

Roots & Branches

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Web Pages: <http://www.logancoil-genhist.org> & <http://www.rootsweb.com/~illcghs>

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Winter 2019: January, February, March

Meeting Schedule: All program meetings are at 6:30 pm. The speakers are first on the agenda. We look forward to seeing you. Please call **Carol Farmer**, Vice-President and Program Chairperson, with suggestions for programs at 217-871-3510.

January 21: Join us for an enjoyable evening of stumping each other at identifying historical artifacts that are no longer used in daily life. Bring your own artifact to see if others can identify what it is.

February 18: **Ann Moseley**, Director of the Lincoln Heritage Museum at Lincoln College, will lay out the connection between Abraham Lincoln and the Founding Fathers.

March 18: **Pat Freese** will help the listeners understand how to use church records in her presentation: Can You Find Your Genealogy in Your Church?

April 15: **Bill Donath** has completed a thorough research of Logan County During the Spanish Flu Epidemic, 1918-1920. Follow articles in the Roots and Branches of 2019.

It is Time to Renew Your Membership for 2019

Call for Article Submissions

Members and readers who have a genealogical or historical story related to Logan County to tell can do so through the Roots & Branches. Stories can be submitted in writing or by email. These stories will provide a variety. **Bill Donath**, Editor

Officers for 2018-2019

President:	Diane Osborn	Corresponding Secretary:	Mary Ellen Martin
Vice President:	Carol Farmer	Board Member:	Brenda Jones
Treasurer:	Diane Farmer	Board Member:	Bill Donath
Recording Secretary:	JoAnne Marlin	Board Member:	Kirk Dobihal

Holiday Closings

The Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society center will be closed for the following holidays: **New Year's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, 4th of July, Labor Day, Veteran's Day, Thanksgiving** and the day after, **Christmas Eve Day, and Christmas Day.**

In the event any of the holidays falls on a Friday, the center will also be closed the following Saturday.

Spanish Influenza 100th Anniversary Observed

From Research by **Bill Donath**

The period of time from October 1918 through April 1920 is the 100th anniversary of the Spanish Influenza Epidemic in Logan County Illinois. During the period October 1918 through April 1920 many thousands of Logan County residents contracted the disease. Many hundreds of those infected with the disease died. The following paragraphs will help the reader understand what Spanish Influenza was and an overview of the epidemic in Logan County.

"Grippe - Definition - Usually referred to as the flu or grippe, influenza is a highly infectious respiratory disease. The disease is caused by certain strains of the influenza virus. When the virus is inhaled, it attacks cells in the upper respiratory tract, causing typical flu symptoms such as **fatigue, fever and chills, a hacking cough, and body aches.** Influenza victims are also susceptible to potentially life-threatening secondary infections. Although the stomach or intestinal "flu" is commonly blamed for stomach upsets and **diarrhea,** the influenza virus rarely causes gastrointestinal symptoms." (<http://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/The+grip>)

Pneumonia was the cause of most deaths during this period of time. It was referred to as Influenza pneumonia or Flumonia. In the four years prior to the appearance of Spanish Flu the mortality rate from

pneumonia was increasing. The U. S. Board of Health personnel thought that the pneumonia was becoming more virulent and combined with the flu was able to infect more people during the epidemic.

The news articles and medical records indicated that the flu hit Logan County during the first week of October 1918. In Lincoln alone, by the end of 1918, approximately 2,000 residents had suffered the flu with about 100 deaths. The flu continued until the end of April of 1920 with several hundred deaths, due to the flu, in the county during that time. One article discovered said that in the U.S. there were 10 deaths from the flu for every death due to WW I. Logan County lost 74 men during the war so the several hundred deaths from the flu seems conceivable. Again the news articles and medical records indicate that the epidemic ended in April 1920.

Brilliant Wedding.

The Weekly Courier, Lincoln, IL, Friday, June 8, 1894
Contributed by **Gary Freese**

Salzenstein-Rosenthal Nuptials Celebrated With Eclat.

The Methodist Episcopal Church the scene of a High Jewish Marriage Ceremony With all Its Pomp and Elegance

"Love is the Light of the World," was the motto chosen for the occasion, which called to Lincoln from so many distant points the descendants of an ancient race of people to witness the ceremony which united the hands and hearts of the representatives of two of Central Illinois' oldest Jewish families.

For the event 200 invitations were sent out mainly to the members of the families interested, which have

multiplied and increased beyond comprehension until such an affair arises to summon them to be present. It is a custom of the Jewish people to make marriage ceremonies events of rejoicing, consequently when one is decided upon the relatives and intimate friends are invited and the occasion becomes a festive reunion. Wednesday June 6, at 6:30 p.m., there were called to Lincoln from numerous cities and towns of various states, the representatives of perhaps a hundred different families to witness the marriage of **Mr. Emanuel Salzenstein,** of Springfield, Ill., and **Miss. Frances Rosenthal,** of Lincoln. It was a brilliant

through composing wealth, beauty and intelligence. Only once in many years is such an assemblage seen here and it is doubtful if ever before that such a galaxy of Jewish people were ever present on any occasion.

The place appointed for the marriage ceremony was the Methodist Episcopal church and the hour 7 o'clock. When the hands of on the dial of time marked the flight of 6:30 the guest began to arrive in carriages by twos and fours. Numerous admirers of beauty were in the neighborhood of the edifice to witness the arrival and the passage to the building. The ladies in their handsome toilets, attended by their gentleman escorts, presented a gala spectacle.

Promptly at the hour set for the service, 7 o'clock, the wedding train marched in as Mr. **Wilbur Gullett** played Mendelssohn's wedding march in a spirited manner upon the large pipe organ.

The party was headed by **Nate Landauer** and **Henry Traub**, two of the ushers, then followed the groomsmen, **Robert Rosenthal**, of Sterling, Ill., and **Saul Salzenstein**, of Virginia, Ill. Next came **Sol Rosenthal** and **Levi Rosenthal**, the other two ushers.

The bridesmaids were next in order. They were Miss **Jennie Myers**, of Springfield; Miss **Emma Kahn**, of Lincoln; Miss **Mamie Nussbaum**, of Springfield; and Miss **Rae Rosenthal**, of Lincoln. Following the bridesmaids were the mother of the bride with **Silas Rosenthal**, and the mother of the groom with **Albert Salzenstein**. Miss **Gussie Rosenthal**, a sister of the bride, was Maid of honor. She was followed by little **Irene Altman**, flower girl and ring bearer. The bride was leaning on the arm of her father. At the alter the groom, attended by **Louis Myers**, the best man of Springfield, met his bride and lead her before **Rabbi Michnick** of Springfield, and was married agreeable to the beautiful and impressive rites of the Jewish church. During the recital of the ceremony Mr. Gullett played Reginald de Koven's "Oh, Promise Me." As the newly made couple passed from the church at the conclusion of the brief ceremony, the little flower girl strewed flowers in their path, followed by wishes of everyone that their walk through this life may be as happy a one and that as many pleasures may be strewn along their pathway as flowers were strewn before them on this auspicious occasion.

From the church the bridal couple proceeded to the Lincoln House. From the place where the guests alighted from the carriages extending to the stairs of the private entrance, was stretched a strip of carpet to protect and shield the elegant trains of the ladies. A reception was held in the parlors from 7:30 till 9:30.

The parlors were very beautifully decorated. Suspended between the two parlors were pink and white roses arranged in the form of a lovers' knot.

The bride in her wedding gown looked fairer than a lily. The gown was made of white moiré antiques trimmed in point lace. She carried white and pink orchids and wore diamond ornaments.

Miss **Gussie Rosenthal**, the maid of honor, wore a costume made of white brocade silk, trimmed in lace and pink forget-me-nots. She carried pink roses and wore pearl ornaments.

The affair being a white and pink wedding two of the bridesmaids were dressed in white and two in pink.

Miss **Jennie Myers** wore a dress made of white, brocaded satin and carried pink flowers.

Miss **Rae Rosenthal**, pink brocade silk.

Miss **Mamie Nussbaum**, pink silk, carried with roses.

Miss **Emma Kahn**, white brocaded silk.

Irene Altman wore a dress made of white chiffon trimmed with pink forget-me-nots.

When it is taken into consideration that 150 ladies were present and all dressed richly, a description of all the toilets is impossible without enlarging the Courier.

At 9:40 guests were invited to the dining room, which was also decorated in pink and white, where a wedding supper was spread for 165. Here guests lingered over two hours, partaking of the delicacies and passing time in conversation...

After supper the floor was cleared and dancing was in order. The program of dances consisted of eighteen numbers and was carried out to the satisfaction and happiness of all under the direction of **Henry Traub**, who acted as floor manager.

The music was furnished by French's orchestra.

Among the guests from other cities were the following:

Petersburg: **Mr. & Mrs. Albert Rothschild, Mr. & Mrs. Charles Nussbaum, Mr. & Mrs. A. Nussbaum, Mr. and Mrs. Lillianstein, Misses Minnie and Birdie Katzenstein, Flora Rothschild, Mr. Julius Katzenstein.**

Mason City: **Lipp and Julius Frank.**

Peoria: **Maurice, Sarah and Hannah Salzenstein, Isa Myers and Charles Salzenstein.**

Bloomington: **Mr. Max Rosenberg** and family.

Mt. Pulaski: **Mr. and Mrs. Fred Myers, Lewis and Morris Salzenstein.**

Delavan: Miss **Tinnie Reinheimier.**

Chicago: **Joe Rheinback, Eugene Rothschild, Ralph Lowenbaum, Misses Martha Pollack, and Miss Simons.**

Farmer City: **Mr. and Mrs. Epstein, Mrs. E. Myers and Flora Myers.**

Athens: **Albert Salzenstein, Mr. and Mrs. M. Salzenstein, Mr. W. Weil, Minnie, Sophia, and Jennie Salzenstein, Misses Seligman, Myer and David Seligman.**

Springfield: **Mr. and Mrs. E. Salzenstein, Mrs. A. Salzenstein, Mrs. H. Salzenstein, Mr. and Mrs. S. Stern, Mamie, Alice and Sylvia Nussbaum, Albert Nussbaum, Albert, Louis, Julius and Jennie Myers, Eva Stern, Minnie and Dave Levy, Minnie Benjamin and Mr. Gutham.**

The groom is a young, handsome and dignified gentleman of 40 and is quite well to do.

The bride is a young lady 27 years of age, tall and stately - a beautiful brunette, She is a young lady of rare sense and captivating charms. She is the third daughter of **Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Rosenthal**, the oldest Jewish family of Logan county.

The presents were so numerous that space cannot be given to mention them, but for ten days they have been shipped daily to Springfield to the future home of the couple. Many of them were articles of cost and rare value and usefulness.

The congratulatory messages numbered over one hundred and came from over a score of different states.

The bridal trip will extend to Kansas City, Denver and Salt Lake City. They will be home about June 20, in Springfield, where friends hope peace may ever abide with them and prosperity and health linger in their home.

Eminence.

