure. But this man moved upon his farm, and in time lifted the mortgage. This shows what industry and economy can accomplish. There are owners of good farms in Adams county today who commenced as tenants, and who now rank among the best farm owners. It is quite probable that the tenants of today will ultimately own much of the best lands of our county.

"Have the farmers of this county gained much from government experiments?" we are asked. We unquestionably answer, "Yes." The government has issued bulletins on almost every conceivable product of agricultural industry, and they are furnished free to anyone who will ask for them. But as our "suggestive questions" demand something about our county farmers' institutes, we will discuss this subject later on.

All the tillable lands in the county are not what we call corn lands. Some of them will raise only one corn crop profitably without rotation. These rough lands, such as those in McKee and Concord townships, would be more profitable if seeded to grass and used as pasture. To raise grain on them fertilizers will have to be applied every year, and then the soil will wash away. But by pasturing, the stock will fertilize them and the grass roots will hold the soil. The timber among the creeks and branches should be carefully

guarded, as it is a valuable product. If one-half of McKee township were seeded down to blue-grass, clover and timothy, and the poor lands fenced into large pastures in such a way as to make water convenient, and the blue-grass pastured early in the spring and late in the fall, it would make a great ranch. Then if, the other half were fenced into grain and hay fields in such a manner that they could be used as feed lots, she could, with her timber and rock and coal and great supply of stock water, be a marvel of wealth. We believe it would make an experiment station more valuable than any whose record is yet published to teach how to redeem the abandoned farms of the country, and we doubt not that it would be the "one thing needful" which would determine the debated question of building the much needed railroad east through the country.

As time passes and farmers are experimenting more and more on the flat lands of the country by different modes of cultivation, they have overcome much of the damage previously due to wet lands, and good crops, are grown where twenty years ago the land was not fit for cultivation. Therefore tiled drainage has not received the attention that it might otherwise have received. All the land is drained where it is necessary to bring it into cultivation, but more of it would be better through being tiled.

Farmers are living well now, and are making improvements in every line of agriculture; their old houses have been replaced by new ones; the old -dilapidated rail fences, which have lived out their usefulness, are fast disappearing, and in their stead is the wire fence. There are no more fence rows where the weeds are higher than the fence; the houses and barns are adequate to the conditions of the farmer, and are beautifully and substantially painted and repaired; the lawns are clothed in nature's beauties and are artistically arranged; the family gardens in their season abound with almost everything known to the vegetable kingdom, and the county seems to be taking on new life. All this is being brought about through the influence, direct and indirect, of the Illinois Farmers' Institute.

In 1881, by the suggestion of the State Board of Agriculture, a County Farmers' Institute was organized in Adams county by the election of G. W. Dean, President; C. S. Booth, Secretary, and A. R. Wallace, Treasurer. We had no way to support it except by the encouragement of such men as P. S. Judy (known as "Uncle-Phil"), A. R. Wallace, W. A. Booth, S. N. Black and a number of others. With this support it became popular,

and instructive meetings were held in October and May of each year. We used mostly home talent, securing an expert when we could do so. Our success encouraged other counties to organize, and thus an interest was created throughout the state. But being satisfied that it would be impossible to get the best results from a farmers' institute at individual expense, a number of interested farmers met at the Leland Hotel, at Springfield, Illinois, during the Thirty-ninth General Assembly and formulated the bill which chartered the Illinois Farmers' Institute by an act of the General Assembly. This bill was placed in the hands of Col. Chas. F. Mills to look after its passage. Col. Mills placed the bill in charge of Hon. G. W. Dean, then a member of the General Assembly, with instructions to use all honorable means in his power to have it become a law. The bill was passed. It provided for a Farmers' Institute to be held in each county, not less than two days in each year. The next General Assembly appropriated \$50 to every county in the state that held an institute, subject to the conditions of the charter of the said Farmers' Institute. This placed it upon its feet; and every county in the state is organized and holds one or more institutes each year. In every state in the Union the farmers' institute is protected by law.

The farmers employ the best available talent at their institutes, which makes it expensive, costing from \$30 to \$250 each. Considering this, the Forty-second General Assembly increased the appropriation to \$75 for each county. The institutes work under rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Directors, and there is a rule that no more than one-third of the appropriation shall be paid to foreign instructors. That means that we can get two speakers from the Agricultural College, who instruct us on two different agricultural topics each. They cost the institute nothing but expenses, as they are salaried instructors.

The number of institutes were attended by speakers from the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station at Urbana, season of 1904-5. These instructors delivered one hundred and fifty-nine speeches, embracing almost every conceivable topic, from soil investigation to the marketing of the crop. The farmers in the locality where the institute is held are interested and take part in the discussions. From this fact institutes are held at different parts of the county to accommodate the audiences of the different localities.

There are supposed to be 500,000 farmers in the state, and the total attendance at institutes is 52,000. The average attendance of

school children is 20,000, of teachers 2,000, of farmers' wives 10,000; and may we not hope that some of the 448,000 farmers who do not attend institutes can be reached by some of the teachers and scholars who are to form the next "generation of farmers?"

It is the custom for the director of each Congressional district to call a conference of the presidents of all the counties in his district to meet at some convenient place in the district, to arrange dates in such a manner that the speakers will have a week's work on one trip. Thus money is saved and time economized.

It is reasonable to expect from the present indications that the time is not distant when the Farmers' Institute will open the way for teaching agriculture in the common schools. Therefore her 27,000 teachers are already falling into line for this coming event, and the elements of agricultural science are gradually finding their place in the primary and secondary schools through instruction of their teachers.

The value of nitrogen-fixing bacteria has been thoroughly demonstrated, and greatly increasing yields of leguminous plants with accompanying production of nitrogen in the soil is one of the great features of soil improvement as taught at our agricultural college and experiment station. At the University we are taught to use commercial fertilizers, and our institutes have embraced the opportunity and have learned to apply the necessary elements-nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium-to a very great advantage; but commercial fertilizers are costly, and the farmers of Adams county have learned that our soil is of such a nature that these elements can be furnished the land by simply a rotation of crops. These three principal elements in the land of Adams county are absolutely necessary to the production of crops, and in the protection of nitrogen, the principal element in vegetable growth, will add to the soil enough phosphorous and potassium for all purposes.

The rich bottom lands of Adams county contain 7,880 pounds of nitrogen per acre, and all the other elements necessary to raise a crop of corn. With these conditions 100 pounds of nitrogen will produce 100 bushels of corn. Thus the land is impoverished only one pound of nitrogen for every bushel of corn raised on the land. But if the corn is gathered from the stalk, and the stalks are left on the field they will return a half-pound or more of nitrogen to each bushel of corn, as the stalk is mostly composed of nitrogen and the ear is composed of other compounds,

most of which can be furnished from the ground, perhaps for a thousand years. This land is very valuable. The bluff or table and prairie soils of Adams county are the second best soils known, containing 5,800 pounds of nitrogen per acre, and all the other soil elements necessary to raise a crop of corn. Therefore, three crops of corn can be raised without perceptible injury to the soil, but constant corn raising will wear the land out in time. To obviate this, instead of buying commercial fertilizers a rotation of crops is all that is necessary to restore the lost fertility after the three crops of corn.. There should be a rotation of oats, followed by wheat, then clover in the spring, then let it stand two years, and the soil will be ready for another rotation, each crop paying for itself, and necessary for the regular farmer.

BACTERIA AND LEGUMES

The soils of Adams county are a composition of such fertilizers as will grow legumes, without inoculation. Clover is grown for this purpose, and where the soil is in good condition and the spring favorable, a catch of clover is almost certain. The nitrogen-gathering bacteria or tubercles on the roots of the clover plant have the power to take free nitrogen from the air and cause it to unite with other elements to form compounds suitable for plant food.. There are about seventy-five million pounds of atmospheric nitrogen rest on every acre of land, and it can be obtained in unlimited quantities.

The land situated on a hillside sometimes fails to grow clover. In this case a light dressing of barnyard manure will almost always insure a stand of clover, and its nitrogen-gathering bacteria that live in the tubercles on the roots of leguminous plants will properly inoculate the soil.

Adams county is rich in plant food, and if it has been used in crops it has, in and of itself, the elements necessary to restore its fertility, all the while bringing profitable returns. This makes her valuable above other counties on account of agricultural wealth, yielding her products with the least possible expense. In comparison with the southern division of Illinois, with 31.80 pounds of nitrogen and half enough potassium and phosphorus to the acre to produce agricultural crops, it requires no extraordinary conception to appreciate the difference. When we consider the northern division, with her 5,800 pounds of nitrogen per acre, with plenty of phosphorus and potassium to produce abundantly, it is somewhat surprising that so much

of her division is composed of peaty swamp lands and sand and alkali soils.

The corn crop of Adams county has always been greater than the state average, because the southern division, on an average, raises about one-half as much to the acre as the rest of the State. The State average is (1903) thirty-five bushels, while Adams county's average is forty-two bushels; and the State average for thirty years has been thirty bushels, and the price ran for the same time from 58 cents to 20 cents per bushel. In 1903 the acreage of corn was 99,833 with an average yield of thirty-four bushels per acre, at 42 cents per bushel, making \$1,425,615, as its total value. Cost of production, \$993,338, which leaves a profit for the farmers of the county of \$438,277.

Although the corn crop of 1903 was hitherto without equal, the crop of 1904 has exceeded it, and the general result is that the farmers have accumulated much more wealth than they ever have done in one year. "One conspicuous item that has contributed to the corn crop" is it produced nearly two and a half million of bushels, and its high price gives it a "farm value" of over one billion dollars. The Secretary of Agriculture says : "With this crop the farmers could pay the national debt and interest thereon one year, and still have enough left to pay the expenses of the national government for a large fraction of a year." An occupation that has produced so unthinkable a sum as one aggregating \$5,000,000,000 within a year may be better measured by some comparisons: All the gold mines in the entire world have not produced, since Columbus discovered America, a greater value of gold than the farmers of this country have produced in wealth in two years. This year's product is over six times the amount of the capital stock of all national banks; it comes within three-quarters of a million dollars of equaling the value of the manufactures of 1900 less the cost of the material used; it is twice the sum of our exports and imports for a year ; it is two and a half times the gross earnings from the operations of the railways; it is three and a half times the value of all minerals produced in this country, including coal, iron ore, gold, silver and quarried stone."

Adams county, lying geographically in the center of this great corn-growing belt, shares equally in the honors extended to the farmers in Secretary Wilson's eulogy on agriculture.

The acreage of wheat for the year 1903 was 79,949, and the yield twelve bushels per acre, making 959.388 bushels at the average price of sixty-five cents, \$62,350. Taking out of this four and one-half bushels per capita to

feed the eighty thousand inhabitants of the county, there remains 579,388 bushels for exportation. The average yield of the crop for 1904 is not yet reported; it was a less estimate than usual, but the average price being one dollar and three cents per bushel, it has brought more money to the farmer than the previous crop.

We do not know why the State Board of Agriculture did not report the oats crop last December, but we do know that it is an important crop and bountifully fed in hot weather by the farmers, and that the supply is equal to the demand for both county and cities therein.

The pastures of the county have an acreage of 53,292, with a value per acre of four dollars and twenty-five cents, and the total value of \$226,491 for 1903. The acreage and value have not varied much for many years.

There is a small potato patch of 1,151 acres in Adams county, that yields 39,134 bushels, valued at \$33,264; total cost of production, \$18,213, and net profit, \$15,021; besides a sweet potato field of forty-two acres, yielding 2,730 bushels, valued at \$3,139; also a field of timothy for seed which produced 1,052 bushels, valued at \$1,368; and a clover patch that produced 1,802 bushels, valued at \$9,370.

A large number of small fruits are raised in the county, a few of which I will mention, with their value as reported from the State Board of Agriculture: Grapes, \$145; wine, \$654; other fruits and berries, \$6,589. Also some dairy products; pounds of butter sold in 1905, 152,621, valued at \$28,998; cheese, 6,426 pounds, valued at \$1,028; and 51,853 gallons of milk, valued at \$5,185; 8,142 gallons of cream, \$6,514.

BEEF CATTLE.

Number of cattle, May, 1903, 34,378; total live weight, 8,895,375; price, four dollars per hundred pounds; total value, \$355,815. Dairy cows, number, 370; price per head, \$32; total value, \$12,128.

HOGS.

Hogs numbered 49,469; average weight, 207; average price per hundred pounds, \$5.55; value, live weight, 471,706. The number of sheep, 12,018; average live weight, 100 lbs. Total live weight, 264,400; price per hundred; \$4.15. Wool, number of pounds shorn, 1903, 43,185; price per pound; 18c; total of the product, \$7,773. Wool has been running 18c per pound for a long time.

HORSES.

The number of colts foaled since 1893, up to the year 1902, averaged 1,252 annually, and in 1903 there were 1,340; from 1892 up to 1897 there were horses and colts, 11,894 annually; from 1897 to 1900 there were 13,913 annually; in 1901 there were 17,546; in 1902, 16,665; in 1903, 16,214. Although horses have in the main been on the increase, a good horse now (1905) will command a fabulous price, and any horse will bring his worth. The Secretary of Agriculture in his report says: "Farm horses have increased slightly in number, and more in value, and in the aggregate they never were so valuable as in 1904, with a total of \$1,136,940,298."

"The value of farm mules also reached its highest point in 1904, \$217,532,832." A deficiency of 5 per cent in the number of mules in the State this year as compared with 1903 exists, but the mule interest is manifest and in sympathy with the horse interest.

POULTRY.

The rapid increase of poultry in numbers and in quality, together with the increase in value of products, leads to some astonishing results for 1904, when compared with former years. The Secretary of Agriculture reports: "The farmers' hens are now producing one and two-thirds billions of dozens of eggs yearly, and these hens during their busy season lay enough eggs in two weeks, at the high price of eggs that have prevailed during the year, to pay the year's interest on the national debt." The value of poultry sold in the county in 1903, \$10,650; eggs sold, \$9,848.

HORTICULTURE.

As horticulture does not belong to agriculture, except so far as the cultivation goes, it will not be discussed here. There is a manifest interest in the county that would lead to a great system of orcharding, if a means of spraying could be devised to effectually destroy the insects that are so injurious to the apples from year to year. If a perfect apple could be thus assured, the possibilities are there are thousands of acres of land in Adams county not very profitable as plow lands that would grow good apples. There are large orchards now which have been profitable, and horticulture is on the increase. But restore the perfect apple again, and horticulture would be comparatively in its infancy.

ROADS

The roads of Adams county are numerous and in greater demand centrally because

there are no railroads accessible to haul farm products to market, and it all must be done by wagon. The farmers under existing conditions build their own road in some localities. Burton township is setting apart forty cents on the \$100 of assessment as a special tax for hard roads; this has been in existence ten years, and with the money thus obtained they have made a good road on the roads running into the city of Quincy on Broadway and State streets, almost through the township. The highways could be made very much better if they were graded high enough to run the water off the roads. If this were done, there would be less complaint. This spring we crossed three townships; in two of them about one-half, of the water ran in the middle of the road, and they were impassable with a load; the other was nicely graded and the road was good all the way through.

May we not hope that by levying a tax to the full limit of the law all our roads maybe graded high enough to drain all the water off on their sides? If a hard road law ever passes in the State of Illinois, in all probability it will provide for submission to the people by townships or counties, in which case Illinois is likely to be as old as the Roman Empire was when she made good roads before a general system of road making will be established. If the roads are first well graded, they will be in good condition for a permanent improvement when the time comes.

The Board of the Western Society of Engineers report that Illinois has "unlimited material for the manufacture of Portland cement." This being true, may we not hope that the hard road problem is solved by finding a road building material that will be economical and durable and that can be reached.

In conclusion we want to say by way of repetition, that because of the general farming on the soils, the great agricultural central west is the present, and we may say, "the future, granary of the world." The land whose fertility, can be kept up by rotation of crops is as good as Abraham's choice to dwell in the land of the plain of Jordan, annulling the world's historic verdict, "Westward the course of empire takes its way," and substituting therefore, "Here a permanent agriculture holds-sway."

It has been the tendency heretofore in the civilized world for the farmers to run their land down and then cry "Westward ho, young man!" The farmers did not know that lost fertility could be restored. As the farmer's stock is fed the products of the farm to produce to sustain the human body, even so the

soil must be fed the elements necessary to retain its fertility. He who speaks differently knows not whereof he speaks. Two years ago this was more noticeable because the South is enjoying prosperity owing to the increased value of her cotton crop in addition to her general progress in agriculture. The Eastern farmer, who has been long in the background in competition with the rapidly expanding upper Mississippi River Valley, is enjoying normal conditions on account of varied Industries. The Pacific coast is prospering' with its "world famed specialties." The mountain States glory in the fruits and prospects of irrigation. In the early settled prairie States the farmer bought much of his land at \$1.25 an acre, which now sells at \$100; and the American Desert, very lately nothing but a buffalo range, is now settled by prosperous farmers, making money from the proceeds of their, products. The fertility of the Adams county soils need not and ought not be reduced below its original productive capacity.

May we not hope that the farmers will assist to establish a system of farming which will insure a profitable and permanent agriculture. Let us not repeat the history of the great Mohawk Valley in New York, or the James River Valley in Virginia, both of which were once famous for their fertility and productive capacity.

Prof. Joseph Carter, of Champaign, said not long ago, in a public address, that he recently traveled through the valley of the James River in old Virginia, and he found there that some of the beautiful farm lands which once grew crops of tobacco which made Virginia rich, are now absolutely abandoned, and no man will own them. A well-regulated system of rotation of crops would have saved this once fertile land, and old Virginia would be growing tobacco yet.

The farmers are learned now, and may they not hope that those of Adams county will improve their already fertile lands?

HORTICULTURE IN ADAMS COUNTY.

By C. H. Williamson.

To whatever instinct is due the development of horticulture, the passion for gain or the passion for beauty, it is certain that the history of horticulture in Adams county is practically synchronous with its earliest settlement: more particularly is this true of Quincy, whose founder, Governor John Wood, was also the first tree planter. It is hard today to estimate what the city owes to this truly great citizen; but not the least of the debts it owes

to the loving care and remarkable foresight of its founder is his establishment of its first orchard and the beautiful shade trees which kindled a love more enduring than brass in our people, and an enthusiasm which has reached the heart of every dweller in the town whose first walls he reared, so that it might almost be said that every child who is born in the town is baptized into a love of trees. This passion which his love first kindled has so taken root and spread that today Quincy is one vast park of beautiful shade trees, prominent among all the cities of the west in this regard. But if, it owed so much to him, its debt is hardly less great to a line of men who, coming later, have had his passion for the beauty of trees in no less remarkable a degree. Among these whose names I cannot for behoove to mention are Lorenzo Bull, one of the city's greatest benefactors; Henry Whitmore; who personally planted many of the trees that are now the glory of the beautiful east end; Edward J. Parker, the father of the city parks and the untiring preacher of the gospel of civic beauty. If Quincy owes much to Governor Wood as the pioneer, it owes more to Mr. Parker in its uplift to higher ideals of civic beauty and practical plans for realizing those ideals. These men have left and are leaving monuments that will carry their names to the ages. In passion for rare and beautiful trees, and in generous sympathy with every aim that added to the city's tree wealth and beauty, I cannot forbear to mention Richard F. Newcomb. A richness of delight in tree beauty made him a center of infatigable enthusiasm. Not least among those whose example has been contagious and inspiring are: the honored names of Henry Bull, O. H. Browning, Nehemiah Bushnell, Willard Keyes, Henry Asbury. But these names, incomplete as they are in a roster of those who have deserved well of their city in respect of its beauty, are but a part of the story. That is the most remarkable that the whole city is leavened with the same spirit, and that the beauty of the city is not sporadic and a thing of parts, but of all parts and generic. Quincy's outward beauty is the outward and visible sign of a deep and inward sense for things beautiful that is universal, and touches not some, but all.

But if horticulture is in its deepest and truest sense the outward result of the inward craving for the beautiful, and therefore first to be mentioned, it is not less true that it has a practical sense, and that an honorable one. For if such men as I have mentioned deserve well of the city, not less to be remembered and revered are the pioneers in practical horticul-

ture--such men as William Stewart, Sr., of Payson; Deacon Scarborough, of the same town; Clark Chatten and Robert Rankin, of Fall Creek; Henry Kent and Edward Sinnock, of Ellington; D. C. Benton, and Harges & Sommers, of Quincy. And in this line, too, as I have before indicated, stands first Governor John Wood. It was he who planted the first orchard. In 1820 he was living near Atlas, in Pike county, when as the earlier history of the county tells us, he and Willard Keyes, both young and unmarried men, were temporarily housekeeping and farming in partnership.

In the spring of that year he made a journey on foot to the orchard of one Avery, who lived a short distance above St. Louis, and bought of him one pint of apple seed, paying a dollar for it. He planted these seeds and just three of them grew. This did not satisfy his appetite for tree planting nor discourage his determination to have an orchard.

In the autumn he made another pedestrian journey to Griffith's orchard, on the river opposite the old French settlement of Portage d Sioux. Here he was permitted to take the pomace from a cider mill and wash out as much seed as he wished. He made these journeys on foot, as he also did many other longer and more difficult ones, because he was then too poor to own a horse. About the same time he came into possession of another small quantity of apple seeds in the following manner: Wood and Keyes had made a quantity of maple sugar, and finding a family by the name of Sprague who were very destitute, and the parents and most of the children sick, Mr. Wood. made them a liberal present of sugar, and wishing to express in some way their gratitude, and having nothing else to give, they insisted on his accepting a portion of a supply of apple seed they had brought with them to the county. From the product of these two lots of seed the young men were able to supply not only themselves, but many of their neighbors, with trees for planting. In the spring of 1823 Mr. Wood, who in the meantime had removed to where Quincy now stands, planted a portion of his trees on a tract of land now embraced between Twelfth and Fourteenth and State and Kentucky streets. About the same time he planted some peach seeds, which were set out in the orchard in 1824. In 1827 he gathered fruit from both his apple and peach trees. Some of these apple trees are still living. About the year 1830 Governor Wood planted a quantity of chestnuts and set the young trees on his grounds. Before the year 1832 Major Rose, Willard Keyes, James Dunn, Silas Beebe and

others of the early settlers, including several in the eastern part of the county, had planted apple orchards. These trees were all seedlings, except about a dozen in Mr. Wood's orchard, and many of them were obtained from him.