1898 0218 Regan Collection v15 p103

Last Saturday was **Lincoln's birthday**. How natural for every patriotic citizen to recall every personal memory of our martyred sage. In 1858 Lincoln was billed to speak in our county seat. Although only 9 years old, no one in Logan county was more anxious than I to see the man who in my boyish eye, was already the greatest living hero. Boy-like, I first appealed to my mother for the privilege to attend. My stepfather consented with the stipulation that my brother and I would dig all the potatoes and carry them in before the date. For once at least, we developed a great interest in potato digging. At late bed time the evening before the momentous day found all the potatoes carefully away. By sunrise next morning we started in company with **Jordan Bruner, Billy Bruner, Chris Haise, John Dunlay** and two or three other neighbors with a four horse team for Lincoln. Every little incident of that memorable day is as fresh in memory as

though only forty days instead of so many years intervened. Gladly again, if it were possible, would we feel that swell of enthusiasm that seemed as though it would explode our very being and lift us literally from the earth when he came in sight of the vast crowd, the waving flags and gay banners and heard the commingled roar of cannon, martial music and human voices. I think we sat for at least two hours and a half within ten feet of the platform on the north side of the court house and listened to that wonderful speech, of which we remember very little, save its effects. We sometimes laughed, and sometimes cried, but always cheered, for he talked of things we knew but little about, he who was our ideal of all that was wise, and good could not be mistaken. We have dug many a patch of potatoes since that time, but were never so well paid as for that job in the long ago.

Latham, Growing Logan County Town

Regan Collection, May 15, 1900

Surrounded by Rich Country and Made up of
Enterprising and Progressive People.

Latham, the fourth town in Logan county in population and commercial importance, is situated on the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railway, is eighteen

miles from Lincoln, surrounded by as fine territory as a crow ever flew over. Choice farming lands command \$70 to \$100 per acre. The farmers are thrifty and prosperous, having their lands well tilled and improved and in a high state of cultivation. The town was named in honor of Colonel **R. B. Latham**, a pioneer of Logan, and has made wonderful strides as a progressive element of population resides within its borders. The present inhabitants number 500 to 700. A few years ago it was a town of shanties and sheds, but fires swept away the tumbledown shanties and in their places are substantial brick structures.

The town has good schools and churches, three elevators, a newspaper, a bank and twenty flourishing business.

Among the live men are the following:

O. J. Lucas, owner of the bank of Latham, is the financier of the village and a clever man.

J. H. Sallee is not exactly a resident but a sort of suburbanite. He was a prominent resident of Morgan county and a schoolmate of Judge Eppes. Mr. Sallee has bright prospects before him.

J. M. Allan had one of the coziest barber shops in the state and is a man well respected by his neighbors. While waiting for the word "next" you will always find interest in the "people's popular paper" on file in the shop.

P. M. Gilbert is the humanitarian of the town, for he keeps the hotel, feeds the hungry and provides a place for the weary to rest. When in Latham give Mien Host Gilbert a call.

E. L. Hunt has a nice confectionery, lunch stand and restaurant. The representative of The Courier sampled his bill of fare and pronounces it first class.

T. F. Doran is one of the men who carries out the biblical injunction by keeping a place where one is able to follow Paul's command where he says "Take a little for the stomach's sake." He has an orderly place.

J. E. Shively is a man engaged in raising the standard of horses. Mr. Shively is a native of Kentucky and inherits his love for the horse. He owns fine stock and any one visiting Latham will find him one of the valuable men of the community.

W. M. Turner is the protector of the people, being city marshal, and a man who is a gentleman as well as an efficient officer.

W. H. Bentley is a prosperous young farmer living near town, always on the alert for that which will better the condition of the agriculturalist.

J. A. Stinnett is the keeper of a place of business where one is cheered by hospitality.

A. R. Cutright is a sound farmer who has done much to improve the town and country.

William H. Henn, as all know, is chairman of the board of supervisors, and as good a man as breaths. He gives dignity to the town and welcomes strangers to the prosperous village.

Peter Maus is one of the grain merchants and a substantial citizen of the progressive stripe, broad minded and liberal.

Ab Gasaway is a man of genial value. He buys grain imparts legal information and is interested in the progress of Latham.

John S. Alexander is one of the residents of the village it is a pleasure to meet. He is a dealer in agricultural implements and also conducts an up-to-date livery business.

The representative of The Courier appreciates the kindness shown him during his visit. No place in Logan county has more genuine hospitality. No town in Illinois is able to claim a richer country or more prosperous people in proportion to its size. Your representative will visit Latham another time with pleasure.

Tenant Farming In Logan.

Regan Collection, v16, 156, 1900, 0529

How the Extensive **Scully Estate** is Handled.
Twenty-five Thousand Acres.

Vast Improvements in Tiling the Past Few Years -
Reasonable Renting Terms - Fair Treatment - Many of
Our Prosperous Men Were Once Tenants.

Recently the agricultural reporter of the
Bloomington Pantagraph visited the Scully, agency

and estate in this city and county, and wrote the following interesting story:

"There are from 25,000 to 30,000 acres of the Scully land in Logan county. The practice is to rent land for 5 percent of its actual cash value, and the best tenants are generally charged but 4 per cent. In such a computation the investment value of the land is considered - \$65 to \$85 - and not the value of the land

as a home, such land selling to actual farmers at \$75 to \$100 per acre.

"Careful note is taken of the exact condition of the land in making the rent price, and this accounts for many different rates for rent. The reporter saw one twenty acres of land partly covered by a pond and so wet that no rent at all was charged for it, although it furnished considerable pasture. When Scully lands were first cultivated the tenants were given the rent of the land the first two years for paying the taxes on it, or the rent the first year for breaking the ground and the second year for the taxes. Then the third year the rent was 50 cents per acre; the fourth year \$1 per acre; the fifth year \$1.50 per acre, and from that the rents were raised to \$3 per acre. Most of the land rented at \$2.50 per acre at the time tiling began, about 1877. When a piece of land was thoroughly tilled the rent was raised 25 cents per acre, and recently the best lands thoroughly tilled have rented at \$3.50 and \$4 per acre. None of the land is rented for more than \$4, and many farms are yet rented for \$3 and \$3.50. The tenant furnishes his own buildings and improvements. Mr. Scully pays the taxes.

Extensive Tiling.

"Mr. Scully has spent about \$250,000 in all in tiling his land in Logan county. The work began about twenty-three years ago. One year eight-five miles of tile were put in; last year forty-three miles were laid, and in all one and a half million of feet of tile have been put in.

"A large force of men had been kept constantly at the work for several years, and fourteen men are now employed in the ditching under the direction of **Mr. Sims**, the engineer, and superintendent in personal charge of the work. The tiling men camp out close to their work, and have convenient arrangements for cooking, etc. Twenty-five car loads of from four-inch to twelve-inch tile has just been ordered. The largest tile on the place are fifteen and eighteen-inch. A thorough and careful system is observed in this tiling. The ground is first gone over by the engineer to locate the necessary strings of tile and then is thoroughly surveyed in districts, the depths being taken every fifty feet, and the whole system platted before the tiling begins. Work is done in the most exact manner, avoiding the mistakes that would creep into less careful and complete measurements, records and requirements. It is the intention to keep at this work of tiling until all the Scully land is thoroughly drained. Many parallel branches of tile are not more than two hundred feet apart.

"It takes about three years to complete the tiling on one piece of ground. The main tile ditches are put in the first year, and these are multiplied and extended to all of the un-drained parts the third year. The tiling was preceded by a system of open ditches.

"In ordering tile 5000 four-inch tile are estimated for eighty acres; if the ground is exceedingly wet it may require 10,000, and if the eighty acres does not require 5,000 tile the surplus will make up the deficiency of another eighty acres. Before a drainage district or any part of its' tile is put in the prospective amount of water to be carried by that system is carefully figured and ample margin left between that and the capacity of the tile put in.

Faithful Farmers Rewarded.

"Under **Mr. Koehnle's** management the plan had been to put a premium on the best results, and to deal very liberally with the tenants who work the land in the best manner and are the most faithful to the terms of their lease. If misfortune overtakes them or some piece of ground fails to yield a crop an allowance may be made in collecting the rent or a part or all of the rent go over until the next year. In order to secure high-class work, carry out the desired farming methods and retain good men, tenants have been kept on the place one and even two years without paying rent, such cases being exceptional, of course. The plan is never to displace a tenant if he is doing his work well, and the renters are sure of a home there if they attend to their business.

Leases are Transferable.

"The way leases are regarded is indicated by the fact that any tenant can dispose of his lease for a bonus of \$500 to \$1000 beyond the actual value of his improvements, or about one year's rent for the number of acres occupied.

Rich Farmers Once Tenants.

Harm Rohlfs, a Scully tenant, owns 250 acres of land.

John Hickey was one of the first Scully tenants, He now owns about six hundred acres of land.

Jan Weiland got his start on the Scully land, and now owns 242 acres for himself.

William Krusemark started on the Scully land, and now owns 300 acres.

William Mowen commenced as a tenant on Scully land, and now owns 240 acres.

Fred, August and Henry Berger each began as tenants on the Scully land, and they each own about 320 acres.

Gerd Harms has just bought eighty acres of land at \$110 per acre. He started in as a tile ditcher on the Scully land.

"**John Suits**, a renter, has bought an eighty-acre farm of his own and rents it out while he himself remains on the Scully land.

"**Harm Klockenga**, who with his three sons, rents about 400 acres of the Scully lands, bought a 100-acre farm for himself at \$100 per acre.

"**William Fogarty**, who commenced as a tenant of the Scully lands, later purchased a farm of 530 acres and now owns about 1400 acres.

"**Thomas Christy**, supervisor of West Lincoln township, started with nothing as a tenant on the Scully lands and now owns 160 acres.

"**C. Schroeder**, one of the Scully tenants, has already paid his rent for this year, getting the discount for payment in advance, and besides he has in his cribs yet about 5,000 bushels of corn not sold.

"**D. M. Burner** of New Holland was a school teacher in the earlier days and got his start on Scully land. He owns today, about 100 acres of land, is a grain and lumber merchant, and worth from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

"**Estert Ruben** commenced as a tenant on the Scully land and will leave the place next Spring. He now owns three eighty-acre tracts, Ehme, Peter and John Ruben, also Scully tenants each own farms of their own.

"**Sweeter Wiggers**, who has been a tenant on the Scully farms for twenty years, has just sold his lease for \$2,250, because he did not have land enough. Mr. Wiggers improvements are worth from \$1200 to \$1500, the rest of the \$2250 being a bonus for his lease.

"**Michael Mowen** came over with Scully, worked as a hired hand and his wife kept house for Mr. Scully, while he farmed for himself in Logan county for a short time. Mr. Mowen became a tenant, and still remains a tenant, although he owns 240 acres of land.

"A large per cent of the tenants are Germans, some are Irish and some are Americans. The character of their improvements is just as the tenants desire to make them. Some of the houses are cheap cabins, some are cottages and a number are good two-story houses.

"**Wicker Albers**, a tenant who has been on the Scully farms thirty-one years and broke up some of the

original sod, has recently bought a 160-acre farm for himself, paying \$100 per acre, and put his son on the land, while he himself remains on the Scully lands. He has bought three leases of the Scully land for his sons and son-in-law, and is worth besides the above from \$25,000 or \$30,000.

"**Harm Stratenmeyer** came to Logan county as a hired man twenty-seven years ago, helped break up some of the Scully land and got his start upon it. He afterward got a lease. He started two sons-in-law on the Scully lands, and has bought a lease of 160 acres for \$2300. This price includes the ownership of a house and stable.