George Johnson, of Columbus, planted in 1832 the first orchard of grafted apple trees. In 1836 Deacon A. Scarborough, of Payson, set out a large orchard of bearing trees, some of which are yet living. In 1839 he planted an orchard of 200 peach trees, some of which were still standing in 1868. In 1855 he introduced the Concord grape.

1837 Clark Chatten, of Fall Creek, purchased some grafted apple trees of Charles Stratton, of Pike county, and planted them on his farm. During 1838 and 1839 he continued to add to his orchard until he had 40 acres covered with apple trees, and became the laughing stock of some of his neighbors, who thought a market could never be found for so much fruit as that orchard would produce; but he continued to buy more land and plant more trees.

In 1867 he had in all 240 acres devoted to apple trees, and 187 acres devoted to peach trees, the largest orchard in the state, from which he amassed a considerable fortune.

In 1839 Wm. Stewart, of Payson, planted some peach seeds which he had secured from a small quantity of fruit purchased in Pike county for the purpose, and in the spring of 1840 he transplanted the young trees to a new farm he had purchased adjoining the village. At the same time he purchased one hundred grafted apple trees from a nursery in Pike county, probably at Atlas, and planted them in alternate rows with the peach trees. During the summer he went East and in the autumn brought from New York a choice collection of various kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, flower seeds, etc., such as his then limited means enabled him to purchase. The next spring he planted these, and grafted some young apple trees grown from seeds planted the previous spring, and this commenced "Stewart's Nursery," which for twenty-five years was the leading one in the county. In 1852 Mr. Stewart started a branch nursery in Quincy under the direction of Wm. Stewart, Jr., whom he had admitted to partnership.

Henry Kent, of Ellington, sent in 1839 to Prince's nursery, Long Island, for a supply of apples, peaches and nectarines, and with these as a beginning started a nursery in 1841. He was the introducer of the nectarine, which was for many years after profitably grown in this section.

He was to the north half of the county what Stewart was to the southern half, and a man of splendid character and judgment. A later very valuable nursery was that of Deacon A. Scarborough, of Payson.

But the nurseries, valuable as they were as adjuncts to our early horticulture, would have been incomplete as stimuli had it not been for the remarkable work at the county's first Horticultural Society, of which Robert Rankin, for many years was the president and moving spirit. Under the active guidance of this society much valuable experimental work was undertaken, and successful exhibits were made at the State Fair and meetings of the American Pomological Society. The first exhibition of Adams county fruit at the State Fair was at Springfield in 1853, when Wm. Stewart and son took a number of premiums, among them that for the largest and best collection of apples named and true to the name. The first public exhibition east of the Alleghenies was in 1860, by G. H. Stewart, who took a choice collection to the meeting of the American Pomological Society in Philadelphia. This fruit attracted much attention and received high commendation. About the year 1863 or 1864 Clark Chatten took the first premium of the Illinois Agricultural Society for the "best cultivated orchard."

In 1867 Ira Coe, of Melrose, took premium at State Fair held in Quincy and received as such 100 Jonathan trees, which he planted in his orchard, now the property of the writer of this article. These are believed to be the first trees of this splendid variety brought from the East, and most of the 100 are still living, and are bearing in splendid health and very productive.

The Adams County Horticultural Society was organized in December, 1867, by the election of Robert Rankin as president and Wm. Stewart, as secretary. This soon included all the leading horticulturists of the county. This society did effective work for many years; it made out lists of the various kinds of fruits, based on long practical experience of the members, and recommended these lists to planters; it held outdoor meetings in the summer months, on the grounds of the different members, for the purpose of observing the practical workings of the different systems of culture. It also made exhibits, as a society, at various fairs, with the most flattering results. However, it languished; but with a later revival of general interest in horticulture there was established the Mississippi Apple Growers' Association in Quincy, in 1900. Its founder and first president was Henry Clay Cupp, of Fall Creek the largest orchard-

ist in the county. James Handly, of Quincy, was its secretary, a position he still holds. Mr. Cupp was later succeeded by the Hon. S. N. Black, of Clayton, as president. Mr. Black was a charter member of the Illinois Horticultural Society, and one of the most eminent and widely known horticulturists in the State. On his retiring from the presidency in the present year, 1905, he was succeeded by C. H. Williamson, of Quincy. The society, while local in its origin, was comprehensive in its aims, and while, unlike the early Horticultural Society, it confined its interest to the apple, it was because in the series of years the apple had come to be the only fruit of importance in Adams county raised for the distant market. In fact, in the intervening years even the apple had diminished in importance in the volume of product and in its essential value in the market, and strawberries and peaches; which had in the later sixties and early seventies been shipped in remarkable volume from the various shipping points of the county, had dwindled to insignificance during the eighties and early nineties as far as their production on a commercial scale was concerned. The causes of this remarkable change are not far to seek. In the first place, the culture of strawberries, which had its beginning in 1852 by J. H. Stewart and D. C. Benton, of Quincy, and in 1865 had attained to considerable volume, was greatly affected during the eighties by the throwing open by the railroads of new and cheap lands in the Southwest to berry culture, causing a great decline in the market values of strawberries in the markets where our berries were sent, as well at the same time new and better methods of shipping, particularly the use of refrigerator cars, made it possible to ship from more distant points in other directions, so that there was a greatly lessened demand for our berries. This same cause operated against our other small fruits, as well as against peaches. But an even more potent cause came into operation by the industrial expansion of Quincy itself, which withdrew hundreds of those on whom the berry growers depended for picking their fruits, to more lucrative occupations.

In the case of the peach there were at work climatic causes rendering the production less certain, and in the case of the pear, the blight.

At one time, indeed, in the eighties, it seemed as if horticulture, even that of the apple, was doomed to extinction. except on a very small scale and for the home market only, and this was due to causes, some obvious, some obscure. In the first place, the soil was no longer virgin, and long continued culture had exhausted certain properties out of the

soil very necessary to the life of bearing trees and plants. And no attempt had been made to replace them. The soil robber had been at work. The then available horticultural science was not able to point the remedy. In the second place, insect and fungous enemies had vastly multiplied. The codlin moth had appeared very early, probably as early as 1850. So had the scab, the most destructive of fungous enemies that attacked the apple, but the strong trees of our splendid and virile young orchards had been resistant. As the orchards aged and their vitality decreased, and continued production without proper fertilizing had greatly decreased their natural powers of resistance, they succumbed to the growing attacks of their insect and fungous enemies, and no longer produced fruit of a nature to be successfully marketed.

The art of spraying was little understood and less practiced. Then, too, the vigorous pioneers had many of them died or moved away where more virgin soils offered more alluring possibilities. Horticulture was in hands less experienced, which did not have the splendid courage of the old order nor the better science of the new order of things. There were ten years more of travail and distress, but gradually men turned in the light of better knowledge to address themselves to the old problems with a freshened understanding and a revived courage, and now Adams county is on the threshold of a better horticulture and a mightier industry. Young men such as Leeper of Lima, Robbins and Scarborough of Payson, Seymour of Fall Creek, Lambert of Coatsburg, Montgomery of Melrose, Chatten of Ellington, and some of the elders, as Cupp, Perkins, Heckle, Wharton and Rankin, are applying the knowledge that experimental science affords to a thorough understanding of local soil and climatic conditions that promise great results. Some are already garnering them, and they better understand their limitations. They know in the first place that they cannot gather where they have not sown. They cannot continually take without giving. If the trees are to bear, they must also be fed. They have learned that they must therefore fertilize.

They know in the second place that moisture must be conserved, that the soil must be stirred to unlock for the trees their potential supplies of food, and that life-giving air may reach the roots. They therefore cultivate. They know that the insect and fungous enemies can and must be combated. They therefore spray. They know that the soil must be enlivened as well as protected from the cold of a severe climate; that the water-bearing capacity of

the soil is in proportion to the humus content. They therefore sow cover crops. And above all, they know that all soils are not adapted to fruit trees; that a tree to live long must root deep in rich soil, and that in the loess soil covering our limestone bluffs nature has given Adams county one of those pre-eminent areas of natural adaptation which place her unrivaled in readiness to produce fruit fit to enter into that competition of excellence for which the exacting markets of the work are offering most suitable reward.

CHAPTER L.

ADAMS COUNTY'S BENCH AND BAR-PRIMITIVE PRACTICE IN THE MILITARY TRACT-CIRCUIT JUDGES-EARLY MEMBERS OF THE BAR

The early bench and bar of Adams county had a fame, justly. Acquired, in Illinois. It was the bar of the "Military Tract" --that part of the State between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers and south of the latitude of Rock Island--which had been reserved by the federal government for the soldiers of the War of 1812, whose patriotism was recognized by "Bounty lands." On the bench in that circuit presided jurists of recognized ability and acumen, and at this bar practiced lawyers of learning, eloquence and skill, whose renown was widespread, all contributing to give to the bench and bar a lustre which time has not dimmed and which will ever be a source of pride to Adams county.

The first circuit judge was John Yorck Sawyer, a native of Vermont, whose name appears enrolled as a lawyer December 7, 1820. On the bench Judge Sawyer sustained an excellent reputation for ability and integrity. He was appointed at the session of 1824-5, and two years later was legislated out of office by the law of 1826-7, which repealed the circuit court system and threw upon the supreme judges circuit court duty. Judge Sawyer's first court was held July; 1825, in the cabin of Williard Keyes, on Front street, near the foot of Vermont, this being the only one of the three cabins then comprising Quincy "in which there were no children." The session was but formal, and the first business session of the court was held October 31st, following. After leaving the bench; Judge Sawyer resumed his profession at Vandalia, then the state capital. He died March 13, 1836, at which time he was editor of the Vandalia Advocate.

Judge Sawyer was succeeded by Samuel D. Lockwood, of the supreme court, whose name is recorded as the first licensed lawyer in Illinois, the date being May 14, 1819. Lockwood was born in Central New York, and came to Illinois in 1818, stopped first at Kaskaskia, and finally settled at Jacksonville, which was his residence until he retired from the bench in 1848. Then he removed to Batavia, where he died about 1885. Judge Lockwood was a man of excellent education, learning and refinement, who reflected exceptional honor on the position held by him.

In 1831, a fifth judicial circuit having been added, Judge Richard M. Young was appointed. Judge Young was a Kentuckian by birth, a man of exemplary habits, refined mind, industrious disposition and good judgment, who held the public confidence and who served out his full term of six years with dignity and credit. After serving his term he was successively United States Senator, Illinois State Agent in Europe, Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and finally he engaged in a legal agency business. His last days were passed in an insane asylum.

James H. Ralston, who succeeded Judge Young, in 1837, had been a practicing lawyer in Quincy, and was also a member of the state legislature in 1836-7. Ralston also was a Kentuckian. His services on the bench, while creditable, were brief, as he resigned in 1838, and was elected state senator in 1840, and was an unsuccessful candidate for congress a year later, after which he went to California, where he was found dead in the woods, having either died suddenly or been killed by some animal.

Judge Ralston's successor was Peter Lott, who came to Illinois in 1835 from New Jersey, locating at Carthage, Hancock county, whence he soon came to Quincy, where he resided for some sixteen years. Judge Lott had more than ordinary ability and made a good record on the bench. He was a Whig till about 1836, when he joined the democratic party, in which he became prominent. Retiring from the bench in 1841, under the re-organization of the judiciary law, he resumed the practice of law, was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1844, enlisted as a private in Col. Bissell's regiment of Illinois infantry on the outbreak of the Mexican war, rose to the position of captain and acquired credit at Buena Vista. Returning home, he was elected circuit clerk and recorder for four years, after which he went to California and was placed in charge of the United States mint. He died a few years later, in Central America, while dis-

charging a high trust under the government.

Under the re-organization act, the appointment of the supreme judge from this district was Stephen A. Douglas, who assumed the office in 1841. The history of Douglas is too well known to call for space in this connection. While on the bench Judge Douglas had several local questions of a peculiarly vexatious character to handle, including some connected with the Mormons and the division of Adams county. In these as in other matters, Judge Douglas always retained the confidence of the public, while his exceptional ability is well known to all. On the election of Douglas to congress in 1843 over O. H. Browning, he was succeeded on the bench by Jesse B. Thomas, a son of the Jesse B. Thomas who was territorial judge of Illinois from 1809 till 1819, was one of the first two United States Senators and was the author of the famous Missouri Compromise bill. Judge Thomas, who succeeded Douglas, was probably born in the Indian Territory. He was a democrat. His two years record on the bench was creditable. He was transferred to a northern circuit and died a few years later.

His successor on the bench, in 1843, was Norman H. Purple, who proved to be a judge of superior ability, being peculiarly well adapted for the position of jurist. Judge Purple retired from this circuit in 1848, by reason of the change in the constitution re-organizing the districts and making judges elective. Purple returned to Peoria and resumed the practice of law. He died about 1864.

William A. Minshall, of Schuyler county, succeeded Judge Purpler, in 1848. Minshall, who was elected as a Whig over William R. Aicher, of Pike county, and was one of the oldest lawyers in Illinois, had stood at the head of the bar in his own county and on the bench maintained his excellent reputation. Adams and Hancock counties being created a separate circuit in 1851, Judge Minshall was succeeded by Onias C. Skinner, who had for several years been a prominent lawyer in Hancock county and then in Quincy, his later residence. While Judge Skinner had lacked educational advantages, such was his force of intellect that he rose to a front rank at the bar, while his standing on the bench was high. Judge Skinner was elected to the supreme court in 1855. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870, occupying the position of chairman of the judiciary committee. He died in Quincy in 1877.

Judge Joseph Sibley, who succeeded Judge Skinner, in 1855, was born in Westfield, Hampden county, Mass., and died in Quincy June

18, 1897, in the 79th year of his age. His early life was spent on a farm; he attended the district school and local academy, was admitted to the bar in 1846 and soon after settled at Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois, where he began the practice of law; and with success and distinction. He was elected to the state legislature in 1850, re-elected in 1852, moved to Warsaw in 1853, was elected to the circuit bench in 1855 for the 13th circuit and was re-elected for three successive terms. When the appellate court was re-organized in 1877; Sibley was appointed by the supreme court to that bench, where he served till the expiration of his term in 1879. He moved to Quincy in 1865 and made his home here till his death. A man possessing strong individual traits of character, Judge Sibley had good judgment, was well versed in the fundamental principles of the law, and these qualities, coupled with his integrity and general ability, made him a good jurist, and, in time, one of the most eminent circuit judges in the state. While to strangers he sometimes appeared cold, with a disposition to bluntness of expression, he was really a kind-hearted man. At the time he retired from the bench he had been presiding judge for nearly half the existence of Adams county.

Judge Sibley was succeeded by Judge John H. Williams, who served with excellent credit until 1885 and is still practicing his profession in Quincy.

William Marsh, who succeeded Judge Williams, served from 1885 till 1891. Judge Marsh was born in Cayuga county; N. Y., March 11, 1822; attended a private school near Ithaca, took an academic course, then entered Union college at Schenectady, from which he was graduated with honor in 1842. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, practiced first in Ithaca and came to Quincy in 1854. He died April 14, 1894. It was said of him in the bar resolutions on his death that he was "an exemplar of professional virtue and forensic attainments most fittingly calculated to excite the just emulation of all whose exalted privilege it is to minister at the altar of justice. An honest, able lawyer, a just, pure and profound judge, a kind, fond and faithful husband, a polished, scholarly and accomplished gentleman."

Judge Marsh was succeeded by Oscar P. Bonney, who served one term, from 1891 until 1897. Judge Bonney was born September 8, 1852, near Chambersburg, Clark county, Mo., and died in Chicago, February 14, 1905. When a babe, his parents moved to Putnam county, Ill., thence to La Grange, Mo., thence to Quincy, and thence to Columbus, where

Oscar grew to manhood. After a few years as student at La Grange, college, he came to Quincy, studied law with Ewing, Wheat & Hamilton, was admitted to the bar in 1873, was successively city and state's attorney and was holding the latter office when he was elected circuit judge. In a recent sketch of Judge Bonney this true summary was written: "His moral, upright life; the integrity that characterized his intercourse with all persons and his sterling ability as a lawyer; his professional etiquette and his just and logical rulings and sound judgments while on the bench, so endeared him to his fellows that his memory will be fondly cherished for many years to come." During his term as circuit judge, Judge Bonney was nominated for supreme judge, but was defeated by Joseph N. Carter.

Judge John C. Broady succeeded Judge Bonney and served till 1903, making an excellent record. Judge Broady continues to reside in Quincy and is practicing his profession.

His successor on the bench was Judge Albert Akers, who is making a commendable record. Judge Akers resides in Quincy.

The Hon. Chauncey L. Higbee was one of the judges of this circuit and of the appellate court for the third district of this state, and the Adams County Bar records show this fitting memorial tribute: "That for his many virtues as a private citizen, and his learning and abilities as a lawyer, legislator and judge, as well as for his able and faithful discharge of every duty devolving upon him, whether in private or official capacity, the deceased will be long remembered, not only by his friends and admirers and the bar, but by the public at large."

Chauncey L. Higbee was born in Clermont, Ohio, in 1820. In 1845, he published a newspaper at Nauvoo, Ill., whence he moved to Pittsfield, Ill., where he began the practice of the profession to which he proved to be such an eminent adornment. He was a representative in the 19th General Assembly and state senator in 1859-61. He was elected circuit judge four times, the first time in 1861, and was elected appellate judge in 1878. Judge Higbee died December 7, 1884, leaving a memory that will ever be held in honor and esteem, and leaving both a name and a career which are being nobly perpetuated by his able son, the Hon. Harry Higbee, of Pike county, Illinois.

THE ADAMS COUNTY BAR.

In the course of some biographical sketches in his "Reminiscences of Quincy," published in 1882, the late Henry Aabury gives this para-

graph concerning lawyers: "Our earliest lawyers here before 1831 were John E. Jeffers, Louis Masquerier, George Logan, James H. Ralston, Archibald Williams, O. H. Browning, and soon after Robert R. Williams, James W. Whitney, Thomas Ford, afterwards governor, Adolphus Hubbard, who became lieutenant governor, his remains lying in the present courthouse square. Of what might be called our second batch of lawyers here from 1835 to 1847; there were the following: M. D. Browning, Henry Asbury, Peter Lott, William Darling, Jacoby Halleck, Ebenezer Moore, Calvin A. Warren, N. Bushnell; in 1837, Andrew Johnston; 1836, John R. Randolph, Charles Gilman, Almeron Wheat; 1839, Charles A. Savage, Horace S. Cooley; 1840, Philo A. Goodwin; 1841, J. Quin Thornton, William H. Ralston, James M. Burt; Louis M. Booth, E. J. Phillips, William H. Benneson; 1843, Isaac N. Morris, Egbert A. Thompson, Charles B. Lawrence, Charles H. Milner, Isaac M. Grover, Abraham Jonas, Perkins Cleveland; 1847, Adolphus Engleman, David L. Hough, George C. Digon, Peachy R. Gilmer, Charles W. Billington, Joseph M. Higbee; George Williams, Seth C. Sherman, Onias C. Skinner; 1845, Jonathan M. Bassett, Bushrod W. Lott, Homer Parr and John Tillson." Mr. Asbury added that only about twelve out of the list of forty-six were known to be living at the time he wrote.

Archibald Williams was born June 10, 1801, in Montgomery county, Kentucky. Having received the first rudiments of an education he was thrown upon his own resources early in life. He first engaged in manual labor, but being of a studious disposition, turned his attention to teaching. His fondness for study caused him to select the law for his profession, and he was admitted to the bar in Tennessee in 1828: A year later he came to Quincy. During his first six years' practice he achieved the highest rank as a lawyer and jurist and as a man of stainless character. He was elected three times to the state legislature. In 1847 Judge Williams was selected against a democrat in a democratic district to serve in the constitutional convention. He was twice nominated by the whigs for United States senator, but was defeated, and was also the whig candidate for congress in the campaign immediately preceding the birth of the republican party, but was defeated. He was offered a seat on the United States supreme bench, but he declined the high honor on account of his advanced years. In 1849 he was appointed by President Taylor as district attorney for Illinois, and in 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln as district judge for Kansas.

Judge Williams was a man of strong convictions, but one who entertained great respect for the views of others. He died in Quincy, September 21, 1863, leaving the record of a distinguished, noble and pure life. To quote from the bar resolutions, October 27, 1863, he was "eminently a frank, and sincere man. You always knew where he was and what he was. He never deceived a friend or betrayed a trust, or trifled with an interest. None ever doubted his word. None ever questioned his honesty. He was alike the ornament of official position and of the private station. The radiance shed by the influence of his moral deportment was not less beneficial upon society than his legal and logical mind and professional courtesy were upon the bar. He lived for others, not himself. He lived for the benefit of his race and country. He was not a seeker of wealth; with all of his energy, untiring industry and great endowments, he died without it, leaving behind him little else but the rich inheritance of his professional and exemplary character."

Nehemiah Bushnell was a native of Connecticut and was graduated from Yale college in 1835. He was admitted to the bar in 1837 and came to Quincy the same year and formed a partnership with O. H. Browning, which lasted till his death. Soon after establishing himself in this city, Mr. Bushnell conducted the editorial department of the Quincy Whig for a time. These expressions from members of the local bar on Mr. Bushnell's death show the high estimation in which he was held. Hon. O. C. Skinner referred to him as an "example of a life of patient, public and professional labor, public usefulness and unsullied fame, distinguished alike by learning and talent--a great and good man." Hon. W. A. Richardson said: "He could have adorned the presidency of any institution of learning in the land. He was qualified to have discharged the duties of any department of their institutions. His talent, his learning, his sense of justice, would have made him conspicuous and eminent on the bench of the supreme court of the United States." Judge Sibley said: "The needy always found in him a generous giver, the unfortunate a ready sympathizer, and the intelligent conversationalist a mind stored with the richest fruit of miscellaneous knowledge." Mr. Bushnell died in 1873.

Calvin A. Warren was born in New York in 1807, was a newspaper man in early life, was admitted to the bar in 1834, moved to Quincy in 1836 and went to Warsaw later, but removed to Quincy in 1839. He first formed a law partnership with James H. Ralston, then

with Almeron Wheat, and was once associated with O. C. Skinner. Warren was at different times engaged in business enterprises," but abandoned them all to follow his chosen profession. As was written of him by the Hon. O. H. Browning; immediately after his death, "He was distinguished as a member of the legal profession for his high legal attainments and for the eminent ability with which he discharged the duties of the important offices with which his name has been honorably associated." Mr. Warren died February 22, 1881.

An excellent biographical sketch is given elsewhere in this work of the late Almeron Wheat; the former county attorney, who rendered such conspicuous service when the effort was made to remove the county seat from Quincy.

Charles Gilman, a member of the local bar and reporter for the state supreme court, died July 24, 1849, of cholera. It was said of him that he passed away in the meridian of his life and the full career of his usefulness, and that no man at the bar was better qualified to adorn that branch of his profession. Endowed with a quick and active intellect and possessing a more than ordinary degree of literary and legal attainments, he held a high place in the esteem and affection of his professional brethren.

Philo A. Goodwin was a native of Connecticut, whence he came west and he resided in Quincy nearly a third of a century. He died June 13, 1873; Mr. Goodwin had a profound respect for his profession, was a good lawyer, a safe counsellor, a warm hearted friend and an honest man.

William H. Benneson was born in Newark, Delaware, December 3, 1818. After graduating with honor from Delaware college, 1840, for three years he taught school in Virginia, studying law at the same time. In 1843 he came west and opened an office in Quincy. His first partner was Stephen A. Douglas, who had resigned from the supreme bench of Illinois on June 28, 1843, and who was soon drawn away to engage in his political career. The personal and political friendship of the two continued through life.

In 1849 Mr. Benneson was allured to California gold fields, where he mined for three years and then returned to again practice law in Quincy. He was Master in Chancery under Judge Skinner and Judge Sibley, from 1853-1861. During the Civil war he was appointed colonel of the 78th Illinois Infantry by Governor Richard Yates. Ill health compelled him to resign, and he resumed his law practice.

He stood well among that distinguished

galaxy of lawyers who were his contemporaries. He was not engaged in active practice the last ten or fifteen years of his life, but he still loved the law. He died at his home near Quincy, January 27th, 1899, being the last member of the earlier bar of Adams county.

Isaac N. Morris was born January 22, 1812, in Bethel, Clermont county, Ohio, and was the fourth son of United States Senator Thomas Morris of that state. After attending the university at Oxford, Ohio, he studied law in Cincinnati with Judge Wright and was admitted to the bar. He came to Warsaw, Ill., in 1836, and a year later was united in marriage with a daughter of John P. Robbins. In 1838 he moved to Quincy and formed a law partnership with C. A. Warren and Judge Darling. The next year, in addition to his other duties, Mr. Morris edited the Quincy Argus, now the Quincy Herald. In 1841, by appointment of the state, he was president of the Illinois and Michigan Canal; was a member of the state legislature in 1846, and of congress from 1856 until 1860. By appointment of President Grant he was commissioner of the Union Pacific railroad, in which capacity he rendered valuable service. He died October 29, 1879. The bar resolutions, which were presented by O. H. Browning, read as follows. "Resolved, that we hold in highest esteem the good and noble qualities of the deceased and remember with great satisfaction the zeal and ability with which at all times he discharged the duties devolved upon him by the distinguished public trusts, both state and national, which, from time to time, have been committed to him."

Isaac Mason Grover was drowned in the Mississippi river, while bathing, July 27, 1862, being then about fifty years old. He was a native of Sidney, Maine. He was an upright, honest man and was regarded by the bar as one of the ablest lawyers in the state.

Abraham Jonas was born in England. He came to this country at the age of sixteen, living first in Cincinnati, whence he moved to Kentucky, where he was a member of the legislature. He came to Quincy from Kentucky and served in the Illinois legislature. He served one term as Master in Chancery, by appointment of President Taylor, and died June 10, 1864, while serving another; by appointment of President Lincoln. In the public and private life and character of Mr. Jonas the bar recognized, his moral qualities, great singleness of mind in advancing the public interests, indomitable energy in executing laudable purposes and his uniform kindness in his private relations.

Sterling P. Delano was born in Richmond,

Franklin county, Vermont, September 28, 1830. He came with his parents, in 1839 to Indiana, and in 1848 to Hancock county, Illinois. In 1855 Mr. Delano came to Quincy and entered the law office of Browning & Bushnell, and in 1858 he and E. H. Buckley became law partners. Delano enlisted in Capt. Mead's Home Guards, was elected captain and was a model officer. He died August 27, 1862, from effects of a wound accidentally received while in the military, service of his country. As a lawyer, Captain Delano was rapidly working his way to the front. He gained confidence and regard not merely by his industry and superior ability, but by his uniform courtesy and high, excellent bearing.

An extended biographical sketch of former United States Senator William A. Richardson will be found elsewhere in this history. The bar's estimate of the character of and abilities of this distinguished citizen may be seen from the following resolutions, adopted February 21, 1876: "He was regarded always as one of the strongest and ablest of our members. Of clear head, strong will, great energy and an intuitive and almost infallible common sense and judgment of men, he was a natural leader and these qualities, united with an integrity never questioned, gave him deservedly great power and influence, as well at the bar as in the political arena where he was so highly distinguished."

The resolutions on the death of Frederick V. Marcy, who died July 14, 1884, were presented by Bernard Arntzen, November 10, 1884, and included this sketch: "He practiced law here nearly a score and a half years. While he possessed a mind which was logical in analysis and comprehensive in its grasp, rendering him an adornment to his profession, still it is also true that in a residence among us for nearly a score and a half years his habits were characterized by continued retirement and constant study, so that he enlisted the respect of all and the enmity of none.

"So industrious was he as a lawyer; especially when engaged in an important case requiring care; study and thought, that it might be said of him, 'he never slept.'" This was the view held of Alexander E. Wheat, as expressed in the bar resolutions on his death. Mr. Wheat was not a brilliant lawyer; but he had few superiors at the trial table, and as an interrogator of witnesses he had no equal at this bar, in the opinion of the association. Mr. Wheat was born at Venice, Cayuga county, N. Y., April 19, 1833. He was admitted to the bar in Quincy in 1857 and resided here until his death, which occurred September 2, 1885.

The only record that can be found of John M. Cyrus is this expression by the local bar: "The life of Capt. John M. Cyrus was cut off while seeking to regain his health in a milder clime during the prime of his manhood, and in the midst of labor and usefulness." The resolutions were adopted March 23, 1874.

Wellington S. Lee was born in Erie county, Pa., in 1822, on a farm. He had some experience in the Mexican war, coming to Quincy about 1850. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in Co. F., 3d. Illinois Cavalry, and served with such distinction as to be promoted to the captaincy. He died August 21, 1863, from effects of the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of one of his own men. His only regret at his approaching death was thus expressed: "Oh, why could I not have fallen in battle?" As a lawyer, Capt. Lee was always honorable, courteous and faithful in the discharge of his profession.

"In the life and character of Jackson Grimshaw we recognize a lawyer of eminent ability and learning, and a man of stainless honor and integrity in every station of public and private life." This is the epitome by the local bar of the character of a lawyer who had won more than local fame. Jackson Grimshaw was born in Philadelphia in 1822. At the age of seventeen years he was a civil engineer for the New York and Erie Railroad company. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1843 located in Pike county, Illinois, whence he came to Quincy in 1857, associating himself in the law with Archibald and John H. Williams. Mr. Grimshaw was a prominent member of the convention in Bloomington in 1856 that organized the republican party; was collector of internal revenue from the beginning of Lincoln's second term, until the election of Grant, after which he resumed the practice of his profession. He died at Quincy, December 13, 1875.

Edward H. Buckley was born in Windham county, Conn., August 3, 1814; went to Chicago in 1832; thence to Mississippi as government land surveyor; went to Richmond, Ind., in 1834, where he taught school, and where he was admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1841 he located in Columbus, Adams county, Ill., where he practiced law until 1848; was engaged in the county seat agitation; was a representative in the legislature of 1847, from Marquette, an unorganized portion of Adams county, which aspired to become a new county, but which ambition failed of accomplishment. Buckley moved to Quincy and practiced law; was deputy county clerk under J. C. Bernard; reorganized the records under the new constitution; was appointed city clerk under Governor

Wood, in 1852-53. In 1857 he formed a law partnership with S. P. Delano, at whose death the firm became Buckley, Wentworth & Marcy, Wentworth retired in 1865, and Buckley & Marcy dissolved in 1870. Buckley died January 14, 1890. It was the close of a long and honorable career, lacking but two years of a half a century of law practice and active business life in this county.

Maryland was the native state of Rufus L. Miller, who was born at Ridgville, July 27, 1827. He came to Quincy in 1837 and was admitted to the bar in 1854. Later on he moved to Keosauqua; Iowa, and served through the Civil war in an Iowa regiment. After the war he returned to Quincy, where he remained till his death, July 10, 1881. The bar resolutions describe Col. Miller as a true gentleman, a man of unquestioned integrity, a public spirited citizen, an incorruptible lawyer and a brave soldier and patriot.

John Conover was a native of Warren county, Ohio, where he was born in 1838. He came to Illinois in 1852, and to Adams county in 1877. His death occurred November 11, 1881. He was a good lawyer and an honorable, energetic business man.

"As a man he was just, fearless and honorable, and his influence was ever on the side of law and order," is the bar record memorial expression concerning Aaron McMurray. Mr. McMurray was born near Clayton, Ill., September 24, 1840. He enlisted in the 3d Missouri Cavalry, and served three years in the Civil war. On retiring from the service he was admitted to the bar, at which he practiced till his death, October 18, 1887.

General James W. Singleton was born at Paxton, Va., November 23, 1811. He moved in early life to Schuyler county, Ill., where he practiced medicine and also studied law. He was twice elected to the state legislature, and also a delegate to the constitutional convention from that county. During the Mormon troubles he had charge of the military at Nauvoo; came to Quincy in 1852; constructed the railroad from Camp Point to Meredosia; served one term in the state legislature from Adams county; was an emissary of President Lincoln to the Southern Confederacy on a peace mission was defeated for Congress in the 4th district in 1868; was elected to Congress in 1878, but failed of re-election. He died in Baltimore, Md., April 4, 1892, and the resolutions adopted by the Quincy bar April 23, 1892; thus analyzed his characteristics: "He was a born politician and loved the excitement and scramble of politics. He was never more happy than when in the midst of political contests, and yet on

great occasions, he was most prudent and conservative. The confidence of those who knew him best, in his fidelity, integrity and ability was unbounded. It was in his social life that he was most admired, and Boscobel, his country home just east of Quincy, was celebrated the country over as the seat of the most delightful and charming hospitality. Not many years actively engaged in the practice of his profession, still he was a member of this bar

Hon. George A. Anderson was born in Virginia in 1853; while a child, was brought by his parents to this state, and was reared on a farm: He graduated at Carthage, Ill., college in 1876; was admitted to the bar in 1879, and located in Quincy. In 1884 he served as City Attorney, and also served with distinction as a member of the 50th congress. After 1885 he was a member of the firm of Sprigg, Anderson & Vandeventer. Struggling against adverse circumstances in his youth and early manhood, by his patient industry, application and integrity, he rose to the high standing he occupied in this city and nation. He filled with integrity and honor the various positions awarded him. As a lawyer he was cautious, industrious, zealous and unswerving from the lofty standard and high standing of professional ethics, courtesy, integrity and devotion to the true interests of his clients. He died January 31, 1896.

William McFadon was born in Massachusetts, December 9, 1843. The most of his life was spent in this city, his father and mother having located here when he was a small boy. He was graduated from Harvard University and also from the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar of this state February 3, 1869. Although he was away from the city for nearly seven years preceding his death, he was still regarded as a member of the local bar. He was a lawyer in the highest and best sense of the term. In politics he was a republican, but never a blinded partisan; was an upright, public-spirited, law-supporting and law-abiding citizen, and was honored among all his neighbors and those who knew him. Whether at the bar, in the church, in the political arena, or in the citizen's walks of life, he was at all times, in all places, a thorough gentleman. He died at his home in Chicago, March 14, 1898.

James F. Carrott was born in Quincy, July 15, 1849. His whole life was spent here, except the time he was away at school at the Indiana Asbury University, where he graduated in the class of 1869. He studied with and in the office of the Hon. O. H. Browning, and was a favorite of that eminent man. After

his admission to practice in this state he took a course of lectures in the Harvard Law School. He returned and continued to occupy a desk in Mr. Browning's office until that gentleman's death in 1881. He succeeded Mr. Browning as the local attorney for the "Burlington Route." Mr. Carrott was an able lawyer and an esteemed citizen. He died, December 23, 1903, in Quincy.

Chester A. Babcock was born near Binghamton, New York, January 17, 1849, and at an early age came with his parents to Matamora, Ill., where his boyhood days were spent on a farm. He attended the Chicago University and graduated in 1874 or 1875: Upon graduating he entered the law offices of Wheat, Ewing & Hamilton, and was admitted to practice January 4, 1877. He located in Quincy and practiced law here until his death, August 28, 1899. As a lawyer Mr. Babcock was capable, active and persistent and was an eloquent speaker.

Bernard Arntzen was born in Prussia in 1834, came to this country in 1849 and located in Quincy; entered the drug business, but later decided to study law; was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was elected city attorney in 1858, in 1860 was the democratic candidate for state auditor in 1874 was elected state senator and served four years. He was special agent of the interior department to allot lands to Indians. His first work was in Nevada, where his health broke down. During his last years he lived in Duluth, where he died November 2, 1895. He was a capable lawyer and a logical speaker.

Colonel W. W. Berry was born in Hanford county, Md., February 22, 1836. He first practiced his profession in Louisville, Kentucky. June, 1861, he enlisted as colonel of the Louisville Legion of the Army of the Cumberland, and made a most brilliant military record. After the war he settled in Winchester, Scott county, Ill., where he practiced law for several years. On removing to Quincy he naturally occupied from the first a prominent position at the bar. He was elected commander of the Illinois Encampment, G. A. R., by a unanimous vote and without his knowledge. He was a highly influential republican leader, but while always ready to help others, he never sought office for himself, although he might have easily secured high position and would have adorned any place. He died May 6, 1895. The bar resolutions on his death were as follows: "Col: Berry possessed rare qualities of mind and heart, a bright intellect and a quick perception, a lofty imagination, a clear insight

into human character, a just regard for the rights of others, a reverence for law and justice and a sympathy for suffering that would have distinguished him in any age. We speak but the simple truth when we say that Col. Berry was an honest and pure man and a just and able lawyer. As a citizen, he furnished an excellent example of honesty, integrity, virtue and public spirit. His life was a part and parcel of the development and growth of Quincy. When the Civil war broke out, Col. Berry was of the south and thoroughly southern by birth, associations and interest, yet without a moment's hesitation and with all the zeal and earnestness of a patriot he espoused the side of the Union, and upon the field of battle won, and justly won, a place side by side with great soldiers of that war."

Judge Joseph C. Thompson was born at Blairsville, Pa.; September 18, 1826, and died in Quincy, Ill. August 20, 1893. The fifth child in a family of seven, he had to work hard and get such schooling as he could pick up at odd times. At nineteen he was qualified to teach, and he taught two terms of school, then read law in Lebanon Ohio. He came west in 1847 with his uncles, Samuel and Isaac Culbertson, for whom he kept books awhile at Mt. Carmel, Ind., then he returned to Lebanon, where he attended school and taught another term, then attended law school in Bloomington, Ind. He was admitted to the bar at Anderson, Ind., in 1854, practiced two years at Franklin, Ind., then went to Macomb, McDonough county, Ill., where he practiced law till 1868. Then he came to Quincy, which was his home till his death. He practiced law regularly and was also known as a farmer. He was prominent and influential in the democratic party, was a member of the constitutional convention, served four years as county judge of Adams county and made a worthy and honorable record. In May, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland as postmaster of Quincy, which position he held at the time of his death. The bar resolutions on his death declare "that in his professional career he exhibited many of the best and noblest qualities and abilities which distinguished the thoroughly honest, honorable and successful forensic practitioner, and was ever alert, diligent and courageous in the defense and protection of his client's interests. His professional intercourse with and deportment toward his brethren of the bar was uniformly characterized by that suavity, firmness and ingenuousness always indicative of manly and generous impulses and pure and elevated principles."

Gen. Elisha B. Hamilton was a native of

Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., where he was born October 5, 1838. He died March 20, 1902, in Riverside township, Adams county, Ill., while engaged in a law suit. General Hamilton served through the Civil war with distinction and at its close came to Quincy and entered upon the practice of law, which chosen profession he followed until the hour of his death. As the bar resolutions recite: "As a friend he was warm and sincere; as a lawyer, learned and accomplished; as a husband and father, he was kind, loving and generous; and as a soldier and a citizen, he was brave, loyal and faithful and delighted in the discharge of all his duties."

James H. Richardson was born in New Albany, Ind., in 1834 and came to this part of the country in 1840. He studied law in the office of Warren & Edwards about 1851 or 1852. On being admitted to the bar he went to Bloomington, Ill., where he practiced till 1862, when he returned to Quincy; where he remained till his death, September 18, 1891. He and Bernard Arntzen were law partners for a number of years. While city attorney, Mr. Richardson revised the city ordinances. He served a term in the state senate about 1870. He was a member of the bar of Quincy for nearly forty years, and the bar resolutions speak well of his ability and standing.

At this writing, Hon. Ira M. Moore is the latest member of the Quincy bar to pass from this life. Mr. Moore was born in 1835, in Fabius, N. Y., where he received a common school education and studied law. He resided in Quincy about thirty-three years, was a member of the state legislature; 1872-76, a justice of the peace four years and was the author of several text books on civil and criminal practice in justice's courts. He died in Quincy April 6, 1905.

Orville H. Browning was one of the most illustrious citizens of Quincy. He was eminent as a lawyer and statesman and filled many important offices in state and nation: A fine sketch and portrait of him will be found on another page of this work.

THE QUINCY BAR ASSOCIATION

The Quincy Bar Association, a corporation, was organized in 1876, final certificate of incorporation being filed by Joseph N. Carter, Hope S. Davis and Rufus L. Miller in the recorder's office of Adams county, January 20 of that year. The stated object of the association is "to establish and maintain the honor and dignity of the profession of the law, to cultivate social intercourse among its members and to increase its usefulness in promoting the

due administration of justice." The association is directed by seven managers, and these are the names of the managers who were selected for the first year : Orville H. Browning, John H. Williams, Alexander E. Wheat, Ira M. Moore, Frederick V. Marcy, Henry Asbury and William Marsh. Judge Williams is the only surviving member of the first board of managers.

After a considerable period the association became inactive, but was revived a few years ago and re-organized upon the former basis and with a fine spirit of interest, which has already shown important and gratifying results. Following is a list of the present officers of the association : President, Joseph N. Carter; first vice president, H. S. Davis; second vice president, F. M. McCann; secretary, Walter Bennett ; treasurer, George W. Govert. The present board of managers are: S. B. Montgomery, W. L. Vandeventer, M. F. Carrott, L. E. Emmons, Lyman McCarl, Carl E. Epler, James N. Sprigg. This is the present roll of members of the association: Albert Akers, Charles L. Bartlett, Walter Bennett, L. H. Berger, John C. Broady, .A. J.. Brockschmidt, John Q. Brown, Matthew F. Carrott, Joseph N. Carter, Harry B. Coffield, W. H. Coon, Clay Crewdson, Hope S. Davis, Homer D. Dines, L. E. Emmons, Sr., L. E. Emmons, Jr., Carl E. Epler, W. G. Feigenspan, Joseph I. Foreman, J. Frank Garner, John T. Gilmer, William H. Govert, George W. Govert, Joseph H. Hanly, W. J. Henry, John T. Inghram, Joseph C. Ivins, Charles A. James, George M. Janes, Merle W. Janes, H. H. Jansen, Uriah H. Keath, W. Emery Lancaster, W. P. Martindale, Frank M. McCann, Lyman McCarl, Charles B. McCrory, Edward J. Mitchell, S. B. Montgomery, Theodore B. Pape, Frank J. Penick, Elmer C. Peter, Thomas R. Petri, T. C. Poling, Arthur R. Roy, Joseph A. Roy, Thomas A. Scherer, Wm. Schlagenhauf, H. E. Schmiedeskamp, Edward Shannon, W. B. Sheets, James N. Sprigg, David P. Strickler, Homer M. Swope, W. L. Vandeventer, John E. Wall, Almeron Wheat, George H. Wilson, Samuel Woods.

One of the most substantial proofs of the bar's renewed interest and progressive spirit is the splendid bar library recently established and to which the county board of supervisors has allotted a room in the court house. The library already contains about 3,000 volumes, worth at least \$6,000. It is the largest and best law library in the state outside of Chicago, and valuable works are constantly being added to it. The association furnishes the librarian, the present incumbent being Miss Margaret Wich, who is a lawyer.

CHAPTER LII.

EDUCATIONAL.

By Prof. N. J. Hinton

The history of education in Adams County is interwoven with that of the state. Many interesting things pertaining to the early history of education in Illinois are found hidden away in old newspapers, school journals, rare pamphlets, educational reports and congressional and legislative records, not easily accessible to many. We are indebted to W. L. Pillsbury, so long registrar of the University of Illinois, who has ferreted out these facts from their various sources, for much of the information here given.

The first General Assembly of Indiana Territory (of which Illinois was then a part) at the second session, "begun and held at the Borough of Vincennes" passed, November 29, 1806, "An act to incorporate an university in Indiana Territory,." and since this act was, doubtless, passed by the help of Illinois members and bears in addition to the approval of William Henry Harrison, Governor, the signatures of "Jesse B. Thomas, Speaker of the House of Representatives," and "P. Menard, President pro tem. of the Legislative Council," both Illinois men and subsequently famous in our territorial and state history, we may fairly claim that it belongs in part to us. Following the enacting clause are numerous "whereases," and a clause creating the corporation and a board of trustees, with Wm. Henry Harrison at the head, who are directed to establish the University as, speedily as may be, and to appoint: "A president and not exceeding four professors for the instruction of the youth in the Latin, Greek, French and English languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric and the Law of Nature and Nations." It was enacted "That no particular tenets of religion shall be taught in said University by the president and professors." But it was provided in the act that there should be established departments of theology, law and physic when the good of the University, and the progress of education required their establishment. Two other sections, 11 and 13, provided respectively, the one for "the utmost endeavors of the trustees to induce the aborigines to send their children to the University for education, who, when sent, shall be maintained, clothed and educated at the expense of said institution," the other for the establishment of an institution for the education of females "as soon as in the opinion of the trustees the funds of the said institution will admit."