Crop Conditions.

Oats are in excellent condition this spring, showing a uniform growth and good color.

One of the tenants on the Scully land has had a yield of corn as high as eighty-seven bushels per acre. A number of the best tenants have raised from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre. The average yield on all farms is estimated at from forty-five to fifty bushels per acre.

Some excellent patches of clover were seen. One of the plans used in rotation of crops to thoroughly renew the corn land is to follow corn with oats and clover or wheat and clover. In either case the clover makes pasture in the fall after the harvest of oats or wheat, and the second year makes pasture or meadow as desired. In the fall of the second year the clover on the ground may be turned under and wheat sown again, the wheat crop of this, the third year being followed by corn. If so long a rotation is not desired the clover may be turned under in the spring of the third year and corn planted. If thought best, this one year of corn may be followed again by small grain with clover.

Not much of the wheat looks well. Some has been plowed up, and it was a question and reconsideration whether to plow up much more at this date. Ten or twelve bushels per acre is all that is expected from the wheat now standing. There is scarcely a stalk that has not Hessian flies eating away at its base, three generations of the Hessian fly get a chance at one crop of wheat. Their work is begun in the fall and two generations of them work on the wheat in the spring and summer.

Rushing Interurban Work

Regan Collection, v3, p247, July 10, 1906

Fourteen Miles of Track Laid South of Lincoln - Grading Being Pushed South.

Fourteen miles of track have been laid between Lincoln and Elkhart and the work of pushing the Springfield & Northeastern branch of the Illinois Traction Company, is proceeding rapidly. The grading is well along and it was announced yesterday that the cars would be running between Lincoln and Springfield by September 1. The poles are being dumped along the line as rapidly as the rails are laid.

The surveyors reached McLean Thursday, working this way from Lincoln and will likely reach

Bloomington Friday. The first survey brings the line west of the C & A. track north to Lincoln. The next survey will be along the east side of the Alton.

The next line to build, after the two lines now being constructed (the Champaign and Decatur and the Bloomington and Peoria) are out of the way, will be from Bloomington to Springfield. Then will come the Springfield-Jacksonville line and later in all probability the Champaign-Bloomington line. The last line is not altogether assured at this time.

Gunman Masterson Former Logan Boy

Lincoln Evening Courier, Lincoln, IL, Oct. 28, 1921, p2

Bat Masterson, sporting editor of the New York Telegraph, and former plainsman, gunman and Indian fighter, was born and raised near Middletown, in Logan county, according to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which prints a story of his career.

Masterson died at his desk this week in New York. He was credited in his earlier days, with having killed twenty-eight men. most of them outlaws, gunmen and Indians.

Old timers will recall the Masterson family that formerly lived near Middletown. Bat began his

gunman's career in the adobe walls country when he was 20 years old by shooting a card sharper. Besieged by Indians, who had a negro leader, he killed several of the attackers.

Later as sheriff at Fort Dodge, Kan., and at Denver, Masterson's quick trigger accounted for many outlaws.

He was always reticent about his frontier experiences.

Martin Denger Came to Lincoln 52 Years Today

Lincoln Evening Courier, Lincoln, IL, Oct. 29, 1921, p3

Martin Denger, residing at 622 N. Kickapoo street, came to Lincoln 52 years ago today, coming here from St. Louis. At that time there were no electric lights in this city. The streets were lighted by coal oil lamps at the corners, and there were no pavements. He

has seen many changes in Lincoln within the past 52 years. Mr. Denger is 81 years of age and is an uncle to **Adam Denger, G. W. Esders** and **Mrs. S. LaPanse** of this city.

Commercial Club To Talk Factory Tonight

Lincoln Evening Courier, Lincoln, IL, Nov. 3, 1921, p8

A special meeting of the **Lincoln Commercial club** is called for 7:30 o'clock this evening at the Commercial club rooms, when the garment factory proposition will be acted upon. All members of the club and business men are invited to be present. The Commercial club

proposes to furnish ground for a site for the factory to be built by the company represented by **N. A. Levy**, who has been in the city for the past week.

The project was discussed this noon at a joint luncheon of Kiwanis and Commercial club

members, and final action was deferred until tonight's meeting.

Lincoln's Log Cabin at 1933 World's Fair

March 8, 1932

Wigwam, Where **Old Abe** was Nominated for Presidency, and Store in Which He Clerked, Planned as Exhibits - French Envoy Selects Site of Chicago Exposition Buildings.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 7. - The log cabin in which **Abraham Lincoln** was born, the Wigwam in which he was nominated for the presidency, and other buildings intimately associated with the life of the martyred president, will appear in replica on Chicago's lakeshore as part of the **Century of Progress Exposition** in 1933.

Application to erect, equip and operate the Lincoln Group on a site adjacent to the replica of Fort Dearborn, has been accepted by the exposition from the **Congress Construction Company**, of Chicago.

According to the concessionaire, the group will be ready to open by June 1st, a full year before the exposition's official opening on June 1, 1933.

For Lincoln's birthplace, the concessionaire proposes to erect a reproduction of the real cabin at Hodgenville, Kentucky, which has stood as a shrine of Lincoln worshippers for a century and a quarter. Nearby would stand a replica of Lincoln's boyhood home in what is now Lincoln City, Indiana. A few paces away would be a duplicate of the grocery store at Salem, between Springfield and Petersburg, Illinois, where the youthful rail-splitter clerked, studied Blackstone, wrestled with backwoods opponents, demonstrated his ability to raise a barrel of whiskey to his

lips, and did the hundred odd things that are part of the Lincoln tradition.

One of the most interesting buildings of the **Lincoln Group** would be a replica of the Wigwam - this large frame building in which Lincoln was nominated for the presidency in 1860 and which stood at the corner of Lake and Market streets in Chicago. In the Wigwam replica would be reproductions of rooms in the Springfield, Illinois, home which Lincoln left for Washington, and one or two rooms of the White House of Civil War days.

Paul Claudel, French ambassador to the United States, visited the exposition grounds a few days ago to select a site for the French building or buildings at Chicago's 1933 World's Fair. He was accompanied by **Paul Philippe Cret** of Philadelphia, and **Prof. Jacques Cariu**, of Boston, who have been commissioned by the French government to design the French exhibit buildings.

"There is no question but that Chicago will have the greatest, finest exposition in the history of the world." **Mayor Cermak** told the ambassador.

"My government is planning extensive participation in the fair," said the ambassador. "I expect that many Frenchmen will visit it." ...

Mt. Pulaski Weekly News Sold to Mt. Pulaski Times

July 27, 1932

The **Mt. Pulaski Times**, published by **Harry J. Wible**, on Wednesday, July 27, 1932, completed negotiations for the purchase of the **Mt. Pulaski Weekly News**, published since May 2, 1908 under the partnership of the **Beidler Bros.**, with **Rell C. Beidler** as manager and **Paul E. Beidler** as editor, and we wish to announce that commencing with next week's issue, the paper will be known as the Mt. Pulaski Times-News, and will continue from the plant of the Times on the east side of the square.

The Mt. Pulaski Weekly News was started in the year 1884 by the late **Thomas H. Smedley**, and the following year was purchased from him by the late **S. Linn Beidler**, and from then on to the present time the paper has been in the Beidler family, a period of about 47 years. Mr. Smedley continued in the employ of The News until May 1, 1902, about six months after the death of **S. Linn Beidler**. During all these years it has

been the earnest endeavor of The News publishers to serve the community well, and we greatly appreciate the business and good will accorded us by the people generally, and take this opportunity to again express our thanks.

Paul E. Beidler, who has been editor of The News for over thirty years, will become a member of the Times-News working force, and will gladly give whatever assistance he can in making the Times-News a valuable asset to the community, and hopes his friends will feel free to give him all the news information they can.

Rell C. Beidler, the other member of The News partnership, will retire from active newspaper service, serving steadily in that field since a young man.

Mr. Wible, publisher of the Times-News, announces that the policy of the paper will remain practically the same, and with the joining of these two

newspapers, is confident that the transaction will be a welcome one to both subscribers and advertisers.

Mr. Wible extends a sincere greeting to The News subscribers, and sincerely hopes that you will learn to appreciate and respect the Mt. Pulaski Times-News as you have The News.

This issue of the Mt. Pulaski Weekly News, Friday July 29, 1932, brings to a close the publication of the paper as an individual unit, and also closes the career of long standing of **Beidler Bros.** as newspaper publishers.

Mr. Wible came to Mt. Pulaski from Lincoln on May 1st, to assume control of The Times, and in this short space of time has made many good friends in this city, and The News publishers extend to him best wishes, and hope for him much success in the newspaper field. He is a young and progressive newspaper man, and we hope the people of Mt. Pulaski

will co-operate with him to make the Times-News an outstanding publication in its particular field.

All subscription business will now be in the hands of the Times-News, while all advertising and other business up to this date will be handled by Beidler Bros.

We take this opportunity to again thank everyone for their patronage and past favors, and as Beidler Bros., newspaper publishers, but you a kind farewell, wishing everybody success and happiness.

Rell C. Beidler
Paul E. Beidler

Editor Note: Very few issues of either paper, prior to this merger, exist today. The microfilm collection at ALPL begins with the Times-News of 1933. Rumors tell us that the issues of the News were destroyed at the time of the merger rather than move them to the office of the Times.

Donor List

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Star Hayes
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It is Time to Renew Your Membership for 2019

Logan County Heirship Records - The Final Images

The remainder of this Quarterly is devoted to presenting a portion of the collection of Heirship Records for Logan County. This collection was microfilmed in 1970. It was transcribed by Lucille Henrichsmeyer, a member of the Logan County Genealogical Society, in 1982. This collection was digitized by **Bill Detmers**. Book one has already appeared and can be found in the Roots & Branches Archives at LCGHS. This issue completes the images of the Heirship Records in the archives of LCGHS. In the next issue we will begin presenting images of historical artifacts discovered in the Shew Collection of the Lincoln Herald.

Marguerite Ludwig, gr.daughter; Marguerite Mathilda Ludwig, gr. daughter; Leroy William Ludwig, grandson; Lorraine Ludwig, gr.dau.

SCHILLING, Joseph 6 June 1922 128
Elizabeth Schilling, widow; Frank Stephen Schilling, son; Florence Deiss, daughter; Ruth Stocker, daughter; Marie A. Emerson, daughter

SAVAGE, Catherine Teresa 30 July 1922 138
Michael Savage, husband; Mayme Sassenberger, daughter; John L. Savage, son; Anna Fernandes, daughter; Margaret Tato, daughter; Cottetta Savage, daughter; Agnes Savage, daughter; Helen McCue, gr.daughter; Charles McCue, Jr., grandson; Mary Katherine McCue, gr.daughter; Margaret McCue, gr.daughter; Robert McCue, grandson.

STOLL, Amelia Margaret 17 August 1922 141
John Stoll, brother; George A. Schonauer, nephew; Amelia Schonauer niece; John Schonauer, nephew; Walter Schonauer, nephew; Florence Schonauer, niece; Leona Schonauer, niece.

SAFLY, John M. 22 September 1922 147
Eliza J. Safly, widow; James Safly, son; J. Orville (John) Safly, son; Roscoe K. Safly, son.

SCHOTH, Gustav 24 September 1922 156
Margaret Schoth, widow; Harry Schoth, son; Martha A. Schoth, daughter; Gus Schoth, son; Emma M. (Bock) Dennerline, step-daughter

STUCKEL, Stephen 22 November 1921 163
John Stuckel, son; Rosa Schweikert, daughter; Jacob Stuckel, son.

SCROGGIN, Rhoda A. 5 January 1923 176
Thomas A. Scroggin, son; Emily Maurie, daughter; Edna S. Anderson, daughter; Arthur M. Scroggin, grandson; Edna P. Emrich, gr.daughter

SCHROEDER, John F. 18 May 1923 219
Gertrude Schroeder, widow; Louis F. Schroeder, son; John C. Schroeder, son; Matilda Musick, daughter; Louis (?) Musick, daughter

SCROGGIN, Leonard K. 19 August 1916 220
Rhoda A. Scroggin, widow; Alfred C. Scroggin, son; Angeline Rothwell, daughter; Arminda J. Turley, daughter; Susan A. Suttle, daughter; Leonard B. Scroggin, son; Benjamin F. Scroggin, son; Thomas A. Scroggin, son; Edna K. Anderson, daughter; Leonard W. Gasaway, grandson; Anna Cain, gr.daughter; Lora Wilson, gr.daughter; Ira Veail, grandson; Harry Wells, grandson; William G. Whittle, grandson; Flora May Fryer, gr.daughter; Arthur M. Scroggin, gr.son; Edna Pauline Emrich, gr.daughter.

SCHROTH, Minnie 1 December 1923 223
Bertha Shellhammer, daughter; Henry Schroth, son; Benjamin Schroth, son; Mary Shellhammer, daughter; Charles Schroth, son; Albert Schroth, son; Nora Schroth, daughter; Edward Schroth, son.

SUTHERLAND, John M. 27 September 1923 233
 Albert F. Lucas, cousin.

SARVER, Antilia 20 June 1924 258
 Cora S. Berrigan, daughter; Otto R. Sarver, son; Walter F. Sarver,
 son; Jennie Sarver, daughter; Parker L. Sarver, son.

SOUTHERN, James N. 30 May 1923 260
 Jemima Southern, widow; Laura Walter, daughter; Daniel Southern,
 son; Nora Chandler, daughter; Susie Baker, daughter; Myrtie Walter,
 daughter; Melissa Southern daughter; Frank L. Southern, son; Steph-
 en O. Southern, son; Lillie Hobkirk, daughter.

SHERIDAN, Phoebe Anna 25 December 1924 292
 William A. Rose, son; Edgar N. Rose, son; Oliver L. Sheridan, son;
 Eva L. Schrader, daughter; Richard M. Rose, grandson.

SCHAFFER, Anna R. 26 September 1925 301
 H.W.F. Schaffer, son; J.C.F. Schaffer, son; W.A. Schaffer, son; Anna
 E. Schaffer, daughter; Clara E. Jenner, daughter; Bertha M Smith,
 daughter; Grace F. Wagner, daughter.

SANDEL, Peter 16 January 1925 302
 Mary Sandel, widow; Hattie A. Marguard, daughter; Anna Marie
 Gehlbach, daughter; Emil W. Sandel, son; Luella Sandel, daughter;
 Edna Fay Sandel, daughter; Victor A. Sandel, son.

THOMPSON, Henry 4 June 1921 61
 Martin Thompson, father; Catherine Barr Thompson, sister.

TRAGER, Uda 3 July 1919 70
 Richard Trager, son; William Trager, son; Anna (Hannah) Trager,
 daughter.

THOMANN, John 15 October 1921 76
 Louis Pents, nephew; Louisa (Elizabeth) Felber, niece; Joseph
 Pentz, nephew; Rudolph Pentz, nephew.

THOMAS, Owen Edward 26 October 1921 82
 (no kinship designation given)
 George Thomas, Martha Thomas, John C. Thomas, Noah McMahan,
 Clarence McMahan, Charles McMahan, Elizabeth, Bailey, Floyd
 McMahan, Ruth Skelley, William Skelley, Myrtle Mosier.

TAYLOR, James C. 31 May 1922 113
 Zachariah T. Taylor, brother; Charles B. Taylor, brother; Charles
 A Taylor, nephew; Perle Sherbondy, niece; Edna Taylor, niece.

TAYLOR, Zachariah T., Sr. 21 March 1923 134
George B. Taylor, son; Nelle Gilbert, daughter; James B. Taylor,
son; Frank P. Taylor, son; Nancy E. Schafer, daughter; Zachariah
T. Taylor, Jr., son; Harriet Brown, niece. See listing below.

TURNBOLT, Hannah Amelia 20 February 1923 137
Grace A. Beach, sister; Susan Margaret Murray, sister; Susan
Blanche Roseborough, niece; Donald Darlington Murray, nephew; Ella
Susan Owen, niece; Edith Cloud Drain, niece; William E. Seip,
nephew; Evadne Hibben, niece; Susan Schneider, niece.

TURNER, Frances Ellen 29 September 1923 215
Anna Louise Lawrence, niece; Frances T. Lawrence, niece; Gwendolen
L. Sherman, niece; Stolla L. Cole, niece; Margaret L. Ide, niece;
Jean L. Wilson, niece; May Lawrence, niece; Fanny L. Theobald,
niece; June Lawrence Burjess, niece; Georgia Lawrence Oglesby,
niece; Jay Lawrence, nephew; Lenord Lawrence, nephew; Philip C.
Lawrence, nephew; Millard C. Lawrence, gr.nephew; Theodora Lawrenc
gr.niece; Arthur Lawrence, nephew.

TAYLOR, William 16 January 1924 252
Margaret Taylor, widow; Alice Elenora Taylor, daughter; Byron R
Taylor, son; Alvan Taylor, son; Marjorie C. Taylor, daughter;
Orvil E. Taylor, son; Cornelius V. Taylor, son; Emma B. Taylor,
daughter; Eugene Taylor, son; Nettie I. Taylor, daughter; Audrey
Agnes Taylor, daughter; William Milton Taylor, son.

THOMPSON, Edith 23 June 1924 267
John W. Thompson, husband; Elizabeth Levi, sister; Martha Shaw,
sister; May Zurkhamer, sister; Minnie Newby, sister; Ethel Britsch,
sister; Edna Morrow, sister.

TURNER, Cerelda J. 13 June 1924 270
Alfred Turner, husband; Samuel H. Turner, son; Nineveh Squier,
daughter; Earl Squier, grandson; Phillip Squier, grandson; Harold
Squier, grandson; Rose Squier, granddaughter.

TAYLOR, Zachariah T. 21 March 1923 273
(Corrected September 1924) Harriet Brown, granddaughter.

THOMPSON, Frank A. 6 January 1925 293
Rena E. Thompson, widow; Eugene Thompson, son; Bliss Martinie,
daughter; Fern Boughn, daughter; Talmadge Thompson, son; Paul T.
Thompson, son; Irma Brannan, daughter; Perry E. Thompson, son;
Doris E. Thompson, daughter.

USHERWOOD, Edith L 7 January 1921 69
William G. Usherwood, husband; Louis E. Usherwood, son; Earnest
R. Usherwood, son; Noble K. Usherwood, son; Edith L. Usherwood,
daughter; John T.F. Usherwood, son; Norman W. Usherwood, son.

UBBENGA, Meindert 23 February 1923 179
 Lena Ubbenga, widow; Theodore Ubbenga, son; Margaret Hummels,
 daughter; Benjamin Ubbenga, son; Anna Carothers, daughter; Henry
 Ubbenga, son; John Ubbenga, son.

UNLAND, August 27 November 1924 289
 William H. Unland, son; Edward Unland, son; Julia Leimbach,
 daughter; Clarence H. Unland, son; Carl W. Unland, son.

VOLLE, Michael 2 March 1921 33
 Lizzie Volle, widow; Louise Volle, daughter; Everett M. Volle, son;
 Ester K. Volle, daughter; Ruth A. Volle, daughter.

VOLLE, Joseph 15 January 1921 99
 Celia A. Volle, widow; Irene Y. Volle, daughter; Reva M. Volle, dau

VERRY, George 21 March 1924 248
 Clair Estelle Verry, widow; Edna V. Applegate, daughter; Donald V.
 Applegate, grandson; Dorothy Applegate, gr.daughter.

WRIGHT, Edward 27 December 1918 34
 Serena Wright, widow; Frederick M. Wright, son.

WADDELL, Thomas A. 4 April 1920 41
 Sophia M. Waddell, Widow; T.P. Waddell, son; Elmer B. Waddell,
 son; Frank L. Waddell, son.

WEST, Joseph 26 March 1921 49
 Caroline West, widow; Elizabeth Branes, daughter; William West, son;
 Tena Zimmer, daughter; Cora Leesman, daughter; John West, son.

WENDELL, Mary J. 20 September 1921 71
 Canada Wendell, son; Leola Ewers, gr.daughter.

WAGNER, Peter 4 July 1887 124
 (Married to first wife Mary Keifer, 1856)
 Anna Wagner (Died 6 Feb. 1920) widow; John Wagner, son; Mathew
 Wagner (Matthias), son; Mary Cunningham, daughter; Peter J. Wagner,
 son; Anna Bode, daughter; Elizabeth Peters, daughter; Charlotte
 Wagner, (Widow of John Wagner); Sarah Wagner Marvel, (Widow of
 Mathew; (The following names are children of Mathew Wagner), Charlo
 Wagner, grandson; John R. (Rufus) Wagner, grandson; James M.
 (Mathew) Wagner, grandson; Carl Wagner, grandson; Wallace Wagner,
 grandson; Florence Bish, gr.daughter; Fred (Frederick) Wagner,
 grandson; F.H. Cunningham (Husband of Mary). (Their children)
 Benjamin Wagner Cunningham, grandson; George P. Cunningham, gr-son.

WURTSBAUGH, John (J.W.) 17 May 1922 134
 Carrie Wurtsbaugh, widow; Ethel Parr, daughter; German Wurtsbaugh,
 son; Wilbur Wurtsbaugh, son.

WARFIELD, Martha E. 16 February 1922 164
Charles Warfield, husband; Mildred Eggleston, daughter; Howard
Warfield, son; Florence Warfield, daughter; William Cunningham,
grandson.

WILSON, Hannah M. 3 November 1922 166
Mary A. Benninger, daughter; Lillie M. Griffin, daughter; William
W. Wilson, son; Gary Wilson, grandson; Harry Wilson, grandson;
Hazel Schulte, gr.daughter; Blanche Wilson, widow of Lorenzo Wilson

WURTH Frederick 6 September 1923 210
Lena Wirth, widow; Robert Wirth, son; Hedwig Swingle, daughter;
Frederick E. Wirth, son; William M. Wirth, son.

WERTE, Elizabeth 3 July 1923 212
Chris Werth, son; Omar Werth, son; Rudolph Werth, son; Louis W.
Werth, son.

WESTEN, Rockstina 2 December 1923 221
George Westen, son; Dena Westen, Daughter; Martin Wardell, grand-
son; Aretha Wardell, gr.daughter.