The institution was given the seminary Township and granted power to sell 4,000 acres; it was given power to receive donations and bequests and to hold not exceeding 100,000 acres of land, and to raise \$20,000 by a lottery. The trustees organized December 6, 1806, with Gen. Harrison as president; a brick building was erected and the preparatory department put into operation, but it was not so successful as Harvard College in attracting the Indians; not even two were gathered within its walls. Tecumseh was organizing them for his struggle, and they "showed a far greater predisposition for disfurnishing the, outside of other people's heads than for furnishing the insides of their own." The female department was not organized until 1856, and the male and female departments were merged together in 1870. But the subsequent checkered history of Vincennes University belongs rather to Indiana than to Illinois.

One other act of the General Assembly of the Territory of Indiana also concerns us, viz., that of 1808, empowering the Courts of Common Pleas in the several counties of the Territory to lease for not more than five years school lands in their respective counties, not more than one quarter section to one man and with a provision that at least ten acres should be improved. This law was to continue in force until the close of the first session of the next Territorial Legislature, but this did not meet until 1810, and meanwhile Illinois Territory had been organized. However, the Governor and Judges of the new territory had met at Kaskaskia, June 13, 1809, and had resolved that in their opinion the laws of Indiana of a general character were in force in Illinois so far as applicable; and the first act of the Territorial Legislature at the first session in 1812, declared the laws in force in Indiana, March 1, 1809, to be in force in Illinois. So it was more than probable that this law was continued, and that the 16th section lands were leased, if leased at all, by the Courts of Common Pleas, until the State Legislature in 1819 provided otherwise.

The only action taken by our own territorial legislature with regard to schools or school lands, was a joint resolution passed January 4, 1816, which, after reciting the gift of a township of land for a seminary of learning, and that it had not been located yet, and that the registrar and receiver of public lands could not leave their business and make the location, requested them to appoint one, or two persons competent to make the selection and to set apart the township chosen by them as the seminary township. The Auditor of the territory

was also directed by this resolution to pay the expenses that might be incurred in making the location. The township was selected in 1816; and by whomever made the selection seems to have been a poor one, for it, T. 5 N. R. 1 W., 3d P. M., is in the Okaw bottom in part, and the location was so unsatisfactory that on the plea that "This township now is and ever will continue to be totally valueless for a seminary of learning," the Legislature persuaded Congress to grant, in 1831, the right to surrender the township and select thirty-six sections in lieu thereof.

One other act belonging both to our Territorial and State history should be mentioned here. When the act to enable the people of the Territory of Illinois to form a State Government was under consideration in the House of Representatives, our delegate in Congress, Mr. Nathaniel Pope, as is well known, secured an amendment fixing our northern boundary where it is, instead of on a line running west from the south end of Lake Michigan, for Illinois the territory now containing more than one-third of the population and wealth of the State and the commercial emporium of the West. It is not so well known that on the same day he procured a further amendment of the act, thus gaining large funds for our schools. Ohio and Indiana, when admitted, had been granted five per cent of the net proceeds of the future sales of government lands within their limit for building roads and canals. There was a similar provision in the Enabling Act for Illinois. Through Mr. Pope's efforts the bill as amended gave three per cent of the proceeds of such sales for what we now know as "The School Fund Proper" and our "College Fund." That we have to-day these two noble school funds, both together in round numbers \$800,000, is due to Nathaniel Pope's sagacity.

The essential points of the free school idea are: (1) A school system based upon law. (2) A school free of all rates or charges for all children of given ages. (3) Defraying all the expenses of such school, except so far as paid by the incomes of school funds, by a general tax upon all classes of property and all persons. The school law passed by the General Assembly of Illinois, January 15, 1825; embraced all these points, with the additional provision that two dollars out of every hundred received into the State Treasury should be distributed to the counties for the support of public schools organized under the act, in accordance with which the state aid would have been at first about \$1,000 a year. The law met with much clamorous opposition, which was strong

enough to repeal the provision for State-aid at the next session of the General Assembly, and to take all the life out of the measure by amending it so that no one should be taxed without his consent.

It was fully thirty years before the advanced position taken by this early law was reached and permanently occupied by the State; for it was not until 1855 that our present free school law was enacted and our schools put upon a sound financial basis. The subject of education was one, however, that was forcing itself, upon the people of the State. The press was active in presenting the needs of provision for the establishment of schools by showing that from one-half to three-fourths of the children in the State were destitute of the means of education. Parents whose children were growing up in ignorance were, many of them, restive, and candidates for office who in those days addressed themselves directly to voters declaring their positions upon questions of public interest, deemed it wise in announcing themselves to proclaim their devotion to the cause of learning. The Sangamo Journal of March, 15, 1832, has a "Communication" signed "A. Lincoln," dated New Salem, March 9, 1832, addressed to the people of Sangamo County. After declaring himself in favor of opening good roads; of building a-railroad from Springfield to the Illinois river at an estimated expense of \$290,800 and of enacting a law setting a limit to usury, he proceeded at some length, in this "Communication," to express his views upon the importance of educational advantages and their necessity from a civic as well as from a moral standpoint.

In February, 1833, there was held at Vandalia what is called the first of the series of educational conventions, which, running up to 1855, served to bring together the friends of education, to harmonize and concentrate their efforts, and rouse the enthusiasm and create the outside pressure so often needed to secure legislation. The occasion seems to have been seized upon to organize an educational society, the movement being led by Rev. J. M. Peck. An address on Education was delivered at the State House by James Hall, and after the address resolutions were adopted expressing the appreciation of the address, good will to Judge Hall and regret at his contemplated departure from the State.

In addition to, this a committee was appointed to devise measures for obtaining information on the subject of education, and to devise a system of public instruction, and to report on these subjects the following Monday evening. The result of the whole matter

was the organization of the Illinois Institute of Education. A Constitution was adopted and officers were elected. A bill to incorporate an institution under the name of Illinois University was introduced in the General Assembly in 1833. It failed, however, not alone because of the jealousies of the friends of the three colleges already in existence, though not incorporated, but doubtless from the reasons, also, that the State, not having the courage to levy taxes for its current expenses, had laid hands upon the College fund and proceeds of the sales of Seminary lands, used them up and could not pay. Governor Duncan in his message to the next General Assembly, in December, 1834, urged the establishment of a State University, and in one way and another the question was agitated from this time on until the Illinois Industrial University was incorporated in 1867.

The itinerant school teacher is still known in the land, but the itinerant or circuit school, which had some advocates, and existed in Bond County and perhaps elsewhere about this time, has passed away. The plan was for the teacher to spend from 8 o'clock a. m. to 12 in the school in one district and then go to the next district, have school from 2 o'clock p. m. to 4, and the next morning from 8 o'clock to 12, returning from the afternoon to the first district. Another plan was for the teacher, when the schools were too far apart for him to go from one to the other at noon, to stay two or three days at one school and then the same time at the other, and sometimes the teacher would take charge of three schools in this way. The teacher was expected to furnish books, etc., in part. It is reported that both patrons and teachers agreed that, on this plan the children made as great, or even greater proficiency in the same time than on the plan of all day schools. It is inferred from the fact that there is so little record of them that but few schools were conducted upon that plan.

The friends of education began early in 1834, to prepare for the meeting of the legislature in December. The indefatigable Rev. J. M. Peck suggested the importance of a State Education Convention at Vandalia the first Friday in December, which was also the time of meeting of Illinois Institute of Education. This suggestion was followed and over half the counties of the State sent delegates to what is known as the second "Illinois Education Convention." It is inferred that as the proceedings make no mention of the Institute that the Institute's meeting was merged into that of the Convention. The

immediate effect of the action of this Convention was a "Report on the Subject of Education," made to the Senate Feb. 5, 1835; by Hon. Wm. J. Gatewood, senator from Gallatin County, "Proposing a plan for a uniform system of common schools and county seminaries throughout the State." The plan was an excellent one, superior in some respects to that now in operation, but it was of no avail. The legislature still believed in keeping taxation at a minimum. The most it would do was to direct the Auditor to ascertain the amount due to the several school funds from the State, computing the interest at six per cent, and to order that beginning with Jan. 1, 1836, the interest should be distributed annually to the counties, on the basis of the minor white population, to be used in paying teachers' wages, providing that not more than half the wages should be paid in this way, leaving the other half, the incidental expenses and the building of school houses to be provided for by the voluntary efforts of the patrons of the schools.

In 1834-5, Alton College (now Shurtleff), Illinois College and McKendreean College (later McKendree), each came before the legislature seeking a charter. The friends of these institutions, having gained wisdom, from previous experiences, consulted together, and on the suggestion of Judge Thomas; concluded to put in one bill instead of three, and that was drawn by Judge Thomas. These institutions were all sectarian, or, at least, closely allied with the leading religious denominations, and there was a strong prejudice against sectarian influence and a fear that the institutions might become large landed monopolies under the dominion of the clergy and the Yankees. From this and other causes the friends of the colleges were forced to admit two restrictions into their charters; one, that they should not hold more than 640 acres of land, and the other that they should not establish theological departments. They, however, took what they could get and bided their time, (which came a few years later) to get rid of the limitations. The Educational Convention had, doubtless, some influence in favor of granting these charters. The bill, as passed, included Jonesborough College, in Union County, which was added to the other three named above while the measure was pending, as appears from the legislative record.

The first county meeting of teachers in this State, so far as can be learned, was "The Sangamon County Society for the Promotion of Education," formally organized Aug. 19, 1837, with Erastus Wright, president. It had a course of lectures, the following winter.

The Sangamo Journal, Aug. 13, 1836, had

this: "The annual commencement of Jacksonville Colleges, Sept, 21, 1836, N. B.--A convention of teachers will be held on the afternoon of the preceding to concert measures for the cause of education in this state".

The meeting was held, pursuant to notice on the afternoon of Sept. 20, 1836, and adjournment made to Thursday, Sept. 22, at 2 o'clock p. m., when the Illinois Teachers' Association was organized with Rev. Edwd. Beecher, President; Revs. John Bachelor and Lewis Coleby, Vice-Presidents, Rev. John F. Brooks, Secretary; Mr. R. A. Russell, Treasurer; Revs. J. M. Sturtevant, Theron Baldwin and John Bachelor, Committee of Arrangements for, the next meeting.

At the regular session of the General Assembly of 1836-37, an act was passed permitting the people of any township to organize for school purposes, and having done that, to elect five trustees, who should have charge of all the school affairs of the township, employ teachers (but only such as held certificates), make reports to the school commissioners, examine teachers and give them certificates. Had these trustees been given the power to levy taxes, to build school houses and maintain schools, the law passed might have proved the foundation of a "township" system better in many respects than our present "district" system. Lacking this power the plan was fatally weak.

To the year 1837 belongs the first school journal printed in Illinois, The Common School Advocate, published at Jacksonville, by E. T. and C. Goudy, monthly, beginning with January. The editorial department was conducted by a few literary gentlemen who were doubtless Illinois College professors.

At the session of the legislature in 1838-9, Hon. O. H. Browning, senator from Adams County, introduced a bill for a system of common schools, but any statement of the bill, which failed to pass, has not been found. The legislature at the same session passed a bill making county school commissioners elective; but the Council of Revision returned the bill with objections, and it was laid on the table. A bill to create the office of State Superintendent seems to have remained in the hands of the committee to which it was referred. Efforts in this direction were also made at the special session of the legislature, 1839-40, with the same general results.

The Sangamo Journal, Nov. 27, 1840, issued a call for an educational convention to be held in Springfield commencing Dec. 16, 1840. This convention met in the Hall of Representatives, in the evening of Dec. 16, and seems to have

held an evening session only. After temporary organization and addresses by a number of prominent men, a committee was appointed to consider the propriety of a permanent organization and to report at a future meeting. This meeting was held in the Senate Chamber, Dec. 28, and the Illinois State Education Society was organized. At this meeting, or at a special meeting, a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the legislature. This was presented in the House Jan. 13, 1841. Doubtless as a result of the discussions in this meeting and the influence of the memorial, a bill was introduced Jan. 16, making provision for organizing and maintaining common schools. The act, as passed, has 109 sections, one of which repeals all previous acts. It made the county commissioner an elective officer, with a term of two years. The sale of school lands and the loaning of school funds at twelve per cent interest were carefully provided for. The incorporation of school townships and the organization of school districts was made possible, all over the state. The examination of teachers by trustees and directors was provided for, also penalties for failure to make reports. But no taxation for school purposes was permitted.

In 1839, John S. Wright, Secretary of the Union Agricultural Society, who, in 1835 had erected at his own expense (\$507.93) the first building for a school house in Chicago, proposed to publish a paper under the auspices of the Society devoted to agricultural interests. Two advance numbers were published in the fall of 1840, and in these he wrote at length upon the great need in the new county of good teachers, and proposed as the remedy that the State should at once establish a teachers' seminary and endow it with the college and seminary funds. So far as has been found this is the first definite proposition for a State Normal School in Illinois. Mr., Wright's paper was the Union Agriculturalist and Western Prairie Farmer, which became the Prairie Farmer in 1843. Mr. Wright was very active in the cause of education for many years, not only through the columns of his paper but by personally appearing before the legislature explaining and elucidating measures proposed for the organization of a better system of common schools. From the start until the Illinois Teacher was begun in 1855, his paper, the Prairie Farmer, occupied the field of school journalism in Illinois: The school history of this period is largely written from its pages.

In 1844 a law was passed in which substantial progress was made. The Secretary of State was made ex-officio State Superintendent of

Common Schools, with nearly the same duties as the Superintendent now has, and the County Commissioner of School Lands was made ex-officio County Superintendent of Schools, and was required to visit schools and to give advice on all matters pertaining thereto, he was also required, with the assistance of associates whom he should appoint, to examine all candidates for positions as teachers in his county and to issue certificates to such as were found worthy and well qualified. School funds could not be paid to such teachers as did not hold certificates. Trustees were equal in power with commissioners in the matter of the examination of teachers. The congressional townships were made school townships with a board of trustees elected, and with nearly the same powers as now. It also made it the duty of the trustees to district the townships and gave such districts power to elect a board of directors to manage its schools as they now do. In fact it gave us the "district" system. A homeopathic dose of taxation was also permitted; the legal voters of the district could vote a tax, for all school purposes, not exceeding fifteen cents on the hundred dollars. Of all these changes for the better, no one was of more value than that which gave supervision of the teachers and the schools. The quickening effect of the new law, and of the discussions which preceded and followed it, was felt in the organization of many teachers' associations. The Franklin Association included Greene, Jersey, Macoupin and Madison Counties, and was organized Oct. 2, 1845. Adams and Marquette (afterwards absorbed in Adams) Counties formed an association. These were only two of the many associations formed.

The Northwestern Educational Society was organized at the Chicago Convention, which met Oct. 8, 1846, with Wm. B. Ogden as President; G. W. Meeker, Recording Secretary, and John S. Wright, Corresponding Secretary, and a vice-president for each of the nine states represented in the convention. It held subsequent sessions in Milwaukee, July 25, 1847, and in Detroit, Aug. 17, 1848.

In Will County, Oct. 19, 1848, so far as appears, the first county institute was held. In October, 1849, an institute continuing for three weeks was held in Ottawa, with sixty-two teachers present. One in Pike County in 1850, of which the Prairie Farmer gives a flattering account, was in charge of Prof. J. B. Turner, assisted by John Shastid, with fifty-five teachers present. By this time institutes had become common. There were twenty-five teachers employed in the common schools of Chicago at this time, and in December, 1850, the com-

mon council ordered that "the teachers in all the schools shall meet on Saturdays under the direction of inspectors, for their own improvement in teaching." This in place of teaching half a day Saturday as they had been doing. This action had been suggested to the council by the board of school inspectors.

During twelve years beginning 1847, Hon. Wm. Slade of Vermont, as agent of the Ohio Central Committee for the advancement of common school education, brought west about five hundred teachers, more than one hundred of them coming to Illinois. "Being ladies of culture and having had special training for this work as teachers, they did build up our schools."

Hon. Thompson Campbell, Secretary of State and ex-officio Superintendent of Common Schools, made the first State School Report (if we except a very brief report made by Levi Davis, Auditor; for the year 1837) in January, 1847. The statistics were reported to him in response to a circular sent to county school commissioners dated Sept. 3, 1846. Returns were received from 57 counties as follows: Schools, 1,592; scholars, 46,814; persons under twenty years of age, 155,715; funds (township), \$557,780; funds raised by tax, \$8,763; school houses, 1,328; average wages of teachers per month, male and female, \$12.90; district libraries, 21; teachers, male (56 counties), 1,051; teachers, female (56 counties); 484.

By act of Congress in 1850 certain "swamp" lands were again given to the States formed from the public domain. Illinois has received about 1,500,000 acres under this act. By an act of General Assembly approved June 22, 1852, these lands were granted by the State to the several counties in order that they might be used for drainage purposes. There was a provision in this act whereby any of said lands, the sale of which was not necessary to complete the reclaiming and draining the same, should constitute a part of the school fund of each township, to be disposed of by the school commissioners of said counties, for educational purposes, in the same manner as the sixteenth section of each township. The amount added to the common school funds from this source in the several counties and townships is estimated at about \$600,000.

Pursuant to a call signed by thirty-two educational men of the state, a convention met in the Methodist Church in Bloomington on the evening of Dec. 26, 1853. At this meeting was fairly organized the present Illinois State Teachers' Association. A charter was secured Feb. 14, 1855, under the name of Illinois State Teachers' Institute. It amended its constitu-

tion at the meeting of 1856, made the name, The Illinois State Teachers' Association. By act of Feb. 11, 1857, the legislature made this the legal name of the organization.

At the special session of the legislature in February, 1854, a law was passed providing for the election of a State Superintendent of Schools at the general election in November, 1855, and every two years thereafter (which was a blunder, 1854 being intended), and that the Governor should appoint a fit man to hold the office until the election. Hon. Ninian W. Edwards was appointed by Gov. Matteson, and because of the blunder noted above, since then, there was no general election held in 1855, retained the office until January, 1857. There was other legislation affecting public schools by which a great impetus was given to the school work. The chief features of the law which helped the onward movement were the "no-school-no-state-fund" clause and the provisions for local taxation.

The bill for a normal school was introduced in the General Assembly, that convened Jan. 6, 1857. It passed the Senate by a vote of sixteen to four, and the House by a vote of thirty-nine to twenty-five. The institution was styled a "Normal University," although what was established was in fact a normal school, and the question of location was shrewdly eliminated from the contest before the legislature by referring it to the trustees appointed in the bill. The board advertised for proposals, and several cities and towns competed for the prize. The bid of McLean county (\$141,725 in real estate and subscription pledges) was so far ahead of the others that the board located the university "on the 160 acres of fine rolling land within three-quarters of a mile from the junction of the Illinois Central and Chicago and Alton railroads," upon the condition that the full amount of the McLean county subscription of \$70,000 should be legally guaranteed within sixty days, in default of which the location was to be made at Peoria. They employed Abraham Lincoln to draw up a form of bond or guaranty to be signed by responsible citizens of Bloomington. The corner stone of the university building was laid on Sept. 29, 1857, but the financial crisis of that year caused the work to be temporarily suspended, and hence the buildings were not thoroughly completed until the early part of 1861. The total cost of the buildings, with all the incidental expenses; books and furniture, was about \$200,000, a large part of which was raised and utilized by the strenuous and persistent efforts of Gen. Charles E. Hovey. During the years while the great building was

rising to completion the school work was carried on in a cramped and inconvenient building called Major's Hall. The first president of the university was Charles E. Hovey, but at the beginning of the Civil War he entered the army as colonel of the Normal Regiment, which he had organized. Nine of the instructors accompanied him as officers, and a majority of the male students as privates. Dr. Richard Edwards was president from 1862 to 1876; Dr. Edwin C. Hervett from 1876, to 1891; Dr. John W. Cook from 1891 to 1899; Dr. David Felmley is the present president (1905).

"Where was the first free school established in Illinois?" is a question not easily answered. Hon. Ninian Edwards stated in an address before the State Teachers' Association in Decatur in 1870, that it was established in Alton in 1821, under the law passed that year, and he repeats the statement in his "History of Illinois and Life of Ninian Edwards," p. 195. It is true that about this time a town was laid out near what is now Upper Alton, and that the proprietors gave one hundred town lots, one-half for religious purposes and one-half for school purposes, and that by an act of 1831, certain trustees therein named were vested with the title to those lots, and given power to levy a tax of not more than seventy-five cents a year upon the lots in the town and required to establish and maintain a school free to all children, in the town, of a suitable age. After careful inquiry the weight of testimony seems to be that no school was established in Alton under this law, and that Mr. Edwards inferred that the first free school was established there from the fact that a law was passed making such a thing possible.

In October, 1833, a large part of the school section in Chicago was sold for \$39,000; the interest on this fund went for the support of schools. Feb. 6, 1835, "An act relating to schools in Township thirty-nine north, Range fourteen east," was passed, vesting certain powers in the legal voters of that township, which was Chicago, Alton, in 1837, and Springfield and Jacksonville in 1840 were given power to establish and maintain schools, but it does not appear that either city exercised this power until a much later date. It is thus seen that the honor of having the first free schools in the State must be conceded to Chicago and the date placed as early as 1834. It is probable that the schools were first graded in Chicago, since a beginning had been made as early as 1846. In 1844 "a good permanent brick school house, 60x80, two stories," had been erected at a cost of about \$4,000, and presumably this school was graded. The building was thought

by many to be too large for the needs of the city, and the Mayor, in his inaugural message, "recommended that the big school house be either sold or converted into an insane asylum.

"In April, 1847, for the first time the city of Quincy was organized into school districts under the control of the city authorities, by a law of the legislature. In June of the same year, ordinances were adopted by the council for the support and management of the public schools and the appointment of a superintendent, Mr. I. M. Grover was chosen for the position, and he served in that capacity for three years.

Dr. Bateman organized the West Jacksonville District School in September, 1851, with four departments - primary, intermediate, grammar and high school-and, according to his own statements, all departments were made free to resident pupils some time before the free school act of 1855 went into force. The pupils of this high school were taken over a course of study sufficient to fit them for college, and it was the first genuine high school in the State which was a free school.

The Peoria high school was organized in 1856, with Charles E. Hovey for principal. The Chicago high school followed in October of the same year, with C. A. Dupee as principal. The city council of Chicago authorized the appointment of a superintendent of schools with a salary of not more than \$1,500, in November, 1853. The school board elected John C. Don, who was principal of the Boylston Grammar School, Boston, who accepted and entered on his duties in June, 1854. Mr. Hovey became superintendent of schools in Peoria in 1855. It should be mentioned here that neither the State Constitution of 1818 nor that of 1848 makes any special mention of education. The constitution of 1870, on the contrary has an entire article devoted to the subject and declares "that the General Assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all children of the State may receive a good common school education." The first law providing for the establishment of free schools, as has been noticed, was passed in 1825. Many changes have since been made, some of which destroyed for a time the free school features of the system. Some of the most important laws passed and now in force, aside from that creating the separate office of State Superintendent, are deserving of notice. The school law of 1865 provided that County Superintendents, instead of county commissioners, should be elected in the regular election of November, the same year, and hold

office for four years. He has supervision of the township treasurers whose bonds must be approved by him, and to whom he apportions the money from State and County funds; he examines their bonds, accounts, notes, etc., annually and withholds from those districts, that have not made annual report to him, their share of funds. He must hold annually a teachers' institution, which must continue in session at least five days. The expenses of this institute are paid from what is known as the "institute fund," derived from the payment of a fee of one dollar from every applicant for examination for a teacher's certificate, and for each renewal of a certificate. Prior to 1885, the county superintendent visited schools only when directed to do so by the county board. Under the present law he must visit every school in his county at least once a year. He is to spend at least one-half the time given to his office in visiting ungraded schools.

The business of the school township is done by three trustees, one of whom is elected on the second Saturday in April annually, except, as is usually the case, where the boundaries of the school township coincide and are identical with the boundaries of the town, as established under the township organization laws when the election of school trustees is held at the same time as the annual town meeting. Their duties are, to appoint the township treasurer, to divide the township into districts or to change the same under certain conditions and to apportion and distribute the State, County and Township funds on hand and subject to distribution among the several districts which have kept school according to law.

Each school district has three directors, one being elected annually on the third Saturday in April at the district election. The directors have the management of the school in their district in the matter of prescribing rules for the school employing teachers, selection of text-books, etc., they may levy a tax within limits prescribed by law, at present not to exceed two and one-half per cent for educational and two and one-half per cent for building purposes, to defray the expenses of the schools in their districts. In school districts having a population of not less than 1,000 and not over 100,000 inhabitants, under the general law, instead of the directors provided by the law in other districts, a board of education, consisting of a president, six members, and three additional members for every additional 10,000 inhabitants, is elected.

As has been noted, the oldest educational institution of the State is the Normal University, at Normal, McLean County, established in 1857.

The institution is under control of the Board of Education of the State of Illinois. This board consists of fifteen members. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is ex-officio a member and secretary of the Board.

The University of Illinois, located at Urbana, Champaign County, was established in 1867, under the name of Illinois Industrial University. The change to University of Illinois was made in 1885, the fact that the word industrial is applied to charitable and penal institutions being the principal reason for the change. In 1862 congress provided for the apportionment, to such of the States as should comply with certain provisions within five years, of an amount of public land equal to 30,000 acres for each senator and representative in congress to which each State was entitled by the census of 1860. One of the provisions of the grant was that there should be established in each state desiring to obtain an apportionment of land at least one college in which the leading object should be to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts. The present University of Illinois was established under the provisions of this act of congress. It is controlled by a board of trustees, nine in number, three being elected every two years. The Governor, the President of the State Board of Agriculture and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction are ex officio members.

The Southern Illinois Normal University was established in 1869. It is located at Carbondale, Jackson County, and is controlled by a board of five trustees.

The Eastern Illinois State Normal School, located at Charleston, Coles County, was established in 1895. It is controlled by a board of five trustees.

The Northern Illinois State Normal School, also established in 1895 and controlled by five trustees, is located at DeKalb, DeKalb County.

The Western Illinois State Normal School is at Macomb, McDonough County. It was established in 1899, and is controlled by five trustees.

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUNDS.

The following is a statement of the permanent school funds, the income alone of which can be expended for school purposes:

1. School Fund Proper, being three per cent on the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the State, one-sixth part excepted. This fund amounts to \$613,362.96.

2. Surplus Revenue, being a portion of the money received by the State from the General Government, under an act of Congress pro-

viding for the distribution of the surplus revenue of the United States, and by act of the Legislature, March 4, 1837, made a part of the common school fund. This amount is \$335,592.32.

3. College Fund, being one-sixth part of the three per cent fund originally required by act of Congress to be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of a State College or university, \$156,613.32.

4. Seminary Fund, being the proceeds of the sales of the "Seminary Lands" originally donated to the State by the General Government for the founding and support of a State seminary, \$59,833.72.

5. County Funds, created by act of the Legislature, Feb. 7, 1835, which provided that the teachers should not receive from the public fund more than half the amount due them for services rendered the preceding year, and that the surplus should constitute the principal of a new fund to be called the "County School Fund," total in all counties, \$158,072.83.

6. Township Funds, being the net proceeds of the sale of the sixteenth section in each Congressional township of the State, the same having been donated to the state for common school purposes by act of Congress in 1818 and of additions thereto, total of all the townships, including value of school lands unsold, moderate valuation, \$15,614,627.31.

7. University of Illinois Fund; before mentioned, including original sale of scrip, of lands, and value of unsold, unproductive lands, about \$600,000.

THE STATE COURSE OF STUDY.

A properly graded course of instruction is a very important factor in any system of schools. The Illinois State Course of Study, now generally recognized as the most complete course ever compiled for the schools of any state, has been in process of development during a period of about twenty-five years. Its evolution is due to the realization, on the part of progressive superintendents, of the great need of some plan of country school supervision. John T. Trainer, formerly county superintendent of Macon County, was the pioneer in the use of a course of study in the country schools of Illinois. As early as 1875 or 1876 he issued a book entitled "A Graduating System for Country Schools." This work was widely circulated and the system was adopted in many parts of the country. The Knox County Outline of Study, prepared by Supt. W. L. Steele, of Galesburg and Co. Supt. Geo. W. Oldfather, of Knox County and the Champaign County Manual and Guide, pre-

pared by Co. Supt. Geo. R. Shawhan, followed soon afterward and were used also in counties nearby, the latter principally in the eastern part of the State. There were also other courses of study, individual courses, in several counties. It is readily seen that so many courses of study were a disadvantage in many ways. During the meeting of the Central Illinois Teachers' Association, held at Jacksonville in March, 1889, a number of enthusiastic county superintendents and other friends of the plan, met in one of the hotels and discussed in an informal way the advantages of having a state course of study. As a result of this discussion; Hon. Richard Edwards, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was asked to call a meeting of County Superintendents and leading teachers of the State to discuss the subject, and if thought advisable to take steps to prepare a state course. The call was issued and the conference was held in Springfield, April 10, 1889. At the close of the day's conference a committee of five county superintendents was appointed to work out the course in detail according to conditions agreed upon. This committee consisted of the following county superintendents: Geo. R. Shawhan, Champaign Co.; J. A. Miller, McLean Co. ; Geo. W. Oldfather, Knox Co.; Geo. I. Talbot, DeKalb Co., and J. D. Benedict, Vermilion Co. The committee was a strong one and well chosen, the course was completed and published in time for the opening of school in September, 1889. It contained 94 pages and continued in use five years, from 1889 to 1894.

Acting on the suggestion of Mr. J. H. Freeman, president of the State Teachers' Association, December, 1893, the association appointed a committee to revise the course. This committee completed the revision of the course in time for use in most of the annual institutes of 1894. This first revision of the State Course of Study contained 96 pages and was used three years, from 1894 to 1897.

At the annual meeting of the County Superintendents' Section of the State Teachers' Association, in December, 1895, it was suggested that there should be a standing committee on State Course of Study to revise the course from time to time. A committee of six was appointed with the understanding that of the first committee one-third of the members were to serve one, two and three years, respectively, and in future members were to be appointed for a term of three years, except appointments to fill un-expired terms. The State Superintendent was to be a member of the committee by virtue of his office. In 1897 the committee put out the second revision of the course. In

this revision the plan of alternation of studies was worked more definitely and extended, the work of the primary division was more fully explained and outlined to some extent, and new and valuable features were added, such as work in composition, vocal music, etc. This second general revision of the State Course contained 148 pages, and with two additions, a year's course in agriculture, in 1900, and second year's work in the same subject, 1901, was used six years, from 1897 to 1903. In the third general revision of the State Course, made in 1903, two new features were included, a course in household arts was added and several high school courses were carefully worked out on the principle of alternation. The 1903 revision of the course contained 218 large, closely printed pages, and is in use at the present time with varying degrees of success in nearly all the counties of Illinois. It has been officially adopted in five states and territories, and is placed in the hands of teachers in a number of counties in different parts of the United States.

Through the use of the Course of Study great improvements have been made in the common schools:

1. The school year has been lengthened in many localities.
2. The older boys and girls enter at the beginning of the year and remain until the close in order to complete the entire course.
3. The common school course leads up to the high school.
4. The pernicious custom of changing teachers twice a year has almost entirely disappeared.
5. The Course of Study has been the means of improving the methods of instruction of thousands of teachers who could not be induced to attend the normal schools.

The State Course has become so well established and is so far reaching in its influence that a new subject of study or an improved method of teaching may be published in it, and in a few months thousands of teachers and tens of thousands of pupils of the state will go to work earnestly to meet the new requirements. (We are indebted to C. M. Parker, Taylorville, Ill., publisher of the State Course of Study, for information concerning its history, etc.)

EDUCATION IN ADAMS COUNTY.

The early history of education in this county is largely incorporated in the history of the townships and the city of Quincy. The obstacles in the way of pioneer endeavor and struggles, the hopes, the defeats and the victories which apply to what has been said of the

State, in securing needed legislation, were shared by the ambitious, progressive residents of Adams County. Where tardy recognition of the claims of public education was accorded, no county in the State more promptly presented the opportunities and advantages of the free school system to her boys and girls.

There are 182 school houses in the county, nearly all in good condition. Of these 129 are frame structures, 36 of brick, 16 of stone, and one only, Hickory Grove school house, in Liberty township, is of logs. There are seventeen private schools in the county.

The first county school commissioner is said to have been A. Tonzalin, from Feb. 21, 1854, to Dec. 1, 1857; but the first official record in the County Superintendent's office is that of A. W. Blakesly, from Dec. 1, 1857, to Dec. 1, 1859. The first teachers' certificates seem to have been granted by him to Hamilton Young and Mary Young, of Richfield, both bearing date of Dec. 9, 1857. The commissioners succeeding Blakesly were: M. T. Lane, Dec. 1, 1859; Wm. Avise, 1860; Hope S. Davis, 1864. As a result of the school law of 1865, in November of that year Seth W. Grammer was elected first County Superintendent of Schools for a term of four years. He was succeeded by John H. Black, who served from 1869 to 1881. In 1881, the County Board of Supervisors appointed S. S. Nesbitt County Superintendent for one year, in compliance with a law making a change in the time of election of certain county officers. John Jimison was elected to the office in the fall of 1882, and served from Dec. 1, of that year until his death in June 1893. Miss Ella M. Grubb was appointed by the county board to fill out the remainder of his term, and in the election of 1894, A. A. Seehorn was chosen and held the office until Sept. 16, 1897, when he resigned to accept the position of city superintendent of Quincy schools. A. R. Smith, by appointment of the county board, filled out the remainder of Mr. Seehorn's term, and in the fall of 1898 was elected to the position which he has held continuously since that time.

The State Course of Study has been in use in the county since about 1890, however, it is only within the last eight years that it has been generally adopted and used in a systematic way. The first county commencement, graduating pupils from this course, was held in 1900. In 1902, Supt. Smith inaugurated a county school rally, including field day exercises, in connection with the annual commencement exercises.

The high schools at Clayton, Camp Point, Mendon and Payson each have excellent four-

year high school courses, which answer, amply, college preparatory requirements. Good graded schools are maintained at Ursa, Loraine, La Prairie, Golden, Liberty, Coatsburg and Fowler.

OUR CITY AND COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.

To trace the history of all the newspapers which have existed in Quincy or other parts of Adams county during the eighty years' life of the city and county, would be a task impossible of complete fulfillment without such research as would not justify the labor and time required.

Quincy's oldest newspaper is the Quincy Herald, first established as the Bounty Land Register, whose history is thus epitomized in the Herald of April 18, 1905:

"In a quiet way the Herald is today celebrating its seventieth anniversary as a Quincy newspaper. It was originally established under the name of the Bounty Land Register, and, according to the reminiscences of Capt. Henry Asbury the first number was issued April 17th, 1835. Some of the archives of the Illinois State Historical Society place it back in 1834, but there is no reliable evidence on that point, and the early files of the paper were destroyed by fire. The original publishers were C. M. Woods and Dunbar Aldrich, who were both practical printers. Judge Richard Young had editorial charge at the time. On November 15th, 1836--one week after the election of Martin VanBuren as President of the United States--the paper was transferred to John H. Pettit, of Cincinnati, and became the Quincy Argus and Illinois Bounty Land Register. At that time the entire vote of the county did not exceed 800. Editor Pettit wrote an article descriptive of the "boom" in Quincy at that time. Imagining himself wielding the inspired pen of a prophet he declared that within ten years Quincy would be the largest city on the Mississippi river with the exception of St. Louis. The census of 1840--some four years later--gave Quincy a population of only 2,319, but in 1850 the population reached 6,902, which was a remarkable advance for the decade. Galena and Dubuque were ahead of Quincy at that time and St. Paul had just reached 1,000 souls. Now Dubuque and Quincy are neck and neck. Galena has disappeared from the contest and St. Paul and Minneapolis are at the top of the ladder.

"In 1841 the name of the Argus was changed to The Herald and in 1850 it was first issued as a daily paper. Under the editorial management of Austin Brooks the paper possessed a national reputation.

"The Herald is the third oldest paper in the state. Its seniors are the Springfield Journal, which appeared November 10, 1831, and the, Galena Gazette, which was established, in 1834.

"The Herald has had a long and somewhat adventuresome career. It has known prosperity and has faced adversity. It has passed through the hands of a hundred or more of editors and publishers. The present management assumed possession September 21st, 1891."

"The stockholders of the company are E. M. Botsford and H. J. Eaton of Quincy, and C. L. Miller of Rockford, Ill. Mr. Miller's relation is not active. Mr. Botsford is the managing editor and Mr. Eaton the business manager. The present owners bought the paper of Morris Bros., who bought of Dowing, Hinrichsen & Case.

The Quincy Whig was established May 5, 1838, Major H. V. Sullivan being the publisher, and N. Bushnell and A. Johnson editors. Aug. 18th of the same year, S. M. Bartlett and Major Sullivan became the sole proprietors, the former editor and the latter as publisher, thus continuing until the firm was dissolved by the death of Mr. Bartlett in 1852. In the fall of 1852, John F. Morton became editor and he and Sullivan conducted the paper till 1854, when Sullivan's interest was bought by Henry Young. The first number of the daily was issued March 22, 1852. Mr. Young died in 1855, when his interest was bought by V. Y. Ralston. A year later, F. S. Giddings bought an interest. In 1858, the Quincy Republican, a daily which had been started about a year, and the Whig were consolidated, the new name being "The Whig and Republican," Morton and F. A. Dallam being the owners. The successive managements included James J. Langdon, Charles Holt, Messrs. Bailhache & Phillips, Porter Smith and others. Col. John Tillson was the editor from 1869 till 1871 and was succeeded by Paul Selby. January 1, 1874, the establishment was bought by Daniel Wilcox, whose sons, Chester A. and David F. Wilcox, were later admitted to partnership, and who succeeded to the business on the death of their father, May 19, 1878. In July, 1898, Messrs. Wilcox sold to a stock company and Louis F. Schaefer became business manager, and H. M. McMein managing editor of the Whig. In October of that year, the stock was bought by Robert Ransom and the late J. B. Ellis. In February, 1899, the interest of Mr. Ransom was bought by Mr. Ellis, whose widow owns most of the stock. Perry C. Ellis is managing editor, and Walter W. Miller, the business manager.

The Quincy Daily Journal was established

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

in his endeavors to secure it, and has not seen one since. It is very nearly if not quite extinct. So says "The Citizen Bird," a book used as a text in the schools of new England.

The old reliable Red Headed Woodpecker is an active worker, and stops the career of thousands of insects, in the embryo state, from further developing into pests of the soil, and from adding to the discomfort of mankind. Flying from one tree to the other with its red head, and white marked wings, it is easily seen. It is not a wild bird, and can be studied at pleasure. His near relation, the "Yellow Hammer" or "flicker" or, "the high roller," of E. P. Roe, is another bird to study with reference to habits, etc., since they have many traits worthy of emulation, by the human family. The flicker and its mate will edge up to each other on the limb of a tree and go through more fantastic motions than any quixotic people. It would be hard to describe them, as they sit there, swinging back and forth in unison, their heads up and moving from side to side, and all the while chattering to each other something very interesting to themselves. At such times it does not take a very close observer to see that it is bird sentiment being expressed in its most amorous and innocent way. They mean every word they say, and lay it off so positively to one another that one can hardly help looking on and listening, and understanding just what they are talking about. It is interesting to have it made so plain that they are one in sentiment and agree so well in their out of door domestic life.

The so-called Sap Suckers are really a kind of woodpecker. There are two kinds, probably more in this locality, large and small, marked, very much alike. As near as can be seen, their manner of life is identical, pecking into dead trees and peering under the bark for eggs of insects and worms. Like the red head it arrives early in the spring, and at times remains all winter, for when it is quiet in the timber in winter, and outside nature seems almost devoid of life, one can hear the pecking of this woodpecker. Black Warblers and Wood Warblers look something like woodpeckers.

The flocks of blackbirds in the fall exceed in numbers those of any other birds, and they are on the increase. Sometimes the flocks string out in their flight for miles, taking nearly an hour to pass a given point. They make good use of their stay here, nesting and brooding, and do not seem to do much injury to the crops. The farmer folks do not exhibit any particular inclination to draw up preamble and resolutions against them, and not much ammunition is used to hinder their propagation. It is sup-

posed that they carry some grain away, but the idea is advanced that a good many bugs and worms go with the grain diet, for the plow man can, at any time look back along his riding plow's freshly turned furrow, and count more blackbirds than any other bird among the feathered tribes, picking up their portion of the underground population which the plow share turns over and exposes to view. The blackbird walks, like the crow, and does not hop, although it does sometimes "walk as the robins do." Sometimes with a flock there are blackbirds with perfectly white heads and necks, a sort of half albinos.

The Red Eyed Wild Pigeons up to the 60's, were in such vast numbers as to break down large branches of the trees upon which they alighted and in their migrating they had a continuation of flight over Quincy, taking the course of the river bluffs in the spring and fall. The sun was sometimes darkened, as if clouds were passing over, The long massive line extending into the woods north and south of the town, so that neither end of the line could be seen for hours. The last one observed was reported in a late bird book as having been seen at Lakeside Park, Chicago, and was supposed to have been shot before it got out of the city. Later, some were thought to have been seen in California, but the story was afterwards proven false. The "Penny Magazine," a very old publication in England, one of the books distributed to members of the Old Citizens' Library Association of Quincy, when it disbanded, prior to 1850, states that a traveler who was going from Naples to visit the ancient temples of Paestum was impressed by the appearance of tall, slender towers, not much unlike Turkish minarets, built on the mountain side near the town of La Cava. On inquiring into the use of towers, he was informed by the natives that in the months of September and October, when the wild pigeons were migrating, these towers were used to catch them. White stones were collected and men, armed with these stones were stationed in the towers; warned by a blowing of a cow's horn, of the direction the pigeons were taking, the men would sling the stones in front of the flocks. The birds would descend after the stones and fall into nets spread for them among the trees in the valleys, and many were caught in this way.

A few years ago some wild pigeons were said to be in the vicinity of Venice, but upon investigation, they were found to be tame pigeons: Some give the cause of their rapid decrease as the loss of their proper food, the "mast," as it was called, of the forests, i. e.

the acorns of the oak trees. It was seldom that small acorns were not found in the crop of the bird when shot. Others think they were swept out to sea, in flying across such large wastes of water during storms. Statements of all the bird books of authenticity intimate that the red eyed pigeons are extinct all over the world. Tame pigeons, common fan-tail, pouchers and others do not need any discussion here. Every boy and girl in town and country is familiar with tame pigeons and their habits.

The Sand Hill Cranes used to alight in the wheat fields regularly for food when making their migratory flight,--north in spring, when the fields were green, and south in fall, about wheat-sowing time. They stand nearly as tall as a man but they are never seen in this region any more.

A few scattering flocks of Pelicans with their fish-laden pouches, so far ahead of their wings that they look as if they would turn topsyturvy at slight notice, make their flight as usual, but in not nearly so large numbers, nor do they comprise so many flocks as there were several years ago. This is the American White Pelican. Brown ones, very tame on Pacific Coast and frequently seen, swimming about the vessels, and making great splashes in the ocean in quest of fish, are smaller.

The flocks of Plovers, with nearly always a few Kildeer among them, still fly from southwest to northeast and back again across country at the beginning and ending of the pleasant seasons. They were often taken for wild pigeons, since they appear to the casual observer to fly, so much like them. Never very plentiful, they are growing less every year. The plover can swim, but is not considered a water bird. It has white flesh and is a fine eating bird.

The Kildeer is in form like the plover, but it is darker in color. It gets its name from its cry of "Kildeer," uttered at intervals when in flight. In the last decade, in our township, just five Prairie Chickens would show their presence at various times. And then there were two, and then none. Too bad ; what good company they were not so very long ago, when the snow was on the ground, and the roads were cheerless, what a welcome sight to the country boy hauling wood or crops, to see the rail fences for many rods, often lined with these birds--hundreds of them rising into the air from fence panel, and sailing deliberately off, whirring their wings, and then sailing without in effort a little while, and then the whirr and the sail, over and over again, until a new corn-field entertained them to their satisfaction. The Prairie Chicken has dark meat with the wild

flavor, now much sought after, but seldom appreciated when they were so plentiful. Wild flavored meat. was so common that many did not care to shoot the Prairie Chicken, on account of the dark flesh, and it was not then considered a delicacy. The Prairie Chicken struts like a turkey gobbler when undisturbed among its kind, making a very peculiar roaring sound that may seem very near or very far away. At such time, two little wings on the side of the neck of the male rise perpendicularly above his head. Just underneath, and where the little wings rest when in. repose, the skin of the neck assumes a fiery red color when he goes through his strutting and crowing performance. When they existed here in flocks of two or three hundred, in the spring of the year, just after sunrise, the air was full of their buzzing. or roaring sounds.