WESTEN, Martin 14 August 1920 223
Reckstina Westen, widow; George Westen, son; Dena Westen, daughter;
Minnie Wardell, daughter; Frank Wardell, husband of Minnie; Martin
Wardell, grandson; Aretha Wardell, gr.daughter.

WORTH, Charles 21 December 1923 234
Florence Jones, daughter; William Worth, son; Lillie Rankin,
daughter; Nellie W. Sturgis, daughter; Roy Worth, son; Phoebe
Morris, granddaughter.

WINKEL, Frederick 3 March 1924 233
Wilhelmina Winkel, widow; John Winkel, son; Minnie Burger, dau.;
Ernest G. Winkel, son; Lillian Winkel, daughter.

WINKEL, Frederick Same as above 243

WRIGHT, Levi P. 9 June 1923 272
Maria Wright, widow; Sidney W. Wright, son.

WORTE, Lucretia 12 December 1924 290
Evan Worth, son; Frank Worth, son; Charles Worth, son; James Worth
son.

WIRTH, Eva Elma 28 February 1925 305
Alford Guy Wirth, husband; Ralph E. Wirth, son; Troy T. Wirth,
son; Nelda V. Wirth, daughter; Elton E. Wirth, son.

LCGHS Store

Duplicate Books Available

The following duplicate books are available for purchase from LCG&HS. High school & college yearbooks sell for \$10 each and include:

Lincoln: 1914; 1916 (2); 1917; 1918; 1920; 1921 (6); 1922 (4); 1923 (3); 1924 (2); 1925; 1926 (2), 1927 (2); 1928; 1931 (4); 1932; 1933 (2); 1934 (2); 1935; 1940; 1941; 1946; 1947 (2); 1948; 1949 (2); 1950 (3); 1951; 1962; 1967; 1982

Hartsburg-Emden: 1957

Elkhart: 1928

Lincoln College: 1970

Make Tracks to Latham 125th Anniversary

1872-1972 - \$20 + S/H

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Glimpses of Lincoln, IL. - \$15 + S/H

Duplicate City Directories are available for \$10 each. **Lincoln:** 1979; 1982; 1983; 1987; 1988; 1989; 1990; 1991; 1992; 2001

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Atlas of Champaign County Illinois: 1893; 1913; 1929 combined - \$40

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Atlas of Winnebago County, Illinois: 1871; 1892; 1905 combined; \$40 Including Atlas of Boone & Winnebago Co: 1886

LOGAN COUNTY PLATES

Elkhart – 9.5 in: 1855-1955 (1)

Emden – 7.5 in: 1871-1971 (1)

Emden St. Peter's Lutheran Church: 1879-1979 (2)

Abraham Lincoln – 10 in: 1853-1953 (5)

Lincoln First Methodist Church-new building (5)

Lincoln Sesquicentennial: 1818-1968 (3)

Mt. Pulaski Methodist Church - 10in: (2)

Mt. Pulaski Stahl's Siltenial: 1836-1961 (3)

Sheers Building (2)

Sheers Courthouse (2)

Sheers Auto Supply (5)

Zion Lutheran Ch - New Holland 1871-1971 (1)

Plates are \$10 each plus \$4 S/H.

Worrying won't stop the bad stuff from happening.

It just stops you from enjoying the good.

It is Time to Renew Your Membership for 2019

ORNAMENTS

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2004 Lincoln College - \$10
2005 Logan Co Courthouse - \$10
2006 Earl Hargrove Chapel LCC - \$10

2007 The Arcade Building - \$10
2009 Logan Co. Courthouse - \$10
2010 Lincoln Woman's Club - \$10
2013 A. Lincoln's 1858 Speech - \$10
2014 Logan County Map - \$10
2015 Knapp, Chesnut, Becker Building, Middletown, IL - \$10

Publications & CD's for Sale

CD'S

All CD's are \$20 + \$2 S/H. *CD's are searchable unless noted*

Civil War Statue Dedication - 2011
Old Union Cemetery; updated in 2008
1886 History of Logan County
1860 Logan County Census_ complete
1840, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1870, 1880 Logan County Census Index
1873, 1893, 1910 Atlases of Logan County; (not searchable)
Logan County Cemetery Index

BOOKS

Days Gone By - \$38 + \$5 S/H
Generosity, The Story of Logan County During the Great War, Donath-2016 - \$35 + \$4 S/H
Be Careful Crossing the Hard Road, Detmers - \$15 + \$3 S/H
This Is My Story, Vol. II; (hard cover) 365 pages
Personal stories from Logan County Veterans who served in any branch of the Military. \$25+5 S/H
The Logan Regiment, Blessman-2016 - \$20 + \$4 S/H
The Town Abraham Lincoln Warned, Henson-2011- \$15 + \$4 S/H

Mt. Pulaski Cemetery Records (Soft cover) updated in 2011 \$20.00 + \$3 S/H

Walnut Hill Cemetery; 1976 Edition \$12+ \$3 S/H (Soft cover)

Hartsburg Union Cemetery; (soft cover) \$18 + \$3 S/H

MISCELLANEOUS

Logan Co. Township Maps of one room schools & Cemeteries; (soft cover) shows location of one room schools & cemeteries in Logan County. \$10 + \$3 S/H

Logan County Courthouse 100th Anniversary; (soft cover) \$10 +\$4 S/H

Lincoln, IL, A Chronology 1953-2003; \$5+\$3 S/H
1917 Prairie Farmers Reliable Directory of Breeders & Farmers in Logan County; 3 ring notebook & protective sleeves \$20+4 S/H or \$15 for soft cover

Heirship records of 1920 – 1924 & newspaper abstracts of 1839 - 1849; (soft cover) not available at Courthouse due to the fire of 1857. 148 pages (Updated due to faded print) \$20+4 S/H

1860 US Federal Census of Logan County; (Soft cover) \$30+\$5 S/H

1880 US Federal Census of Logan County; (Soft cover) \$30+ \$5 S/H

To order books and CD's, send a letter to LCGHS at 114 N. Chicago St, Lincoln, IL 62656, give the name of each book or CD - quantity and price + S/H for each item. Please include your check for the total amount, along with your name and address.

Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society
114 N. Chicago Street, Lincoln IL 62656
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Membership runs from January 1 to December 31. Membership includes four quarterlies. To receive a Membership Card, please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Multiple year memberships are appreciated

New Member ____ Renewing Member ____ Membership year: 2019 2020 2021 2022

Today's date _____

Memberships received after April 1st – please add \$3.00 for mailing of back Quarterlies.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

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In an effort to cut postage costs, the quarterly newsletter, *Roots and Branches*, will be emailed to members who have their email address on file with the Society. Members not having email will continue to receive their quarterly by mail. **NOTE:** Please remember to update your email address with LCGHS when changes are made to it.

Email address: _____

Indicate the family surname and information that you are researching, limit to 4.

Surnames: _____

Individuals to be researched: _____

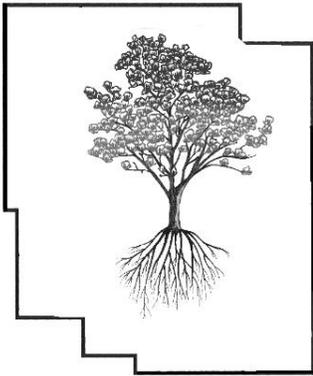
If you want our assistance in your research, indicate the Surnames and/or any information you already have that will help in our search (i.e., dates, places of birth, death, etc.). For members, \$15 for an initial research is requested. Non-members, please call 217-732-3200 for research fees.

We want to thank you for your support. The research center is operated solely on yearly membership dues and donations.

I would like to make an additional donation of \$_____.

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2nd & 4th Sat. 10 am-1 pm



Web Pages: <http://www.logancoil-genhist.org> & <http://www.rootsweb.com/~illcghs>

E-mail address lcghs1@hotmail.com Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/LoganCountyIllinois>

Spring 2019: April, May, June

Meeting Schedule: All program meetings are at 6:30 pm. The speakers are first on the agenda. We look forward to seeing you. Please call **Carol Farmer**, Vice-President and Program Chairperson, with suggestions for programs at 217-871-3510.

April 15: **Bill Donath** has completed a thorough research of Logan County, During the Spanish Flu Epidemic, 1918-1920. Follow articles in the Roots and Branches of 2019.

May 20: **Cheryl Baker** will share stories about her vintage postcard collection.

June 17: TBA

Call for Article Submissions

Members and readers who have a genealogical or historical story related to Logan County to tell can do so through the Roots & Branches. Stories can be submitted in writing or by email. These stories will provide a variety. **Bill Donath**, Editor

Officers for 2018-2019

President:	Diane Osborn	Corresponding Secretary:	Mary Ellen Martin
Vice President:	Carol Farmer	Board Member:	Brenda Jones
Treasurer:	Diane Farmer	Board Member:	Bill Donath
Recording Secretary:	JoAnne Marlin	Board Member:	Kirk Dobihal

Holiday Closings

The Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society center will be closed for the following holidays: **New Year's Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, 4th of July, Labor Day, Veteran's Day, Thanksgiving** and the day after, **Christmas Eve Day, and Christmas Day.**

In the event any of the holidays falls on a Friday, the center will also be closed the following Saturday.

The Spanish Influenza Epidemic In Logan County, Illinois

The Spanish Influenza Epidemic, of October, 1918-April, 1920, was deadly for the general population, accounting for several hundred deaths, in Logan County, during that period. But for particular portions of the population the death rate was much higher. The portion of the population in which the disease was most deadly was that of mothers with newly born babies. Of the twenty-one cases of mothers with newborn babies where the mother either had influenza-pneumonia during the birthing process or contracted influenza-pneumonia shortly after the birth, fourteen mothers died. The example I use here is that of Mrs. William K. Maxwell, mother of the famous author, William K. Maxwell, Jr., native of Lincoln. I remember watching an interview with William Maxwell, who was a young boy at the time of his mother's death, and how he told, in an emotional account, of the impact his mother's death had on him and how his life changed forever. Presented here is a series of articles, from the Lincoln Courier-Herald and the Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, that present an account of the few days it took for Mrs. Maxwell to become ill, deliver her third child and succumb to the deadly disease.

"**Mr. and Mrs. William Maxwell**, who have been visiting in Bloomington, are reported to have contracted influenza and are both ill there." (LCH, 1918, 1228, 8)

"Word was received this morning regarding the condition of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Maxwell who are ill with influenza in Bloomington. Mrs. Maxwell was reported as not being quite so well. Mr. Maxwell is greatly improved. **Mrs. Hugh Hunter** and **Mrs. Wm. Bates** went to Bloomington today to spend the day with Mrs. Maxwell." (LCH, 1918, 1231, 5)

Baby Born While Mother Ill With Pneumonia

"A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Maxwell of Lincoln at the hospital in Bloomington yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. Both Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell are ill in the hospital, Mrs. Maxwell, with double pneumonia, and Mr. Maxwell, with a severe case of influenza. Mr. Maxwell was reported as slightly better this morning. Mrs. Maxwell is in a serious condition, and her many friends here are anxious regarding her welfare." (LCH, 1919, 0102, 1)

"A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Maxwell on the January 1st at the hospital in Bloomington, and on Thursday morning Mrs. Maxwell and the baby were reported as doing fairly well. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell have both been ill in Bloomington with influenza and grave concern is had for Mrs. Maxwell, This is their third child." (LSWS, 1919, 0103, 5)

Mrs. W. K. Maxwell Dies in Bloomington

"The entire community was shocked this morning to learn of the death in Bloomington of **Mrs. W. K. Maxwell** at Brokaw hospital, where she has been seriously ill for the past week with influenza which developed into double pneumonia. An infant son was born on New Year's day, since which time, Mrs. Maxwell gradually become worse. Death occurred this morning. Mr. Maxwell is still in the same hospital with influenza. The baby is doing nicely.