The "honks" of the Canada Wild Geese, as they followed their leader, an Amazon, in V shaped flocks, are now seldom heard. Lima Lake in this county was once a great resort for them. Their habit was to leave the lakes and river by hundreds before sunrise and settle down into the wheat and corn fields upon the bluffs and farther inland, until about ten o'clock in the morning. Then all would return to the river and lakes until about four o'clock in the afternoon when they would return to the fields and stay and feed until after dark, then go back to the water for the night with great noise. They were very regular about it until late in the fall and sometimes all winter if the weather was mild. Parboiled before baking, a wild goose is a delicacy, and very acceptable to any one because of the wild flavor. His black head and white marked throat are not often seen in the markets or elsewhere. They domesticate readily, and become quite tame, but when so, are only waiting to try their wings for a final goodbye. They are destined to early extinction.

The Brant, or Brand goose, and the China Goose, which is nearly white and smaller, but similar to our tame ones, migrated in flocks, visited the fields for food, and returned to the water in exactly the same manner as the wild goose proper. The Brant is much quicker in flight than the larger bird. The flesh is not considered nearly so good for the table, and often not fit to eat, on account of something eaten by them. Their habits are very similar to those of the wild goose.

The Wild Turkey can be distinguished from the tame ones, since the domesticated fowl have quite round eyes, while of those of the wild turkey are more elongated. No wild turkeys have been heard of in the locality for several

years, and none have been shipped, showing the scarcity. In the days when they were numerous they were quite shy, but with time and patience and exceeding quiet they could be secured, by employing a turkey caller, made from the bone of a wild turkey's wing. A goose quill will answer the same purpose very well. It has to be manipulated by the mouth of the hunter, and the success will depend on the skill of the one using it. Wild turkey are very speedy on foot, but never fly very far. Their flesh is very much the same as that of the tame turkey, and much sought for.

There are three of the Grossbeck family in this county, the Blue, the Red-breasted, and the Bullfinch. They are not old residents, but have been here several years, as if to stay. They have very thick beaks and are feared even by the jaybirds, whom they will conquer whenever they come together in combat. The Bob-o-Link, or rice bird of the south, is sometimes heard and seen, but as yet is only a solitary visitor. These birds do not like the climate or the food for they seldom visit us, and never remain long. Nevertheless, they leave us with the charm of their song to remember them by. We have better songsters, however.

Every one knows of the English Sparrow, which is perceptibly losing ground, probably more through the ravages of rats and cats and the "butcher bird" than through the instrumentality of the indefatigable boy and his rubber shooter. They are prone to shelter and roost in comfortable places, as in barns, in the hay, where vermin can attack them easily. They have little sympathy from any one. They are not native, but were brought from England several years ago, and for a time, they increased rapidly. They are good scavengers, and not so bad as their reputation makes them appear.

It is to be deplored that we have the game law which puts the Turtle Dove on the game bird list. The bird of the olive branch is not altogether a creature of sentiment. Extinction is only a question of time for the harmless dove, unless humanity gets the better of its politics in our legislature.

The Red-bird or Cardinal stays in this latitude during mild winters, and his pleasant note of greeting, usually for his mate, who is sure not to be far away, is heard with pleasure, frequently at a time, when it may be the only sound of bird anywhere. It is said of him that he does not put his foot upon the ground, but a very close observer had the pleasure, the past spring, of seeing male and female on the ground.

Bluebirds, with their, soft and plaintive

warble, gentle little things, foretell us of spring-time. They are great favorites with children, and are late to leave for a milder climate.

What shall be said of that rascally mocker and impudent blue beauty the Jay, who will sit on a tree or a shed and imitate the screams of a hawk to perfection, scaring chickens from their food so that he can get it for himself? He loves his progeny so well that he will devour his young ones if they fall out of the nest. He will hold a grain of corn against a hard substance with his feet and pound it with his bill until he cracks it into small enough pieces to swallow. He has more all-around mischief and mean intelligence than any other bird in this part of the country. He often stays through the winter. Some question the fact of his migration.

The bird that should be called the American Songster is the Brown Thrush or Thrasher, as his notes are infinitely sweeter than those of any other bird, not excepting the English mocking bird.

It is not generally known that we have a real member of the Cuckoo family, an annual visitor, under the name of "Rain Crow" or French Robin. It is shy and does not court close acquaintance, but is distinctly American. It is not like its English brother, that encourages boarding rather than building and sees to it that the eggs in which he is interested are laid in the vireo's nest or in that of some other small bird, that the offspring may be hatched and reared by them, The American Cuckoo mates and nests here regularly. It builds its own nest and its mate broods and rears its own young. It is characteristic of this bird that it has a new mate each year. It deserves special mention for its value to the crop raiser. It will kill more caterpillars than its eats, and is worth ten times more than any other bird to destroy the tent caterpillar, so says the best of authority. It is a trim, neat looking bird, if it does line its stomach with caterpillar spines, which is literally true. Another peculiarity is that it has two toes in front and two behind on each foot. It is the Yellow Billed Cuckoo, a close relation to the Black Billed Cuckoo of the Atlantic States.

At present, Whippoorwills do not greatly manifest the disposition to utter the notes which have given them their name, as they are gradually moving away into more quiet places.

"Will-o-the-Wisps," swooping down in great curves through the air with their shrill cry and booming sound, and the noise of the rush of their wings thronging the air, with a snapping whirr, are still in evidence, before a storm, in search of insect food. They do not build nests,

but lay their eggs on the bare ground. The white spots on their wings distinguish them from the "Whippoorwill," or "Goat Sucker."

The Red Wing Blackbird is usually found in low ground; near water, as this seems to be his preference, and his ringing, bell-like notes apprise us of his arrival every season. It is a fine sight to watch him swell out his feathers all over himself, and show all the red on his wings when he sings.

Meadow Larks never fail to return to their old nesting place. They will look back as they fly away, on a person's approach, to see what one wants in their neighborhood. They belong to the blackbird family but it seems they must be very distant relations. The residents of the farms and villages, even to the small girls and boys, are glad when the lark comes back. The ground lark is a smaller bird, much along road sides and the fences. A nice little singer with a heart shaped mark on his breast, who lifts his little head and sends his few notes of song just as far as possible.

Cow Black Birds do not build nests, but like the English Cuckoo lay their eggs in the nests of other birds. They impose on smaller birds to hatch their eggs and raise their offspring. They are smart, but do not have the pugnacious dispositions of their near of kin the cow-birds of Central Park, Los Angeles, California. Hundreds of tourists frequent here daily and here the cow-birds and mocking birds are very plentiful, the latter nesting in the trees. When men are walking about the park, they are frequently startled by the sound of swift rush of little wings from somewhere above their heads. It is the cow-birds or mocking birds that are the offenders, who fly down from the trees and peck and spur at the heads of the persons near them. The cow-birds are just as much interested, for they have, no doubt, laid their eggs in the mocking birds' nest. Strange to say, the birds have never molested the ladies in the park. It is not clear whether they take them for friends or foes, possibly they do not want to hurt one of their own feathered tribe, which perchance may adorn the ladies' hats.

The Jack Snipe could not stand the pressure of modern civilization, for, he, too, is now a rare bird. It is the largest snipe here, and a fine eating game bird. It, belongs to this section and frequents marshy ground. It can be domesticated and made a pet, but as it has an enormous appetite and lives on worms and bugs, is not desirable for that purpose.

The very common Black Crow is an old native of these parts, and does not need any introduction. He knows, too well how to introduce himself in many ways not exactly correct,

for crow habits have no limitations. He is here, and we all know him and his family too well. The crow is of considerable account, and it may be the county does owe him a living. He takes no more than he needs. He does need a great deal, for his family is large and they must live and have a place to sleep. There is a large "crows' roost" near Quincy, in a large clump of evergreens, and all attempts to send it somewhere have failed. There are about three hundred in the flock. Every morning during winter they go out, one by one, into the adjoining country for miles around to forage. They are good enough to take only just enough grain from the man of the soil to make it not worth speaking of, or worth molesting the crow. They return, at evening, in small numbers at a time, caw-cawing about what they have done, and where they have been. They stay all winter, not migrating as the blackbirds so near of kin. The "crow roost" seems to be under a management that displays wonderful order or system. Its population is increasing yearly, and has outgrown its habitation, as the crows are evidently making efforts to locate new roosts not far from the old one; in one chosen location, owing to the persistent barking of a small dog, they gave up the effort and did not return.

The Robin Red Breasts are early comers, and they are the earliest singers in the morning, and the latest heard in the evening. They are very busy fellows among the bugs and worms. They will, hop or walk about upon the ground, as suits them, looking for food. They will stop to listen with head to one side and suddenly dig into the ground with their bills and pull out the victim. Surely, the proverb "the early bird gets the worm" was never better exemplified. It is possible that the bird taps his foot on the ground to make the worm think it is raining, in order to induce him to come nearer the surface. Just as boys do when they dig fish bait, drive a stake in the ground and tap it with another stick to make the worms come up so they will not have to dig so deep. Robins are fine singers. Their notes, however, are shorter than those of the thrush and not so melodious. Often some of them stay all winter. The robin is a very valuable bird on the farm, and a favorite everywhere because of his social nature. Robins like to nest close to buildings.

The name of this sprightly fellow, the Cat Bird, comes from a not very agreeable note it makes, much like the mewing of a cat. It is a songster in fact. One would not think the little throat that utters the unpleasant cat-like sound could sing so sweetly. It is a dark lead color, an insect eater of no mean order, but

confines his labor more to the hedges and margins of fields, not coming very far out in the open since he is somewhat shy. Nothing can be said against the cat bird.

The farmer and the sportsman want more plump Quails than they can get. There is not much protection, so it is difficult for them to multiply as they formerly did. Nearly every corner of land is taken up by the crops. The grass, to hide in, is cut away in most places. The hazel brush cover, of which they were so fond, is nearly all plowed up. If the birds nest in the meadows, the ruthless mowing machine ends it all for them in a minute. If the eggs are touched or handled, the quail will not return to the nest. The under-growth in nearly all of the few timber lots, is pastured off, so there is little protection for them, and being so exposed the poor bird cannot propagate with comfort. With the hawks by day, and the cats and opossums and the owls by night, and the ineffective game laws, quails have a hard time. About twenty-four eggs are laid in a deep partly covered nest upon the ground in a grassy spot. The young are interesting and wild from the time they are first out of the shell. The quail has several notes. When under cover and alarmed, it is a rich, ringing, low whirr. When in flocks and separated from each other, a double call note, repeated from time to time, a rather plaintive wheedle-while whistle, uttered usually about three times, but quite shrilly when its gets confidence to whistle louder. When mated and brooding, "Bob White" is the note that he gives out with all his might for his mate on the nest to listen to. All the rhyme written about the quail whistling his "Bob White" song in autumn does not apply in this county.

This very interesting, beautiful and entertaining songster, the Oriole, with its golden plumage and hanging nest, certainly leads us to believe that birds think, at least. With all deference to such students of nature, as have given to the opinions that "birds, or animals, do not think," the Oriole's nest is an argument against such statements. The hanging nest of the golden robin, wherein its eggs are laid and the swinging young ones first see the light, is a wonderful piece of bird mechanism. Its builder hides it right before one's eyes, where it is impossible to see it, even when it is known to be very near where we look, until the leaves are off the trees, and the family have moved to their southern home.

The little, fidgety, pugnacious Wren belongs to us by the best of right. He will fight for himself and family every time he is called upon to defend them, without waiting a minute to

think about results. The wren is no respecter of persons. He will peck and spur his landlord, and take the dignity out of the dog or cat without hesitation. The wrens are not early distinguishable, and have about the same habits away from here. A pair of wrens will carry more dry sticks, for their house-preparation, than almost any other bird, and do it over over again if it is several times destroyed, thereby using their combative nature to good purpose to make up for their stature.

Pheasants are the birds of the woods, but are sometimes found in the orchard, eating the buds of trees. They are not very plentiful, and very much need better protection, than the present game law affords. Their flesh is white like the quail's, and is delicious for the table. It has a quiet and rather stupid manner when not drumming or alarmed. The drumming sound is made by their wings on logs in the timber. Sometimes, they are called partridges, but there is no such bird in, this country. The partridge is a native of Euope. The pheasant is very swift in flight and it takes a good marksman to bring it down, when on the wing. However it is very stupid and fearless, of men. One can walk almost upon it before it will fly. It seems to depend on its resemblance to the dry, yellow leaves of the woods for the safety of its life. When alarmed, the tuft on the head rises, and it seems to be surprised that it should be disturbed, but when it does go, there is no time lost on the way. There is but one kind of pheasant here.

The American Chimney Swallow belongs to the Swift family and is a bird that certainly is peculiar in the selection of an abiding place. The swift is a good example of the strangeness and strength of habit, when it is hereditary, or the continued doing of one thing, like the old horse going round and round whether he is in the mill, or eating grass, or like the Indian, who lives in, his smoke house teepee, though he goes blind because of it; even so, is the swallow--in chimney smoke and soot, rearing a family. Really the bird enters his claim in an unused chimney, but if perchance the fireman lights the fire, the bird is not easily smoked out. The nest of twigs is glued together with a secretion from the swift's mouth, and becomes a very hardened mass. The swift lives on insects, flying in and out of the chimney night and day. When it sleeps is a mystery. No one knows where it winters. They congregate after breeding season and suddenly disappear, and reappear in the spring in the same way. They are very quick and strong--on wing.

The wattled Turkey Buzzard is not so plenti-

ful as formerly. It is a very large black bird with wattles about the head, which is featherless. It is much of the time on the wing at great altitudes, soaring for hours in great circles. Sometimes there is twenty minutes between strokes of wing. As a scavenger it is useful. Like the South American Condor; its not far removed cousin, now extinct, it lives on dead animals but is sometimes aggressive when hungry.

The Blue Heron is a solitary bird whose habitat is in the sloughs and lakes of the river bottoms. It is a wader and lives on the small fish of its home waters. It is a heavy flyer. The Night Heron is heavily feathered about the neck, and has a round pointed beak. At night its hoarse cry may often be heard as it flies heavily across the country. It is sometimes seen alone, sitting on a tree, inland, with no water near, with no object in view, waiting for the night to come. Its local name is not inviting.

Bank, Barn, Eaves, Purple Martin, are all true swallows; differing in various ways from each other. The inaccessible parts of the Mississippi River bluffs over the limestone quarries are perforated deeply, laterally with the holes of the Sand or Bank Swallow, where they nest and rear their young. Characteristic of all the swallow kind, it has wonderful strength of wing for rapid flight.

The Eave Swallows build their nest of mud, first made into small pellets and fastened under the eaves of houses and barns, with the same material. A queer circumstance is, that after the swallows leave for the south their mud houses are inhabited by hordes of wingless creatures; well known in all parts of the United States,--Cimex Leetulanous. Sixty mud swallow nests, on one side of a barn, were counted, by the writer; that were inhabited in this way.

The Barn Swallow has precedence among its kind because of the rich color of its dress. It is also more symmetrical in shape than its "banker" or "eaves" brothers. It has a long, forked tail, which the others do not have. Insects are its food, and it builds its nest inside of the barn. Its song is quite a sprightly warble. very pleasant to the ear.

The Purple Martin swallow is very domestic, and likes boxes fixed near dwellings for its accommodation in the nesting. The Martins and the blue birds quarrel frequently as to who shall move in and out. The martin sings well.

Least but not last, the Humming bird deserves mention.. It is a true bird, gentle and delicate in its movements (if not in disposition, for they will fight fiercely for their own), with

its wonderful poise on invisible, rapidly moving wings, getting its flower food. Indeed, it fills a large place among the wonders of creation in bird life, and so plainly proves to those who want to know the wise purpose of the power, which gives the finite and infinite touches to all animate and inanimate nature.

Quite a goodly showing of Crossbills appear in our county, annually. They are peculiar in that their bills are crossed when closed, and are capable of lateral, as well as up and down motion. They are so constructed for powerful work in cutting open hard seed and cones of the evergreen trees. They are hard to keep in a cage, as they will cut and pull at the wires to get out. They are interesting, and of fine plumage. The shape of their bills is not easily seen unless observed at close range, or with a glass. They seem to be of a family almost to themselves, something like the linnets and bullfinches. These birds are of a red and brown color and they have the mischievous characteristics of the parrots.

We can claim the Bald Eagle for our country without reservation. It sometimes comes here, and has nested with us in times gone by. It is seen nearly always high in air, soaring majestically and in all dignity. Bird of our country; ready at any time, with the swiftness of an arrow, to swoop down on its prey.

The Grey Eagle is not common. It soars as the hawk does, and when on the wing, has very much the same appearance in manner and color: Its nature is very well known. It is a bird of prey, and will carry away small animals to its nest, which is usually in some large tree in a remote place.

The large Grey Owl is called by local hunters the Horned Owl, but there is a question about it being that bird; as the feather tufts are not largely developed.

The Screech Owl will sit and twist its head without turning its body, in a most amusing way, and it has a variety of voices for the night, making it appear as if some other bird were about, but they all come from the screech owl. They eat mice, and are quite tame. They nest near houses and barns if they can find trees near, with holes in them.

The Scarlet Tanager, a beautiful bird, is a new acquisition to the birds of our county, and will be heartily welcomed by every bird lover. The "cardinal" will certainly have a rival worthy of his company, and the brilliance of his own plumage, coupled with that of the Scarlet Tanager, will double the delight of the friends of the birds when they wend their way through the woody path. The Tanager has a scarlet breast and body, with black wings. It

belongs to the Finch-sparrow relationship. They are not here in large numbers, but several have been seen by reliable observers, near the city of Quincy.

The increase of the population of this city is probably the reason of the scarcity of the Wild White Swan. Too much shooting has made it seek other shores, for it was always shy. Its beautifully curved neck and graceful carriage, without any marks of affectation, make it an enjoyable bird, wild or tame.

Arrayed in the colors of the English Mocking bird, black and white, is a cruel, unlovely bird called the Butcher bird, or Shrike, well named, indeed, in every respect. It kills mice and little birds, and in particular English sparrows, more than it needs for its living. Thorns are used upon which to impale its victim. It makes much use of the telephone wires to wait for what it destroys. Its flight is straight as an arrow from one place to another, and it will stand in the air, for quite a time, perfectly motionless except for the movement of the wings, until the ill-fated mouse or bird is seen, and then it pounces upon it like a pirate. This bird has no friends.

The Mississippi River is the home of the Gull. They spend much time on the wing over the water, never flying very high. Little is known about them. On the Pacific Coast, they are so tame that one can almost place the hand upon them, and are as large as chickens. Our Gull is not so large. There is apparently only one species here.

We have just as good reason to claim the caged Canary, as any one. Shall the beautiful songster, that is petted more than any other bird, be left out? In a cage he sings a pent up song, but nevertheless he has a voice that is wonderfully sweet, and the little fellow seems to put his whole being into the production of his melody. It is a handsome bird as well, companionable, and a favorite everywhere.

The Pewee is heard everywhere, but is not always in evidence. He is well known and can be counted on every season.

Once in a while we see a Kingfisher on a tree, waiting disconsolately for as disconsolate a minnow, whose fellows are nearly all gone for fisherman's bait, for the creeks about Quincy are almost entirely divested of their small fish for this purpose, to the great dismay of the Kingfisher family.

The inevitable Bee Birds, large and small, are the foe of all hawks and crows, and will follow them high into the air, spurring them as often as they, can rise above them, and pouncing down upon them over and over again, evidently very much to the discomfort of the

victims, who squawk with pain or fear of the victims, who squawk with pain or fear of the treatment inflicted. It is thought that these birds are beneficial to the country, as they destroy many insects. They do eat some bees.

There are three Hawks at least, and probably more. But certainly the very large Hawk so frequently seen is quite different from the slender but powerful Chicken Hawk, that every farmer has had a close acquaintance with. Capable of carrying off a full grown chicken from the barnyard to some convenient tree and eating it, and making this his practice, his habits are not conducive to agreeably familiar companionship, unless it be after drawing a fine sight along one's trusty rifle barrel, and pulling trigger just at the right time. A much smaller hawk, familiarly called "Sparrow Hawk" is very common, and one would think it is not a very objectionable bird, as it lives on mice, and the English Sparrow. It does kill small birds, and this is of course against it, but perhaps its work in other directions, will be credited to it in the minds of those disposed to be charitable.

Cedar Birds visit us for a little while, apparently to eat the cedar berries, and the berries of the mountain ash trees, and it departs very soon afterward.

Black winged yellow thistle birds come for the thistle seed every year. They stay quite a while, and also eat other seeds. They are sometimes called "Wild Canary."

A native of the lowly kind is, the little ground sparrow, known, as Chippee Sparrow, who comes on time each spring and is a good stayer. Among the other small birds are the Pin Warbler, Red-eyed Vireo, Nut-hatch or Tree Mouse, Tufted Tit-mouse, Indigo bunting, Chewink, (Towhee or Ground Robin), Chickadee, (worm destroyer), Snow-finches, Phoebe bird, Brown and Tawny Thrush, Red lark, Linnet, (Finch family), "Tip up (snipe)—all of which sharp eyes will find with us in season.

CHAPTER LV.

HISTORY OF THE ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS HOME, QUINCY, ILLINOIS--ADAMS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

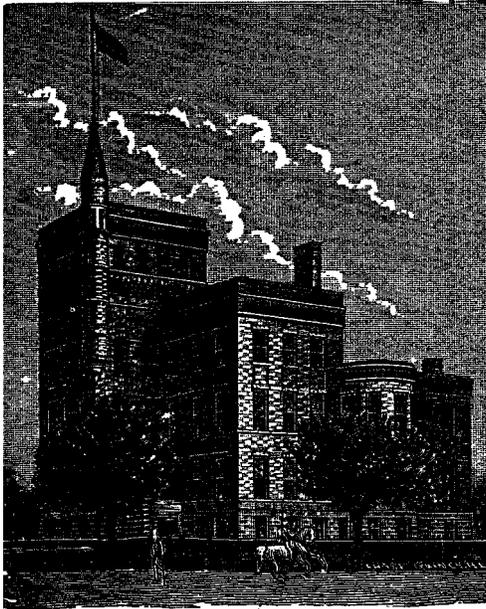
This home for disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors was established by an act of the Legislature, June 26, 1885. The location commissioners, after quite a protracted contest between a number of cities seeking the location, decided the matter, December 2, 1885, upon a tract of land containing 140 acres, lying in Riverside

township, just outside and north of the city of Quincy. Since that time additional purchases have been made to the extent of eighty-two acres.

The commissioners selecting this site were made up of the following named gentlemen: William W. Berry, Adams county; F. E. Bryant, Bement; Monroe C. Crawford, Jonesboro; H. M. Hall, Olney; Henry T. Noble, Dixon; M. R. M. Wallace, Cook county; Fred O. White, Aurora.

The first Board of Trustees, appointed by Gov. Oglesby on December 11, 1885, were: Daniel Dustin of Sycamore, T. L. Dickason of Danville and J. G. Rowland of Quincy.

On December 15 of the same year this board met, choosing Gen. Dustin for president. Contracts for the various buildings under the first amount of money appropriated for the home were made in May, 1886. The cottage or detached building plan having been adopted, the home was opened for the reception of members in March, 1887.



From time to time further appropriations were made and other buildings erected, until at this date there are now on the grounds fifty-two (52) buildings, namely:

One main or administration building, which contains offices, library and living quarters for the officers; one large hospital, one cottage annex to hospital for convalescents, together with its cook house and boiler house; seventeen cottages; one main boiler house, under the roof of which is one machine shop, employing machinists, blacksmiths, tanners, plumbers and steam and

gas fitters; one laundry and one soap house; one general kitchen, store house, bakery, cold storage, quartermaster and commissary departments; one superintendent's residence, one house for dairy men, one new brick stable, two frame barns, four greenhouses and ten hotbeds, one carpenter shop, one ice house, one teamsters' quarters, one wagon shed, one tool house, one railroad station erected by the C., B. & Q. Railroad Company, one large cow barn, one group of piggery buildings, one spring house, one summer house, one stone crusher building, one paint shop, two gate lodges, two fire engine houses and Lippincott Memorial Hall; where religious exercises are held and entertainments are given for the benefit of the home members.

This building was erected and equipped by Capt. William Somerville, superintendent of the home, and dedicated December 19, 1900. It was erected to the memory of Gen. Charles E. Lippincott, the first superintendent of the home, and his estimable wife, Emily Chandler Lippincott. It is located on what is known as the parade ground and is northwest of the headquarters building. Its dimensions are as follows: Length, 82 feet; breadth, 62 feet; height of ceiling in auditorium, 31 feet 9 inches. This building has a massive stone foundation, the main superstructure being of brick. The two ends of the building are set off by immense columns, which support the porches. The main hall or auditorium has a seating capacity of 510, while balcony or gallery seats comfortably 350. Besides this, there are two large private boxes on either side of the stage, which will comfortably seat 40 more. The stage is 24 feet in depth and is the full width of the house.

This building was given to the state by the home members, free of any incumbrances. A portion of the money was subscribed by the home members and the balance was secured by profits arising from the sale of small articles at the home store. The cost complete was \$14,000.

The general ground plan of the main group of buildings covers an area of about twenty acres. A tunnel 2,600 feet in length, built of stone masonry; is covered over on top with stone flagging. Near this tunnel are located the main building and seventeen cottages, boiler house general kitchen and other utility buildings. All the piping, consisting of steam, gas, hot and cold water, sewage pipes, etc., is carried in this tunnel, which is amply large to allow men to walk through for the purpose of examining the plant and making necessary repairs, while branches from the several pipes are carried through side tunnels to the buildings.

The capacity of the home as a maximum may be stated at 1,747 men, as follows:

8 cottages, 40 men each.....	320
6 cottages, 90 men each	540
2 cottages, 120 men each.....	240
1 cottage, 125 men each.	125
Hospital	427
Hospital Annex.....	95
Total.....	1,747

During the past winter, the average has numbered over 1,700, the number on the rolls 2,035.

The main or headquarters building is built of Quincy limestone, the front -or tower portion being four stories in height and the rear or library part two stories in height, and the building was erected at avcost of \$50,000.

The general utility building, kitchen, warehouse, quartermaster and commissary departments, boiler house, machine shop, laundry, soap house, paint house and coal house are also built of stone. The other buildings named, except the farm buildings, are built of brick, with slate or metal roofs, and while plainly finished are substantial, durable and well adapted to their respective purposes.

The cottages, or members' quarters, vary in size and hold from 45 to 120 men each, as the number intended to be accommodated. These resident buildings have sleeping rooms for six to ten men each, sitting rooms, dining rooms and serving rooms, closets and bath rooms, with hot and cold water at all times, they being complete residences with the exception that there are no kitchens or facilities for cooking food. All the food for the general camp and hospital is prepared at large general kitchens and taken to each cottage and hospital buildings in a closed cart and there served each meal time. The food retains its heat even in the coldest weather, as it is contained in metal boxes or food carts that are tightly sealed, and the meals in being transported from the respective cook houses to the dining rooms lose very little of their heat.

A good feature of the cottages is a veranda for nearly all of the sleeping rooms, contributing largely to the comfort of the men at all seasons.

The hospital has a frontage of 262 feet. The central portion is three stories high and is connected by two-story corridors with pavilions on each side. The number of beds for patients is 427..

The annex to the hospital is two stories high, with a large area basement and has 95 beds for convalescent patients. These buildings are supplied with steam heat, which is conveyed from the boiler house, which is located some distance in the rear of these buildings, and is entirely separate and independent from the main boiler-house. The cook house is also in the rear of these buildings and adjacent to the boiler house. The

hospital also has a large diet kitchen, where special food is prepared for patients.

The main boiler house, 60 feet by 100 feet, contains a battery of nine boilers, which furnish steam for cooking, power and heat for all of the buildings excepting the hospital and annex. Adjoining this is a large coal house, machine and repair shops, laundry and soap house.

The railroad switch from the main line of the C., B. & Q. tracks is convenient where from coal



and supplies in bulk are delivered to the warehouse, kitchen, bakery, quartermaster and commissary departments.

The dairy and piggery buildings are located north of the camp proper, and comprise a large and complete cow barn and sheds to accommodate 95 head of cattle, together with buildings for grain and hay storage, and for the care of the hogs.

The farm of the home supplies vegetables required in good season, and there is ample pasture land in addition. On an average there are about 65 cows that are milked and furnish from 195 to 210 gallons of milk daily, at a cost of 7 1/2 cents per gallon. A large spring house is arranged for cooling and reducing animal heat in the milk and is conveniently located to the dairy. Usually about 150 hogs are fed and fattened from the home slops, which shows a good profit for money and labor expended.

The handsome little railroad station built by the C., B. & Q. Railroad Company is a great convenience to the members in going from and returning to the Home. This station is also used by the Wabash trains.

The total number of men admitted to the home is 7,051. The total number readmitted is 2,545; 5,857 have been discharged and 1,741 have died, leaving 1,998 on the rolls. There are 1,216 buried in the Home cemetery.

The average age of the members who are vet-

erans of the war of the Rebellion is 63.16 years. The average age of members of the Spanish-American war is 33.66 years. The number present now is 1,560; the average number through the year being 1,922. Nationality of those admitted, three-fourths native born, one-fourth foreign born. Over nine-tenths of the members draw pensions, the average allowance being \$9.60 per month.

Appropriations made for the home by the State Legislature to date are as follows:

Year	Ordinary Expenses	Specials	Total
1885	\$.....	\$200,000	\$200,000
1887 to 1889	40,000	5,000	
	224,500	137,000	406,500
1889 to 1891	260,000	32,000	292,000
1891 to 1893	290,000	53,300	343,300
1893 to 1895	115,000	14,000	
	135,000	11,000	275,000
1895 to 1897	149,500	25,750	
	149,500	3,750	328,500
1897 to 1899	150,000	10,100	
	180,000	5,100	345,000
1899 to 1901	176,000	23,500	
	176,000	8,500	384,000
1901 to 1903	176,000	45,600	
	176,000	14,000	411,700
1903 to 1905	187,500	37,100	
	187,500	11,600	423,700

Out of the above appropriations there has been returned to the state treasury \$113,000 to date.

Congress provides that the national treasury shall contribute to the support of State Soldiers' Homes, under certain regulations, to the extent of \$100 per member per annum. This money is paid direct into the state treasury.

The present officers of the home are:

Governor-Charles S. Deneen.

Superintendent-Capt. William Somerville.

Adjutant- Capt. S. P. Mooney.

Surgeon-Dr. D. M. Landon.

Clerk-E. C. Schnreman.

Engineer-J. A. Bunting.

Farm Superintendent-C. S. Cordsiemon.

Board of Trustees-Hon. J. B. Messick, East St. Louis; Hon. C. C. Johnson, Sterling; Maj. C. W. Hawes, Rock Island.

Officers of the Board-Hon. J. B. Messick, president; E. H. Osborn, treasurer; Nellie J. McMahan, secretary.

Quartermaster--R. B. Lancaster.

Chaplains-Rev. M. M. Davidson, Rev. J. P. Kerr.

TRUSTEES.

Daniel Dustin, Sycamore, Ill., Dec. 11; 1885-May, 1890.

L. T. Dickason, Danville, Ill., Dec. 12, 1885-April, 1893.

J. G. Rowland, Quincy, Ill., Dec. 11, 1885-Oct. 4, 1887.

Thomas Macfall, Quincy, Ill., Nov. 23, 1887-April, 1893.

James I. Neff, Freeport, Ill., May, 1890-April, 1893.

William Steinwedell, Quincy, Ill., April 6, 1893-Jan., 1896.

Jas. A. Sexton, Chicago, Ill., April 6, 1893-Jan. 1, 1899. (Died.)

Lewis B. Parsons, Flora, Ill., April 6, 1893-April, 1897.

Theodore Schaar, Beardstown, Ill., Jan., 1896-April 1, 1897.

William O. Wright, Freeport, Ill., April 1, 1897-June 1, 1901.

J. W. Niles, Sterling, Ill., April 1, 1897-June 1, 1901.

C. V. Chandler, Macomb, Ill., Jan. 1, 1899-May 31, 1902.

John C. Black; Chicago, Ill., June 1, 1901-Sept. 31, 1903.

C. W. Hawes, Rock Island, Ill., June 1, 1901.

J. B. Messick, E. St. Louis, Ill., July 1, 1902.

C. C. Johnson, Sterling, Ill., Sept. 19, 1903.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Chas: E. Lippincott, Dec. 1, 1886-Sept. 11, 1887. (Died.)

J. G. Rowland (pro tem), Sept. 14, 1887-Oct. 4, 1887.

J. G. Rowland, Oct. 4, 1887-April 16, 1893.

B. P. McDaniel (acting), Nov. 14, 1894-Jan. 3, 1895.

W. H. Kirkwood, Jan. 3, 1895-March 31, 1897.

William Somerville, April 1, 1897, and present incumbent.

In 1903 the North Fifth street line of the Quincy Street Railway Company was extended into the Home grounds, following and parallel with the curves of the main drive, from the Locust street entrance to the Headquarters building, and a small but well built and convenient street car station built within a few yards of the Administration building and hospital. This has been found, a great convenience to members of the Home, saving a walk of about half a mile and enabling many of the more feeble to go to the city who would otherwise not be able to go at all.

Indications are that this extension has also been a good thing for the Street Car Company in the returns from increased traffic.

The legislature of 1903 appropriated \$10,000 for overcoats for members of the Home. This was a wise and charitable measure, as heretofore but few of the members had overcoats, those who

could afford them buying. their own, while many had been obliged to do without.

ADAMS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society antedates by some two months the Illinois State Medical Society, and is with one exception the oldest medical society in Illinois. Its senior by about four years is the Aesculapian Society of the Wabash Valley, organized at Lawrenceville in 1846, and which has drawn its membership from the whole southeasterly, and largely also from the southern, portion of the state and from western Indiana.

The Adams County Society was organized at Quincy, March 28, 1850, at a meeting presided over by Dr. Samuel W. Rogers, and also participated in by Doctors Warren Chapman, James Elliott, J. W. Hollowbush, F. B. Leach, Joseph N. Ralston, M. J. Roeschlamb, M. Sheperd, Louis Watson, and Isaac T. Wilson. Of these Dr. Elliott was a resident of Clayton, and Dr. Sheperd of Payson, the others lived in Quincy.

At the banquet commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the society, held at the Newcomb Hotel, Quincy; March 28, 1900, it was announced that Dr. Wilson (who was on the program for a speech, but who was at the beside of his sister in Kentucky, then very ill) was the sole survivor of the founders. He was one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the society, February 11, 1904; which he survived some four months, dying in Quincy, June 24, 1904.

The officers elected at the organization were: Joseph N. Ralston, president; S. W. Rogers and M. Sheperd, vice-presidents; J. W. Hollowbush, recording secretary; Louis Watson, corresponding secretary; F. B. Leash, treasurer; I. T. Wilson, M. J. Roeschlamb and L. Watson, censors. Vice-President Sheperd was elected delegate to the American Medical Association meeting that year in Cincinnati.

The first president, Dr. Ralston, was one of the most prominent men of Quincy. For many years by common consent at the head of the general practitioners of medicine, and his home was for a long time a social center. He died in 1876, in his seventy-sixth year. Of his character and personality a memorial minute found in the records of the society thus speaks:

"He was rather tall and spare in figure, dignified in carriage, courteous almost to punctilious in manner, clean and precise in speech; self-poised, keen in his perceptions; steadfast in his convictions, sagacious in council, the sturdy virtues which commanded for him universal respect were rooted in a kind and sympathetic nature which won for him the enduring love of kindred and the affectionate regard of those to whom he ministered."

Three daughters, all widely respected and beloved, survive him—Mrs. Emilie Caldwell and Mrs. Margaret Charles, both widowed and residing with the third and youngest sister, Mrs. Minnie Hayden, wife of Philip C. Hayden; of Keokuk, Iowa.

Another of the earlier members deserving especial mention was Dr. Edward G. Castle, a native of England, who joined in 1856, and at once left the impress of his aptitude for affairs, breadth of mind and high character upon the proceedings of the society. His name disappears from the records January 14, 1867, to March 3, 1873, during which period he was absent from the country as United States consular agent at Carlisle, Eng., the early home of his wife. He never resumed the active practice of his profession after his return, but retained all his old interest in its organic life, accepting a re-election to the presidency of the society, also the presidency of the medical staff of Blessing Hospital, both of which places he held at the time of his death, which occurred September 20, 1880. His personality as it impressed itself upon his co-workers is well reflected in the following from the memorial minute recorded by the society at his death: "Honored in his profession, honoring it by a dignified, faithful, and fearless discharge of its duties, wise in council, upright in character, ruling with firm yet gentle hand, carrying all the generosity and freshness of youth into the autumn of life, he has passed away in the maturity of years. The key to his life and character lies in a word: No man ever thought of doing a mean, unkindly, unmanly or unprofessional act in his presence."

Two children, Mrs. George Wells and Mr. George Castle, both well known residents of Quincy, survive him.

Owing to the small number of members of the society and the wide extent of the field then covered by practice of Quincy physicians, it seems to have been impossible to get a quorum of the members together even for the annual meetings, and there is a break in the records from November 10, 1850, to April 19, 1856, when at a special meeting called by the president at which a number of new members were proposed, and at the annual meeting the following month fourteen were elected, and the society took on a new lease of active life, which has since remained practically unbroken, although in the first year of the civil war it was found expedient to omit the quarterly meetings owing to the absence of so many members in the army.

At the annual meeting (May 13) of 1861, resolutions were adopted tendering the gratuitous services of the members of the families of volunteers from Adams County; and declaring that

they held themselves in readiness to obey any call which the state or nation might make upon them as physicians or patriots.

Down to the close of the civil war there had been enrolled fifty-seven members, of whom the following were in the military service:

Dr. Moses M. Bane, colonel of the 50th Illinois infantry; lost his right arm at Shiloh ; subsequently assessor of internal revenue and later register of the general land office at Salt Lake City, Utah; Dr. Garner K. Bane (brother of Col. Bane, whose arm he amputated on the field), assistant surgeon, 50th Illinois infantry; Dr. Frederick K. Bailey, surgeon 20th Illinois infantry, detached and in charge of division No. 3 of the Quincy military hospital; Dr. Leander D. Baker, surgeon 24th Missouri infantry, and later division surgeon of the Department of the Gulf; Dr. Moses F. Bassett, assistant surgeon of the board of enrollment of IVth congressional district, headquarters at Quincy; Dr. Edward G. Castle, not mustered, but temporarily surgeon in charge of division No. 1, Quincy Hospital; Dr. Henry J. Churchman, surgeon, assigned to the army of the Potomac; details not obtainable; Dr. Bartrow Darrack, surgeon, died soon after being mustered, of smallpox contracted while caring, for his own family stricken with that disease; Dr. Samuel W. Everett, brigade surgeon on staff of Gen. B. M. Prentiss, was killed at Shiloh while rallying retreating troops; a nephew of the Hon. Edward Everett, the orator and former secretary of state, a cousin of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the author of "The Man Without a Country," and a younger brother of Edward Everett, who during his long residence in Quincy was a soldier in the Mormon and Mexican wars, and an assistant to Gov. Wood, quartermaster general of Illinois from the outbreak of the civil war until the duty of equipping Illinois troops was taken over by the war department; Dr. A. M. D. Hughes, adjutant of the 50th Illinois infantry; killed at Shiloh ; Dr. J. R. Kay, surgeon 124th Illinois infantry; Dr. Henry W. Kendall, surgeon 50th Illinois infantry; Dr. Rus Kendall, assistant surgeon, regiment not ascertained, Dr. Samuel C. Moss, surgeon of the 78th Illinois infantry; Dr. Charles H. Morton, major, and later lieutenant colonel of the 84th Illinois infantry; captured at Chickamauga and confined in Libby Prison, and after the war became county clerk of Adams County and later police magistrate of Quincy ; Dr. Virgil McDavitt, surgeon 1st Alabama (colored) cavalry; Dr. N. A. McNeall, assistant surgeon 137th Illinois Infantry; Dr. George O. Pond, surgeon 73rd Illinois infantry; Dr. Daniel Stahl, surgeon 7th Illinois cavalry; Dr. Joel G. Williams, assistant surgeon 2d Illinois cavalry; Dr. Louis Wat-

son; surgeon 16th Illinois infantry, and later medical inspector of the Army of the Cumberland; Dr. Isaac T. Wilson, contract surgeon in charge of division No. 2 of the Quincy Hospital during the war; Dr. Reuben Woods; surgeon 119th Illinois infantry, and later division surgeon of the Department of the Gulf; against the name of Dr. Henry Douglass, one of the earlier members and at one time postmaster of Quincy, in an analytical roster in the back of the record book, stands the notation, "In the army," but of what his service was nothing seems now ascertainable, but it was probably professional.

Of those who joined after the close of the war the following were in the service during its continuance: Dr. D. Bryan Baker, private, 137th Illinois infantry; Dr. P. A. Marks, subaltern in the navy; Dr. Robert W. McMahan, who in the earlier part of the war was surgeon on the Mississippi River fleet commanded by Col. Ellet, of whose gentle courtesy and apparent absolute unconsciousness of danger he was wont to speak with unbounded admiration, and later was surgeon of the 146th Illinois infantry; Dr. J. B. Shawgo, private, 85th Illinois infantry, who was detailed as a scout on reaching the front and as such during the war; and Dr. Robert J. Christie, Sr., senior surgeon of Gen. Price's brigade of Missouri (Confederate) infantry.

General sanitation early engaged the attention of the society. Pursuant to a resolution adopted November 22, 1865, Drs. E. G. Castle and Joseph Robbins appeared before the city council and asked that in view of a probable visitation of epidemic cholera, steps be taken to put the city in a proper sanitary condition. The authorities acted promptly, created a board of health of which Dr. Castle was made president, and under his direction the city was put in such condition that when in the following summer disease came up the Mississippi River, Quincy escaped with less than a dozen cases, and only two or three of these were fatal.

In August, 1866, the secretary, Dr. Joseph Robbins, presented to the city council a memorial adopted by the society asking the passage of the necessary ordinances to secure a complete record of deaths with the cause of death in each case, and to provide that no interment should take place without such a certificate from the practitioner in attendance or from the coroner after an inquest. The latter provision provoked opposition in the council and it was not until three years later that the continued efforts of the society in this direction were crowned with success. The record, in which the first entry was made November 21, 1869, has since been kept up, not perfectly in its earlier years, but more accurately since a state law of the same end

with stringent penalties for neglect, came into operation.

Meanwhile the agitation of the record matter and the continued efforts of individual members led to the re-establishment of a board of health in place of the one which had fallen into desuetude. During the administration of Mayor Rowland, which began in 1870, an efficient board was provided for, consisting of five members of which three were regular physicians, with one layman, like them appointed by the Mayor, who was himself a member ex-officio. The high character and demonstrated efficiency of the board was maintained for only a few years; it soon became an asylum for lay politicians, wholly losing its professional character, and then giving way to the present organization in which there is no provision for the participation of medical men. Within the past year (1904) the medical society has again taken action looking to the restoration of the professional character of the board, but no visible progress has been made. The society now has about seventy members.

The present officers of the, society are as follows: President, John A. Koch ; first vice-president, G. M. Grimes; second vice-president, Henry Hart; secretary, George E. Rosenthal ; treasurer, R. J. Christie, Jr., censors, Joseph Robbins, L. B. Ashton, and E. B. Montgomery.

CHAPTER LXVI.
THE COUNTY POOR FARM COUNTY AND DISTRICT
OFFICERS. BY D. L. HAIR.

Very early in the history of Adams County, the benevolence of its pioneer citizens began to be manifest in the provisions made for the indigent and deserving poor within its borders. At first, and for a number of years, the paupers were provided for in the several localities where they resided. But in the year 1847, the Board of Commissioners deemed it advisable, as a matter of economy to the county, and for the better provision for these unfortunate objects of public charity, to purchase a farm to be devoted to their support, to which they could be removed and cared for in a body, and where those not entirely disabled might be furnished some employment, and thus in a measure, became self-supporting. Consequently, after some investigation, the board bought the eighty acre farm owned by H. T. Ellis, parts of the Northwest and Northeast quarter of Section 16, of township 1 north and 7 west, lying near the center of Honey Creek, the transfer bearing date March 16, 1847, and the

consideration being \$700. The farm was under a fair state of improvement, and had a frame house containing several rooms and a shed kitchen. A barn and other outbuildings, and a blacksmith shop were on the premises.