"Mrs. Maxwell has always lived in Lincoln and was prominent socially and has hosts of friends who are deeply shocked at the news of her death.

"**Eva Blossom Blinn** was born in Lincoln, the oldest daughter of the late **Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Blinn**, Sept. 2, 1881. During her early life she was educated by a private tutor and later attended the seminary at Monticello, Godfrey, Ill.

"On the second of June, 1903, she was married to **William K. Maxwell**, who has been a prominent insurance man in the city and Illinois for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell were the parents of three children, **Edward Creighton**, 15; **William K.**, Jr., 10; and the infant son born on New Year's day.

"Mrs. Maxwell was a member of the Christian church. She is survived by her husband, three children, one brother, **E. D. Blinn, Jr.**, and a sister **Mrs. Will Bates**, all of Lincoln: also by a foster sister, **Mrs. William Young** of Bloomington.

"The remains will be brought to Lincoln tonight for burial. Funeral arrangements have not been made yet." (LCH, 1919, 0103, 4); (LSWS, 1919 0103, 2)

SUPPORT LCGHS FUNDRAISERS! MARK YOUR CALENDAR!

Join us all day Wednesday, **April 10**, at Country-Aire, Atlanta, for their Chicken Dinner special or menu item of choice. We will receive 10 percent of proceeds. There will also be a donation jar on the counter. Hours: 5:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. closing.

Lincoln IGA Drive-thru pork chop dinner, 4 to 7 p.m., **May 16**, (tickets available in advance from LCGHS; A limited available that day)

LCGHS Garage Sale: Friday, **June 7**, from 8-5, and Saturday, June 8, from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. at the Center, 114 N. Chicago St. Donations accepted beginning May 21.

Lincoln IGA Cookout **Aug. 17**, serving pork chop and ribeye sandwiches for lunch.

Lincoln in Circuit Court, A Former County Official Writes of Incident

Regan Collection, v4, p96, Jan. 30, 1909

Appeared in Court at Mt. Pulaski – A. H. Joynt, Deputy Circuit Clerk, Writes to Decatur Paper.

A H. Joynt of Portland, Ore., who is visiting his daughter, **Mrs. W. F. Gebhart**, 869 North Pine street, in Decatur, was well acquainted with **Abraham Lincoln**. He has written the Decatur Review a letter telling of his experiences with Lincoln when the latter rode the circuit of court seats about Springfield. Mr. Joynt is 72 years old.

The letter follows:

“Decatur, Ill., January, 1909. – Editor Review: Noting in your paper that recollections and anecdotes of Lincoln were generally of the second hand variety, I beg to give you something in that line which is certainly direct.

“In the year 1854, I was deputy circuit clerk and recorder of Logan county, Illinois, the county seat being Mt. Pulaski. The clerk was **Samuel Emmitt**, and a better man never existed. Although but 18 years old, I did all the recording of deeds, etc., verbatim and literatum. I had no blank books, but copied the instruments, word for word.

“Logan County at that time with several adjacent counties embraced the Eighth judicial district and was presided over by **Judge Davis** of Bloomington, a lawyer of great ability and ponderous body. A great many lawyers attended court. **Lincoln, Herndon, Williams** and several whose names I have forgotten, from Springfield, the fiery **Gridley** from Bloomington, **C. H. Moore** from Clinton, and that great orator, **Leonard Swett**, from Chicago.

“My duties were the swearing of witnesses and jurymen to their attendance at court – my office being in a lower room, while Mr. Emmitt was employed upstairs in the court room. Often when court adjourned for meals, etc., Mr. Lincoln would saunter into my office and talk to me, exhorting me to lead an honest life and to give good service to my employer and to be temperate and loyal to myself and my country. His advice I followed and now I can show letters of recommendation from nearly every person I ever worked for.

Lincoln The Chivalrous.

“One time I remember a farmer who had adopted a nephew left an orphan by the sudden demise of both parents. The boy was about 12 years old and had stolen a small sum of money from his uncle’s bureau. The man being a descendant of the Pilgrim fathers, inherited all the prejudices of that stiff-necked race, but none of the virtues. He prosecuted the case with vigor and Mr. Lincoln volunteered to defend the boy, who, by his efforts, was acquitted. I shall never forget the scoring that farmer received from the great lawyer, and it had such an effect on him that he took the boy back, forgave him and never regretted this action in the case.

The Debates.

“It was my good fortune to listen to several of the debates between **Lincoln** and **Douglas** and I was amazed at the subtle logic and argument used by the former when pitted against so great an opponent as the little giant.

“I was personally acquainted with some of the great men that rushed to the defense of their country in the sixties. **A. D. Burnside**, for whom I worked when he was at the head of the land department of the Illinois Central railroad, and **General Logan**, for whose regiment – the Thirty-first Illinois – I recruited several men, but whilst **George Washington** was the greatest man in America produced in the eighteenth century, I consider that **Abraham Lincoln** was the peer of any that graced the stormy nineteenth.

“I am at present on a visit to my children in Illinois and Indiana, and when the winter breaks I shall wend by way back to the land of the setting sun, Oregon. I will say that I am greatly surprised at the immense growth of Decatur in the last fifteen years and the prosperous condition of the farmers, also the spreading out of Chicago...”

Lincoln Churches – Protestant Methodist

Regan Collection, v6, p9, Jan. 9, 1879

This article, from the Regan Collection, reminded the editor, that the Lincoln Herald ran a series of articles about church histories during 1878 and, apparently, 1879. Most churches were about twenty years old at the time. The series was discovered by **Gary Freese** while doing other research. Should any reader be interested in capturing those histories from the Lincoln Herald for LCGHS church files, let us know. We have the microfilm of those papers at LCGHS. You would be doing LCGHS a great favor in gathering those histories. Remember, as shown below the title of this article, documentation of the source is extremely important.

“The congregation occupying the Fourth Ward or Postville church, situated at the corner of Sixth and Jackson streets was organized March 3, 1866, by **Rev. Sterling Turner**, at the time Superintendent of the Mason City Mission of the Protestant Methodist church. There being no church building in that part of the city, the organization took place in the brick school house still in use in the fourth ward for school purposes.

“The persons who entered into this organization under the leadership of Rev. Turner were **William Watson, Henry Beach, J. B. Kelso, H. Ingram, J. M. Garner, L. McAfee, J. Altic, J. G. Melton** and **D. Bateman**, making nine members in all. The new society not being able to build a house of worship as yet, continued to hold meetings in the place of its birth, the fourth ward school house, until in the year 1873, at which time the present church, the location of which is given above, was built at a cost of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. The house is not large and was not intended to be finely or expensively built, but it is ample in size for the present needs of the congregation and answers present purposes as well as a much more costly edifice would do. Future needs and growth can better be provided for in future times and it is wise to leave such provision for the time when it will be appreciated.

“Rev. Sterling Turner continued in charge of the church during the year it was organized and was succeeded in the following year, 1867, by **Rev. D. McCormick**. The latter was his own successor in 1868, remaining in charge for the two years in succession. At the close of the last mentioned year, Rev. Turner again became shepherd to the little flock during 1869 and returned to this work again each alternate year for two years more, or in 1872 and 1873; making five years of pastoral care in all that he gave to this society, which he was greatly instrumental in organizing and setting upon its feet. Of the two years alternating with the last two of Rev. Turner’s charge,

1870 and 1872, the first was occupied by **Rev. William Ross** and during the second the church was under the care of **Rev. J. L. Barton**. From 1873 to the present date, the succession of pastors is as follows: For the 1874, **Rev. J. Altic**; for 1875, **Rev. D. Ackerman**; for 1876, **Rev. A. H. Goodpasture**; 1877, **Rev. S. B. Gulberson**; for part of the present year, **Rev. J. Altic**. The present pastor, who has been in charge since sometime in October or November, is **Rev. William H. Woods**.

“The Sunday school auxiliary to this church was organized in the same year with the organization of the church society, 1866, by **J. G. Melton** and **Geo. A. Brown**. What was the number of pupils in the school at its organization, who were its early officers or what was its’ success at the beginning, we have not learned. At present the number of pupils is about fifty and the school is under the efficient management of **Mr. J. J. Rodgers**.

“The present value of the church property is about one thousand dollars. The membership numbers about thirty-five, which shows an increase in the average ratio of the growth of the other Lincoln churches. The officers of the church at this time are: **J. G. Melton**, clerk, and **J. W. Robinson, Barney Ingram, and George Hirtman**, trustees.

”Church services are held every Sunday at half past ten o’clock, a. m. and at 7 p. m. The Sunday school meets at two in the afternoon. The sketch of the history of this church is not very lengthy, but the organization has not yet had time to make an extended history, being one among the youngest church societies in the city of Lincoln. Their house is in fact the latest church built in the city, and occupying a part which contains no other, there is nothing to prevent their future growth and prosperity; for which they have the best wishes and God speed of the Herald and of all people who are interested in the advancement and welfare of the cause in behalf of which they banded themselves together as an organization.”

Short But Informative Articles

The Spitly House

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, July 30, 1918, p1

“The Spitly House, which has been without a manager since **P. S. Healy** retired from the active management of the same, will be re-opened by **Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Madigan**, and the Madigan family was moving to their new quarters on Monday. The rooming portion of the house was opened on Monday and it is expected to re-open the dining room and serve meals as was the former custom. Mrs. Madigan announces that she expects to have the dining room open by Wednesday if she can arrange to carry out the present schedule of her plans. The dining room has been closed for several weeks prior to the retirement of Mr. Healey.”

Areoplane Lands

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, October 4, 1918, p3

“There was quite a little excitement in the community Saturday afternoon when a large areoplane was seen flying over the south east part of the city and which finally landed in the **John Biggs** clover field about one half mile south of here. The descent was made in order to get a large supply of gasoline. It is said they were flying from Rantoul to Texas. About one hundred automobiles were soon on the scene.”

Casket Factory Works Overtime For Camp Grant

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, October 8, 1918, p2

“An echo of the epidemic of **Spanish influenza** throughout the country is heard in this city in the forced speed at which the operatives of the **Lincoln Casket Co.** have been making caskets during the past day or two.

“The management of the casket company stated Saturday that the employees worked all night Friday right straight on through Saturday in an attempt to fill the orders for caskets at **Camp Grant** at Rockford, Ill., owing to the deaths from influenza. The report of a young man who arrived here Saturday morning from Camp Grant gives an indication of the virulence of the disease. The caskets were taken to the express office as rapidly as possible to be forwarded to Camp Grant via express.”

What Boys Of '76 Ate To Win Battles - War of Revolution

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, October 18, 1918, p2

“Among the **George Washington** records at the Congressional Library in Washington, D. C., is the old account book of **Caleb Gibbs**, who bought the supplies for Washington’s staff all through the seven years of the Revolutionary War. Its pages are yellow and the ink is faded, but the old hero’s records are still clear, and it is interesting to see what the fighters of those days ate.

“The book began in April, 1776, when Washington’s headquarters were in New York City on Pearl street, opposite Cedar. At this time the war had not yet affected prices to any extent. The first purchases on April 10, were seven pounds of beef at sixpence a pound; one tongue at three shillings sixpence a pound; “salad and sellery” one shilling; six birds at one shilling; and a shillings worth of potatoes. There was no sugar at all. A shilling in those days was thirteen and a half cents in our modern money. So you can see that Caleb Gibbs’ expense account was not very large, according to our standards today.

“There was not very much variety to the war diet of 1776. On page after page we find beef, cabbage, salt, eggs, milk, butter, asparagus, bacon, nuts, cider. Asparagus cabbage and potatoes and occasionally cucumbers are the only the only vegetable mentioned.

“There were some of the same food problems then as we have now. Transportation was the cause of shortages, just as it often is today, but then it was the ox teams that broke down as they dragged along the country roads, or were blocked by military transport.

“In the first part of the Revolution the states were taxed to provide the money for feeding the army, but later they were required to send the food itself, instead of money. It was then that things were at the lowest ebb for the Continental Armies.

“But through it all old Caleb Gibbs “carried on” as his seven-year account book shows, with its endless cabbage, potatoes and beef – and beef, potatoes and cabbage.

“The spirit of 1776 is again abroad in our land. With the same valor and self-denial that they manifested then we shall keep our soldiers well fed with the simple staples without which they cannot fight.”

Clean The Station

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, October 29, 1918, p3

“The employees of the C. & A. were giving the station the regular fall house cleaning Saturday. They removed the radiators and treated the obscure spots to strong disinfectants. The railway station seems to be the one spot in the city where the people forget their customs of cleanliness and violate most of the rules of sanitation if they get a chance. The result of this public discourtesy is that it keeps the caretaker busy trying to neutralize the effects of the thoughtless and careless users of the station.”

Typewriters Scarce As Result of War

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, October 29, 1918, p 5

“Every day some new scarcity is brought to the attention of the general public as the result of the war. One of the latest reported scarcities is that of typewriters and **Prof. Whetsler** of the **Lincoln Business College** was congratulating himself on picking up several second hand Remingtons for which he paid the stiff price of \$50. The professor used seventeen machines and could not get orders for new machines filled by the Underwood or the Remington people unless he would accept obsolete numbers. A typewriter is a typewriter these days with the government using such large numbers themselves.”

Has Logan Taken Quota Centennial Coins? Gets 503

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, October, 29, 1918, p5

“The county of Logan is entitled to 503 of the centennial half dollars coined by the U. S. mint which were to be sold throughout the state. The half dollars of special coinage, were limited to 100,000 and these apportioned to the counties of the state. Some of them were sold during the state fair at Springfield but so far as known the centennial organization, or organizations of this county have never made requisition for Logan county’s quota. The halves sell for \$1.00 each. The county organization remit the face value of the coins, fifty cents each, when they get them. They sell them for \$1.00 each, the other half going either to the Red Cross of paying expenses of the centennial celebrations in the county. Owing to the scarcity of the coinage, numismatists of the county are rather after them.”

Walt Mason and the Flu.

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, December 6, 1918, p2

Influenza, labeled Spanish,
came and beat me to my knees;
seven doctors couldn’t banish
from my form that punk disease;
for it’s not among the quitters;
vainly doctors pour their bitters
into ailing human critters;
they just sneeze and swear and sneeze.

Said my doctor, “I have tackled
every sort of ill there is;
I have cured up people shackled
by the gout and rheumatis;
with the itch and mumps I’ve battled,
and my triumphs have been tattled,
but this ‘flu’ stuff has me rattled,
so I pause to say G. Whiz.

I am burning, I am freezing,
in my little truckle bed I am cussing,
I am sneezing, with a poultice on my head;
and the doctors and the nurses
say the patient growing worse is,
and they hint around of hearses
and of folks who should be dead.

Doom has often held the cleaver
pretty near my swanlike neck;
I have had the yaller jabbers,
foot and mouth diseases and glanders,
and a plague they brought from Flanders
on an old windjammer’s deck.

But this measly influenzy
has all the other ills outclassed;
It has put me in a frenzy,
like a soldier who’s been gassed;
If the villainous inventor this,
my lodge of pain should enter;
I would use the voice of Stentor
till he had been roundly sassed.

May the influenza vanish;
Of all ailments it’s the worst;
But I don’t believe it’s Spanish –
haven’t thought so from the first;
on my couch of anguish squirming

I've had leisure to determine
that the blamed disease is German,
which is why it is accurst. –
(Copyright, 1918, by **George Matthew Adams.**)

Patriot Joe Ross

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, December 6, 1918, p3

“Among those who died for the cause of freedom and humanity, Lincoln and Logan county and cherish the name of Private **Joseph M. Ross**, son of **J. G. and Delilah Ross** of Oglesby avenue. Two of their sons were among the number of colored boys who went from Lincoln to join the colors.

“**Dewey** was with **General Pershing** in Mexico and is now in France. Three times he has been “over the top,” and wrote home to his father that on one of these thrusts they drove the Germans back twenty-three miles. He is not yet nineteen years old, and has seen nearly four years of service with the army.

“On August 5th, six colored men were sent from Lincoln to Camp Dodge. They were **Troy Lynn, Robert Foster, William McNeil, Charles Townsend, Fort Wesley** and **Joseph Ross**. Late Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Ross received the telegram from the War Department that their son Joseph had died in France Oct. 14th of pneumonia. He was born at Grandview, Indiana and his age at the time of his death was 22 years, 11 months and 3 days. Before he left for France he wrote his parents of how well Uncle Sam had fitted him out in clothing and said, “You would hardly know me now.” He has often wished to join the navy. In one of his letters he said he had all his overseas equipment, but his “heart was with the boys in blue.” His gun that he carried with him to France he had named “Grace.” While enroute for the port of embarkation he wrote his last message to his parents, saying that he did not know where he was going, but supposed they were on their way to “no man’s land,” but “God will be with me,” he added.

“He was not so fortunate in reaching the front where he could fight the Huns face to face, as was his brother Dewey, but underneath the khaki coat of the colored man beat the heart of a brave soldier. On the service flag of the colored Baptist church his blue star was turned to gold. Over his grave the lilies of France will bloom in Freshness and beauty, while his death will be another thread in the golden strand which binds the two republics in an inseparable sisterhood

“Among the heroes who have fought to deliver the world from the curse of militarism, and to remove the

fangs of the savage Prussian beast, none have been braver or more loyal, or have made a nobler record than the colored troops from the United States.

“**Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ross** and all the family mourn his loss, but they are glad he was willing to give his life in such a worthy cause.”

Thomas H. Tull.

Make Objection To Reputed Unwise Choice By Lincoln

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, Feb. 18, 1919, p5

“Mr. Editor: Will you please correct in your paper a statement made by one of the speakers at the recent community supper. The speaker undoubtedly had been misinformed on the subject, but it was an unfortunate allusion and one which made the blood of every loyal Lincolnian who heard it, boil with indignation. I refer to the statement made that Lincoln was at one time given the choice of having located here either the state university or the State School and Colony, and she chose the latter, the speaker then intimating that Lincoln had never recovered from her stupid choice.

“The history of Logan county furnishes the following facts:

“In 1867, the county of Logan offered \$300,000 and the City of Lincoln \$50,000 if the state university were located here. The question was brought to a vote in the legislature at Springfield and Lincoln as a site for the university received only 21 votes, a small percent of the whole number, Urbana receiving the largest number of votes. The State School and Colony was not located here until several years later in 1875.”

Mrs. W. R. Whetsler.

Odd Fellows Will Celebrate Their Centennial Apr. 27

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, Apr. 04, 1919, p8

“Odd Fellows’ lodges over the country are preparing to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the order which is held, April 26th.

“The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized in Baltimore, Mr. April 26, 1819, and the membership throughout the country has grown to 2,250,000. Illinois’ first grand lodge was organized at Alton, August 22, 1838. There are now approximately 1,000 lodges in Illinois, with a membership of 110,000 subordinates and more than 65,000 Rebekahs.

“The principles upon which the order is founded are to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, comfort the widow and educate the orphan. Last year over

\$6,000,000 was spent in relief work alone. In Illinois there is an orphan's home at Lincoln and an old folks' home at Mattoon."

Big Blaze Smokes Up Courier Office, Damage Is Unknown

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, November 15, 1918, p1

"A tremendous volume of smoke rolled out the paper storeroom of the Courier-Herald at the rear of the office of the Evening Star about 3 p.m. Thursday, and when it was finally extinguished the interior of the room had been badly charred and burned.

"The fire started in a small room built between the pressroom of brick and the paper storage room of iron sheeting. This small passageway or room contained a brazier for the melting of linotype metals. This heater became too hot and ignited the woodwork. The fire was outside the print shop proper, where the men were working and it was not discovered until it got a fair start.

"After that, it was some time before the firemen turned a hose on the flame, one man using a garden hose on the flames until the big stream was put into practice. The Courier-Herald office is 200 yards from the city hall and fire department.

"The amount of damage could not be stated. The outer part of the paper rolls in the storage rooms were somewhat charred. The door into the pressroom was burned out and the rollers on the press melted. And some of the other inflammable or easily damaged parts of the press were put out of commission. This damage is only temporary. The blaze was easily enough handled after the water was turned on. The volume of smoke was tremendous. The Courier-Herald came out in a four-page edition printed on a press outside the office."

Courier-Herald Suffers Big Loss

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, November 19, 1918, p2

"The Courier-Herald estimates its loss at something between \$5,000 and \$6,000 as the result of a fire Thursday evening. The interior of the office is covered with a gummy scum caused by vapor and smoke, which has practically ruined the interior and much of the stock, necessitating days of work scouring the machinery. They doubt if they can use the big press and some other machinery for weeks, but they will continue printing their paper as usual."

Courier-Herald Loss Adjusted

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, November 22, 1918

"The Courier-Herald Co. plant, which suffered by fire last week, has been under inspection of the fire adjusters who completed their work Wednesday, and the management may now go ahead with the repair work. The big press which had its upper works burned off and also received a bad soaking and was warped to some extent, will be put in shape as quickly as new parts are obtained. The linotype machines also were damaged by the smoke and heat and the accumulation of grime. However with the difficulties at hand the paper is being issued each day from the press of the Popular Review, but it will not be long until all the work will again be done at their own headquarters."

Donor List

Alderman, Randy
Asher, Alexis
Athens Municipal Library
Boss, Connie
Coers, Roseann
Conzo, Chuck & Judy
Cross, Robert
Dehner, Jerald & Susan
Dobbs, Norman
Drake, George
Durdle, John
Freese, Gary & Pat

Gleason, Sharon
Green, Seth
Gresham, Bob & Eileen
Gunderman, Eleanor
Gurga, Lee Dr.
Hatfield, Clarine
Henrichsmeyer, Greg
Kemp, Bill – McLean Co Museum of Hist.
Knight, Elaine
Leidel Family

Logan County Veterans Assistance
Commision
Lolling, Suzanne
Martin, Mary Ellen
Raycraft, Barbara
Regan, John
Saul, Nancy
Sinks, Donna
Wagner, Gail
White, Dan
White, David
Wilmert, Jim

Will Rogers' Philosophical Humor

Contributed by Bill Detmers

"The only difference between death and taxes is that death doesn't get worse every time Congress meets."