The farm was under the supervision of a competent man, and the paupers were removed to it, and sustained there until May, 1855, when by order of the Board of Supervisors--the county having gone into township organization in 1849 --the county poor farm was sold to John White, for \$800, the board reserving the use of the farm until the next year.

At a session of the County Board of Supervisors held January, 5, 1856, it was resolved to purchase 200 acres for a poor farm, and a committee consisting of Wm. Laughlin, A. H. Doan, and Baptist Hardy, were appointed to select and make the purchase. On June 10, the committee reported that they had bought of John F. Battell 160 acres, the northeast quarter of Section 11, in Gilmer township, for \$5,000. The committee also reported, at the same meeting, the purchase of 50,000 brick and other material with which to erect buildings thereon. The following year, 1857, the farm was rented out and the paupers were hired, kept by contract, at a specified price per capita per week. Upon the completion of the buildings the paupers were removed to the county farm, where they have been provided for since.

This county house then consisted of a building 24 feet by 40 feet, two stories high, with a basement, and it is estimated cost about \$2,500. In 1857, when the new home was entered, there were about fifteen persons brought from the old farm. In 1860, we find twenty-five members, and to make room for the increase of paupers in 1863, the county built an addition to the first building, 30x30 feet, two stories high and basement, at a cost of about \$3,000. Osborne & Son did the brick work, and Ligget & Bache, the carpenter work.

In 1861, the first barn was built at a cost of \$300 by Ben Wegle. In 1862, the old building for the insane was built, at a cost of \$1,000. This building, however, has been taken down, since it did not give satisfaction as a place to confine the insane.

In 1867, the county built a pest house at a cost of about \$500. This building is still standing.

In 1868, because of the increasing numbers, another building was erected, 24x48 feet, two stories high; costing \$6,000.

In 1874 the city of Quincy went into township organization, prior to which time the paupers of the city had been under the charge of municipal officers, one alderman from each ward constituting the pauper committee, to which was

added an overseer of the poor. Since 1874, the county has had charge of its pauper expenses, the same as the other townships of the county. The adoption of Quincy poor so increased the number of county dependents that the building on the farm became insufficient, and it became necessary to provide for them elsewhere. Accordingly, an agreement was made with the Charitable Aid and Hospital Association of Quincy, to keep them during the ten months, from July 1; 1874, to May 1, 1875, for \$8,000 and 200 cords of wood; and for a year, beginning May 1, 1875, for a sum not to exceed \$12,000, the sum actually being expended was \$10,400. During the latter year, there were on the book of the Association an average of 314 persons per month, representing 226 families.

A committee of the Board of Supervisors was then authorized to examine and make a report of plans for a new building to be erected on the County Poor Farm. This committee recommended that a building three stories high, 32x43 feet area, be built at a cost of \$8,000. It was finished in 1875, at a cost of \$7,968. The building committee consisted of Thomas Bailey, Wm. Winkelman, E. H. Turner, David Sheer and J. B. Weaver. A steam heater was afterward put in the building at a cost of \$1,290.

Again, in 1897, because of the great increase in insanity, a new building 24x40 feet, was put up. This cost the county about \$10,000. About the same time a barn scales and other outbuildings were erected at a cost of about \$2,500. These are all now in good repair. A new heating apparatus has also been put in, in late years by Best, the Quincy plumber.

At first the paupers were put under the custody of some one man, who boarded them for a certain price per week. Later, the Board of Supervisors concluded to manage the house and farm themselves, and furnish everything for the poor. Accordingly they appointed a superintendent. Under the old regime, Mr. Henderson had charge of the paupers two years, and Mr. Curtis one year. The first superintendent appointed was D. L. Hair in 1860, serving six years; second, A. L. Shiphard, seven years; third, Asbury Elliott, six years; fourth, Mr. Doren, one year; fifth, W. Beecott, one year; sixth, M. Doren, two years; Mrs. Doren, six years after her husband's death; eighth, William Bates, six years; ninth, Dave L. Hair, six years; and tenth and last, Jacob Wolfe, the present superintendent.

At present there are between eighty and eighty-five inmates at the farm, and this number, it is said, is smaller than it has been for many years. The reason for this, we presume, is because of the very recent removal of sixty patients to the asylum at Bartonville. Of course, the greater number of pauper expenses are incurred for the

city poor, but a great deal of expense is brought about by the feeding of transient paupers and for railroad passes. The average cost per head, for keeping the paupers, less the income from the farm, was at one time 86 cents per week, but this expense later came down as low as 67 cents per week.

The Adams County Poor Farm is well located --the land is rolling, and the drainage good. There is plenty of water, of the very best quality. It is said that there is not a better managed poor farm in the state, for the management has always been good. The poor are liberally provided for, and at the same time the management has been so economical that the County Poor Farm is a credit to the Adams county tax payers.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following is a list of county and district officials from the organization of the county in 1825, to the present time:

James Black, recorder.....	July 8, 1825
Levi Headley, sheriff	Aug. 30, 1825
Asa Tyrer, coroner	Aug. 30, 1825
Henry H. Snow, judge probate.....	Sept. 15, 1825
Henry H. Snow, judge probate.....	Jan 23, 1826
Henry H. Snow, recorder.....	Jan. 23, 1826
Hugh White, surveyor.....	Jan. 23, 1826
Earl Pierce, sheriff.....	Sept. 6, 1826
Asa Tyrer, coroner.....	Sept. 6, 1826
Herman Wallace, coroner.....	Sept. 6, 1828
Earl Pierce, sheriff.....	Dec. 5, 1828
Earl Pierce, sheriff.....	Nov. 27, 1830
Thomas Moon, coroner	Nov. 27, 1830
Earl Pierce, sheriff	Sept. 5, 1832
William P. Reader, coroner.....	Sept. 5, 1832
H. Patton, surveyor.....	April 28, 1834
Harris Patton, surveyor	June 2, 1834
J. M. Whiting, coroner.....	Aug. 22, 1834
Earl Pierce, sheriff.....	Aug. 29, 1834
Harris Patton, surveyor.....	Dec. 24, 1834
C. M. Billington, recorder.....	Aug. 22, 1835
Harris Patton, surveyor.....	Aug. 22, 1835
Thomas C. King, coroner.....	Aug. 24, 1836
Earl Pierce, sheriff	Aug. 24, 1836
Wm. G. Flood, probate judge.....	Feb. 17, 1837
Win. H. Tandy, sheriff	Nov. 29, 1837
Wm. H. Tandy, sheriff.....	Aug. 21, 1838
Jas. M. Hattan, coroner	Aug. 23, 1838
Jno. H. Holton, recorder	Aug. 17, 1839
Joel G. Williams, surveyor.....	Aug. 17, 1839
Thomas Jasper, sheriff	Aug. 12, 1840
John T. Gilmer, coroner.....	Aug. 12, 1840
Jonas Grubb, coroner	Aug. 12, 1842
Wm. H. Tandy, sheriff	Aug. 13, 1842
John H. Holton, recorder.....	Aug. 29, 1843
Thomas H. Williams, surveyor.....	Aug. 29, 1843
James M. Pittman, sheriff	Aug. 12, 1844
L. Frazer, coroner	Aug. 16, 1844

James M. Pittman, sheriff.....Aug. 18, 1846
 Thaddeus Monroe, coroner.....Aug. 18, 1846
 John H. Holton, recorder.....Aug. 19, 1847
 Washington Wren, sheriff.....Aug. 16, 1848
 Thaddeus Monroe, coroner.....Aug. 16, 1848
 Philo A. Goodwin, county judge.....Nov. 17, 1849
 J. C. Barnard, county clerk.....Nov. 22, 1849
 Peter Gott, circuit clerk.....Sept. 4, 1848
 Abner E. Humphrey, sheriff.....Nov. 20, 1850
 Thaddeus Monroe, coroner.....Nov. 20, 1850
 B. I. Chatten, surveyor.....Nov. 22, 1851
 Levi Palmer, sheriff.....Nov. 20, 1852
 Thaddeus Monroe, coroner.....Nov. 20, 1852
 C. M. Woods, circuit clerk.....Nov. 20, 1852
 G: W: Luch, county clerk.....Nov. 21, 1853
 W. H. Cather, county judge.....Nov. 20, 1853
 A. Touzalin, school com.....Feb. 21, 1854
 John Field, county clerk.....April 11, 1854
 William Lane, sheriff.....Nov. 15, 1854
 Thaddeus Monroe, coroner.....Nov. 15, 1854
 B. I. Chatten, surveyor.....Nov. 15, 1855
 John P. Cadogan, sheriff.....Nov. 12, 1856
 Thaddeus Monroe, coroner.....Nov. 12, 1856
 Thomas W. Macfall, circuit clerk.....Nov. 14, 1856
 Wm. H. Cather, county judge.....Nov. 21, 1857
 Alex Johnson, county clerk.....Nov. 21, 1857
 B. I. Chatten, county surveyor.....Nov. 21, 1857
 Wilson Lance, treasurer.....Nov. 3, 1857
 Asa W. Blakesly, school com.....Nov. 3, 1857
 J. H. Hendrickson, sheriff.....Nov. 10, 1858
 Thaddeus Monroe, coroner.....Nov. 10, 1858
 N. T. Lane, school com.....1859
 Eli Seehorn, county treasurer.....1859
 B. I. Chatten, county surveyor.....1859
 Wm. M. Avis, school com.....Dec. 25, 1860
 Maurice Kelly, sheriff.....Nov. 26, 1860
 W. S. M. Anderson, circuit clerk.....Nov. 26, 1860
 James Wimean, coroner.....Nov. 26, 1860
 E. A. Baker, county judge.....Nov. 18, 1861
 Alex. Johnson, county clerk.....Nov. 18, 1861
 Peter Smith, county surveyor.....Nov. 18, 1861
 John Steinagel, sheriff.....Nov. 28, 1862
 Geo. D. Watson, coroner.....Nov. 28, 1862
 F. G. Johnson, county treasurer.....Nov. 13, 1863
 Peter Smith, county surveyor.....Nov. 13, 1863
 H. S. Davis, school com.....1863
 Samuel T. Brooks, circuit clerk.....Nov. 28, 1864
 Wm. L. Humphrey, sheriff.....Nov. 28, 1864
 Geo. D. Watson, coroner.....Nov. 28, 1864
 Chas. H. Morton, county clerk.....Nov. 15, 1865
 Thos. J. Mitchell, county judge.....Nov. 22, 1865
 Seth W. Grammer, supt. schools.....Nov. 22, 1865
 Chas. Petri, county surveyor.....Nov. 25, 1865
 Thomas W. Gaines, county treasurer.....Nov. 25, 1865
 Henry C. Craig, sheriff.....Nov. 23, 1866
 John W. Morehead, circuit clerk.....Nov. 26, 1866
 Alex Brown, coroner.....Nov. 28, 1866
 Peter Smith, surveyor.....Nov. 28, 1867
 Joseph Lummis, treasurer.....Nov. 22, 1867

J. M. Earel, sheriff.....Nov. 17, 1868
 John W. Morehead, circuit clerk.....Nov. 19, 1868
 Alex Brown, coroner.....Nov. 30, 1868
 Thos. J. Mitchell, county judge.....Nov. 23, 1869
 Chas. H. Morton, county clerk.....Nov. (2).10,1869
 N. Morehead, circuit clerk.....
 Wm. Fletcher, treasurer.....Nov. (2) 30, 1869
 B. I. Chatten, surveyor.....Nov. (2) 18, 1869
 Jno. H. Black, supt. Schools.....Nov. (2) 29, 1869
 1870.
 Napoleon Morehead.....Circuit Clerk
 John M. Kreitz.....Sheriff
 Alex. Brown.....Coroner
 1871.
 Edwin Cleveland.....Treasurer
 Philip Fahs.....Surveyor
 1872.
 W. G. EwingState's Attorney
 George Brophy.....Circuit Clerk
 G. C. Trotter.....Sheriff
 Alex. Brown.....Coroner
 1873.
 J. C. Thompson.....County Judge
 Willis HaselwoodCounty Clerk
 1874
 Geo. W. Craig.....Sheriff
 Alex. Brown.....Coroner
 1875.
 S. G. Earel.....Treasurer
 Seth. J. Morey..... Surveyor
 1876.
 Wm. H. Govert.....State's Attorney
 George Brophy.....Circuit Clerk
 John S. Pollock.....Sheriff
 Elihu SeehornCoroner
 1877.
 Benj. F. Berrian.....County Judge
 Willis Haselwood.....County Clerk
 Anton Binkert.....Treasurer
 John H. BlackSupt. Schools
 1878.
 Edwin Cleveland.....County Treasurer
 John H. Black.....Supt. Schools
 1879.
 Henry Ordng.....Sheriff
 Elihu Seehorn.....Coroner

COUNTY TREASURERS.

1882 John S. Cruttenden.
 1886 John B. Kreitz.
 1890 James B. Corrigan.
 1894 George McAdams
 1898 James McKinnie.
 1902 Frank Sonnet.

SURVEYORS.

1876 Philip Fahs.
 1880 Peter Smith.
 1885 John R. Nevins.

- 1888 Ferguson A. Grover.
- 1892 Ferguson A. Grover.
- 1896 Edward G. Wells.
- 1900 F. L. Hancock.
- 1904 W. H. DeGroot.

CORONERS.

- 1888 Ichabod H. Miller.
- 1892 Michael Ryan.
- 1896 Wm. K. Haselwood.
- 1900 Benjamin B. Lummis.
- 1904 W. R. Thomas.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

- 1876 Wm. H. Govert.
- 1884 Oscar P. Bonney.
- 1890 Carl E. Epler, filled out Bonney's term.
- 1892 Albert Akers.
- 1896 George H. Wilson.
- 1900 Clay Crewdson.
- 1904 Wm. B. Sheets.

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

- 1876 George Brophy.
- 1896 Joseph L. Sheridan.
- 1900 Hiram R. Wheat.
- 1904 Sanford C. Pitney.

COUNTY CLERKS.

- 1877 Willis Haselwood.
- 1897 Jackson R. Pierce.

COUNTY JUDGES.

- 1877 Benjamin F. Berrian.
- 1894 Carl E. Epler.
- 1902 Charles B. McCrory.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

- Joseph Sibley to 1879.
- 1879 John H. Williams.
- 1885 William Marsh.
- 1891 Oscar P. Bonney.
- 1897 John C. Broady.
- 1903 Albert Akers.

SHERIFFS.

- 1878 Henry Ordning.
- 1880 R. M. Gray.
- 1882 Ben Heckle.
- 1886 Richard Seaton:
- 1890 J. W. Vaneil.
- 1894 Adolph F. Roth.
- 1898 John Roth.
- 1902 Ed. Smith.

RECORDERS.

- 1892 Ben. Heckle.
- 1896 Rolla McNeill:
- 1900 Ben Heckle.
- 1904 David P. Lawless.

Following is a list of the successive members of the General Assembly from Adams County

and the counties to which it has been attached as part of the various districts:

<i>Senators-</i>	<i>Elected.</i>
George Caldwell, of Madison.....	1818
Theophilus W. Smith, of Madison.....	1822
Thomas Carlin, of Greene.....	1826
Henry J. Ross, of Pike.....	1828
Archibald Williams, of Adams.....	1832
O. H. Browning, of Adams.....	1836
James H. Ralston, of Adams.....	1840
Jacob Smith, of Adams	1844
Hugh L. Sutphen, of Pike.....	1848
Jno. Wood, of Adams.....	1850
Solomon Parsons, of Pike.....	1853
Wm. H. Carlin, of Adams.....	1854
Austin Brooks, of Adams.....	1858
B. T. Schofield, of Hancock.....	1862
Samuel R. Chittenden, of Adams.....	1866
J. N. Richardson, of Adams.....	1870
Jesse Williams, of Hancock.....	1870
George W. Burns, of Adams.....	1872
Maurice Kelly, of Adams.....	1873
Bernard Arntzen, of Adams.....	1874
Maurice Kelly, of Adams.....	1878
Maurice Kelly, of Adams.....	1880
Maurice Kelly, of Adams.....	1882
Maurice Kelly, of Adams.....	1884
(Resigned Aug. 5, 1885.)	
George W. Dean.....	1886
George W. Dean.....	1888
Albert W. Wells.....	1890
Albert W. Wells.....	1892
Albert W. Wells.....	1894
Albert W. Wells.....	1896
(Died, succeeded by John McAdams, elected June 7, 1897.)	
John McAdams.....	1898
John McAdams.....	1900
Thomas Meehan, of Scott.....	1902
Thomas Bare, of Calhoun.....	1904

<i>Representatives-</i>	<i>Elected.</i>
Abraham Prickett, of Madison.....	1818
Samuel Whitesides, of Monroe.....	1818
John Howard.....	1818
Nathaniel Buckmaster, of Madison.....	1820
William Otwell.....	1820
Joseph Bronauah.....	1820
N. Hansom, of Pike (ejected).....	1822
Henry J. Ross, of Pike.....	1926
Levi J. Roberts.....	1826
John Turney, of Peoria.....	1828
John Allen, of Joe Daviess	1828
A. W. Caverly, of Greene.....	1828
Joel Wright, of Futon.....	1830
Samuel C. Pearce, of Calhoun.....	1830
Charles Gregory.....	1830
Wm. G. Flood, of Adams.....	1832
Philip W. Martin, of Adams.....	1832

William Ross, of Pike.....	1834	H. S. Davis, of Adams.....	1876
Thomas H. Owen.....	1834	J. H. Hendrickson, of Adams.....	1876
George Galbraith, of Adams.....	1836	Thos. G. Black, of Adams.....	1876
James H. Ralston, of Adams.....	1836	Absalom Samuels, of Adams.....	1878
Archibald Williams, of Adams.....	1837	Jos. N. Carter, of Adams.....	1878
A. Williams, of Adams	1838	Samuel Mileham, of Adams	1878
Wm. G. Flood, of Adams.....	1838	Jos. N. Carter, of Adams.....	1880
Robert Star, of Adams	1840	John McAdams, of Adams.....	1880
William Laughlin, of Adams	1840	Wm. A. Richardson, of Adams	1880
Jno. G. Humphrey, of Adams	1842	Thomas G. Black, of Adams	1882
O. H. Browning, of Adams	1842	James E. Purnell, of Adams.....	1882
A. Jonas, of Adams	1842	James E. Downing, of Adams	1882
R. W. Star, of Adams	1842	Fred P. Taylor, of Adams.....	1884
P. B. Garrett, of Adams.....	1842	Samuel Mileham, of Adams.....	1884
A. Wheat, of Adams	1842	Wm. H. Collins, of Adams.....	1884
Peter Lott, of Adams	1844	Albert W. Wells, of Adams.....	1886
William Hendrix, of Adams	1844	Ira Tyler, of Adams.....	1886
William Miller, of Adams	1844	Wm. H. Collins, of Adams.....	1886
I. N. Morris, of Adams.....	1846	A. S. IVIcDowell, of Adams.....	1888
William Hendrix, of Adams	1846	Albert W. Wells, of Adams.....	1888
James M, Seehorn, of Adams.....	1846	Ira Tyler, of Adams.....	1888
E. H. Buckley, of Marquette, then attached to Adams.....	1846	Ira Tyler, of Adams.....	1890
O.C. Skinner, of Adams.....	1848	Jonathan Parkhurst, of Adams	1890
John Mariott; of Adams	1848	Geo. C. McCrone, of Adams	1890
J. R. Hobbs, of Adams	1850	Mitchell Dazey, of Adams	1892
J. M. Pittman, of Adams	1850	Joel W. Bonney, of Adams.....	1892
J. W. Singleton, of Brown.....	1851	Geo. C. McCrone, of Adams.....	1892
John Moses, of Brown.....	1852	Elmer A. Perry, of Brown	1894
J. Wolf, of Adams	1852	Geo. W. Dean, of Adams.....	1894
J. W. Singleton, of Brown.....	1853	Chas. F. Kincheloe, of Adams	1894
H. Boyle, of Adams	1853	Chas. F. Kincheloe; of Adams	1896
Eli Seehorn, of Adams	1854	Ellmer A. Perry, of Brown	1896
H. V. Sullivan, of Adams	1854	Geo. W. Montgomery, of Adams.....	1896
Samuel Holmes, of Adams.....	1856	William Schlagenhauf, of Adams	1898
M. M. Bane, of Adams.....	1856	Jacob Groves, of Adams	1898
M. M. Bane, of Adams	1858	Elmer A. Perry, of Brown	1898
W. Metcalf, of Adams.....	1858	Wm. Schlagenhauf, of Adams	1900
J. W. Singleton, of Brown.....	1860	John M. Murphy, of Brown.....	1900
W.C. Harrington, of Adams.....	1860	Jacob Groves, of Adams	1900
A. E. Wheat, of Adams.....	1862	Wm. Schlagenhauf, of Adams.....	1902
William Brown, of Adams.....	1862	Jacob Groves, of Adams.....	1902
Thomas Redmond, of Adams.....	1864	Irvin D. Webster, of Pike	1902
Wm. T. Yeargain, of Adams.....	1864	Campbell S. Hearn, of Adams.....	1904
Henry L. Warren, of Adams.....	1866	R. B. Echols, of Adams.....	1904
P. G. Corkins, of Adams	1866	Trvin D. Webster, of Pike.....	1904
Thomas Jasper, of Adams.....	1868		
John E. Downing, of Adams	1868		
Geo. J. Richardsori; of Adams.....	1870		
Joseph Stewart, of Adams.....	1870		
H. S. Trimble, of Adams.....	1870		
Maurice Kelly, of Adams	1870		
Ira M. Moore, of Adams	1872		
Charles Ballou, of Adams.....	1872		
N. Bushnell, of Adams	1872		
John Tillson, of Adams.....	1873		
A. G. Griffith; of Adams.....	1873		
Ira M. Moore, of Adams.....	1874		
R. H. Downing, of Adams.....	1874		
J. C. Bates, of Adams.....	1874		

CHAPTER LVII.

THE VARIOUS TOWNSHIPS-THEIR ORGANIZATION
AND DEVELOPMENT.

BEVERLY TOWNSHIP

The township of Beverly is situated thirty-one miles southeast of the city of Quincy, in the southeast corner of Adams county, the county of Pike lying south and east: The first permanent