"With Congress, every time they make a joke it's a law, and every time they make a law it's a joke."

The Shew Collection

The following pages contain images of one of the artifacts from the Shew collection. The Shew collection is comprised of two groups of material. One group is a collection of several hundred issues of the Lincoln Herald newspaper. The Lincoln Herald was one of the first newspapers established in Logan County. It's start date was 1856. Microfilm copies of the Lincoln Herald begin about 1858. The Shew collection issues begin with issues from 1873 and end in 1895. The Courier is a direct descendant of the Lincoln Herald. Not all years for that period of time are represented in the collection. This portion of the Shew collection is currently being humidified, pressed flat, cleaned and preserved for digitization.

The second group consists of examples of Lincoln Herald Print Jobs. These print jobs are comprised of artifacts for church groups, livestock auctions, political activities, advertizing, Lincoln Business College, Lincoln University, etc. All of this material was packaged in what I called 'fire logs'. The editor would let remnants of print jobs pile up on his work space and after a time roll them up in newsprint to clear space for the next set of jobs. The rolls, I assume, were used to start fires in the wood or coal stove in those days.

The first of these rolls was opened shortly after the Shew family donated the collection to LCGHS in the fall of 2017. The last roll was opened about Christmas, 2018. More than 4,000 artifacts were retrieved, humidified, pressed flat, cleaned and prepared for preservation. Many of the items in this group were too fragile or unable to be cleaned and did not survive the opening of the rolls or the processing that followed.

These items were stored in an attic for 120 to 140 years, exposed to cold of winter, heat of summer, and dirt and dust sifting into the rolls. At least one fire in 1886 threatened the collection. The building next door

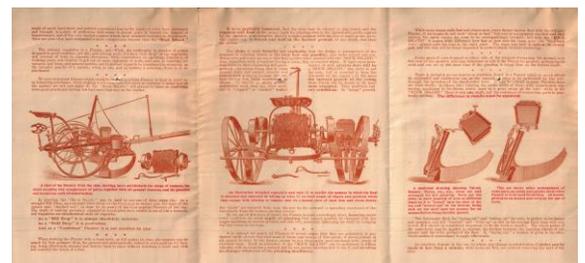
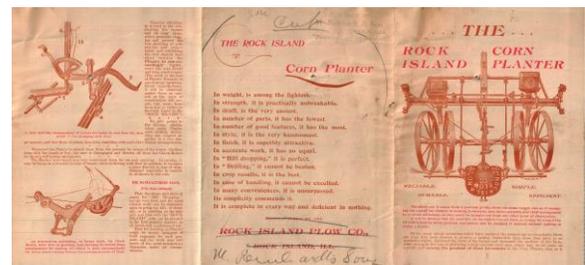
burned and the soot from the fire added to the dust already there, as well as some water damage.

LCGHS wishes to thank several society members who donated money for the purchase of archival safe file folders and boxes for storing the artifacts. Once the items are stored in folders, an index will be prepared for the collection.

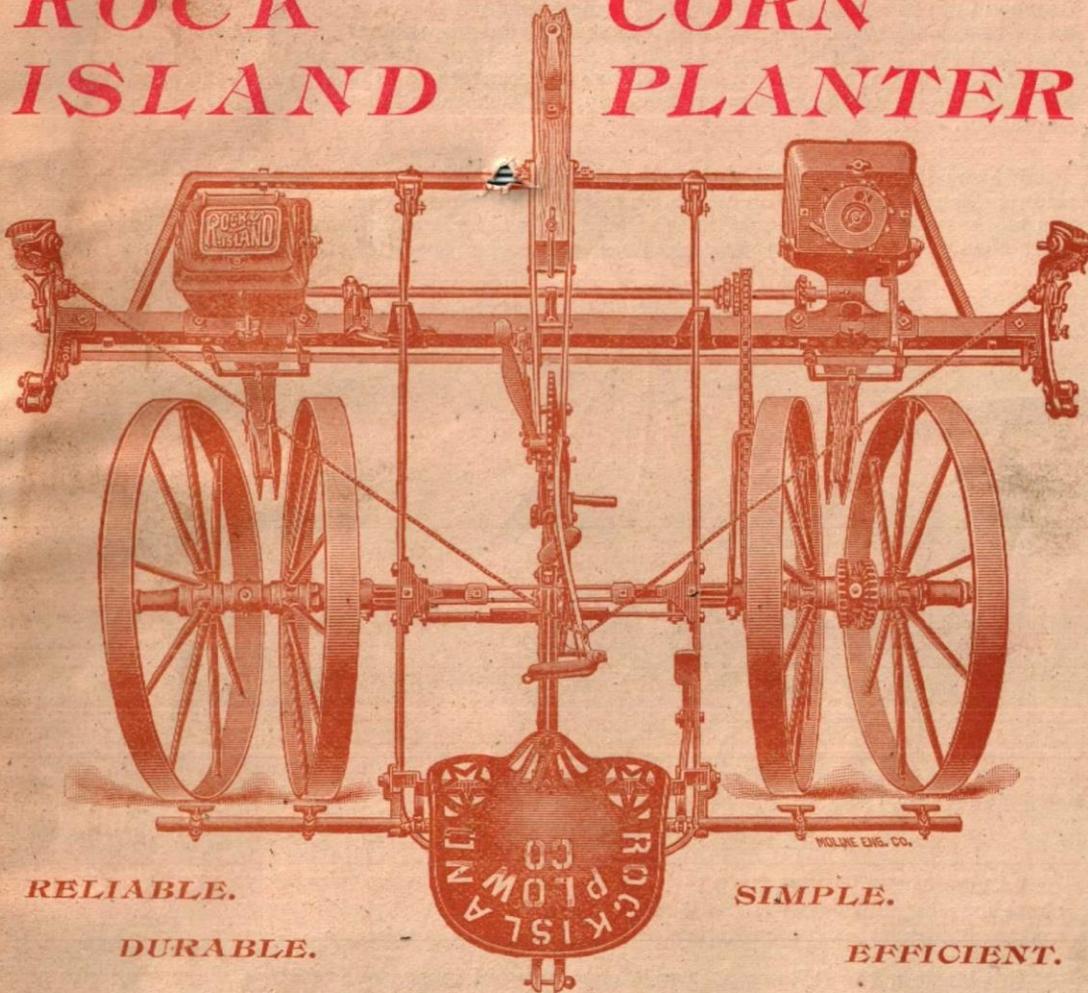
The artifacts on the next seven pages are from advertizing for the M. Reinhardt & Son, hardware and farm implement store. The store was located at 205 and 207 S. Sangamon Street in Lincoln. Many advertizing items from that store are in the collection.

Those of you getting this issue of the Roots & Branches by email get to see the color in the artifact. It is one of the better survivors of this collection.

I have seen corn planters like this in many agricultural museums over the years. Here is what they looked like before all the rust and use turned them into museum pieces.



... THE ...
ROCK ISLAND CORN PLANTER



RELIABLE.

DURABLE.

SIMPLE.

EFFICIENT.

The above cut is taken from a position giving about the same view to one as if occupying the seat of the Planter in looking downward; and shows all parts and their arrangement to as much advantage as they could be brought out from any other point of observation.

It will be noticed that the seed box on the right is thrown back, as it may be when FULL OF CORN, and in which position seed plates can be changed if desired, without spilling or losing a kernel.

Of the many useful inventions which have rendered the present age so remarkable, there are none that more deserve to achieve a lasting distinction than those that have, in so marked a degree, lightened the labor of the farmer and increased the product of the farm, while saving in the cost of producing a large amount every year, which may be set aside as a profit, and among the greatest of these inventions is the Corn Planter, that as a

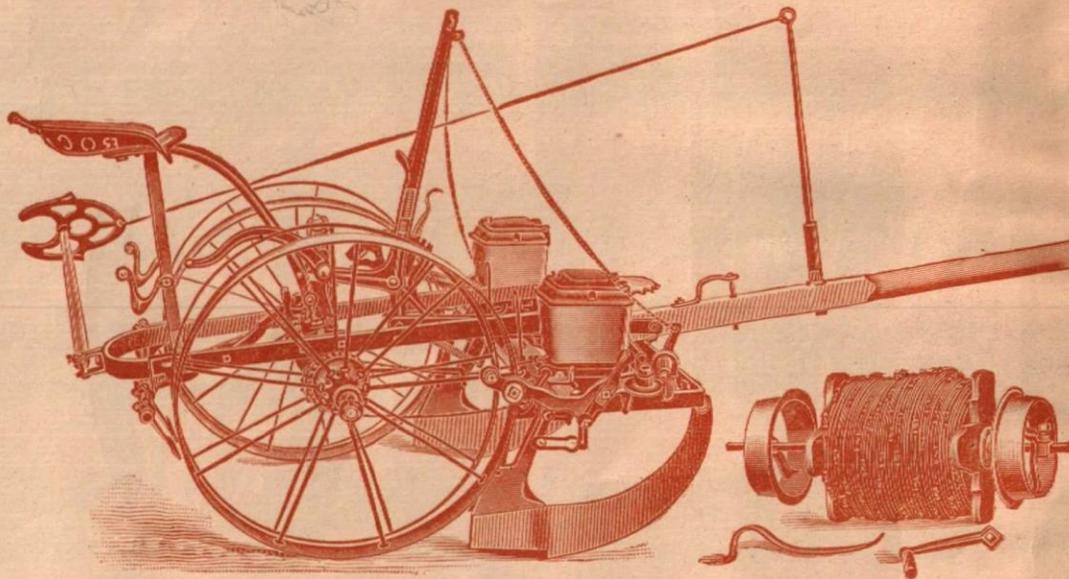
result of much hard study and patient experiment has in the hands of a few been developed and brought to a state of perfection that seems to almost place it beyond the domain of improvement; and of the very limited number which have attained eminence in this respect, there are none that have compassed a more conspicuous success than the "Rock Island."

* * * *

The primary requisites in a Planter, are:—First, the uniformity in number of grains dropped in good condition, per hill, and coming next, if it be a "hill drop" is the regularity and evenness of rows in opposite directions; while convenience in operating, durability of working parts, non-liability to get out of order, lightness of draft, and ease in handling for operator and team, and general service, are important items to be considered in summing up the valuable quality of a planter, when in use, and in making a selection, if one is to be purchased.

* * * *

If every important feature which could be desired in a Corn Planter is kept in mind by an intending purchaser, while making a selection, and objections so common in many now on the market are not lost sight of, the "ROCK ISLAND" will always be taken as combining more good points and having less bad ones than any on the market.



A view of the Planter from the side, showing more particularly the shape of runners, the short coupling and compactness of parts, together with all general features, and its graceful and handsome style of construction.

In planting, the "ROCK ISLAND" may be used in any one of three ways, viz.: As a straight Hill Drop, as a straight Drill Drop, or the Corn may be drilled into the heel of the runner and "checked out", as done by so many of the most popular Planters of the day. The work of making necessary changes to accomplish such results is one of but a moment, and requires no mechanical aids or experts.

As a "Hill Drop" it is almost absolutely accurate.

As a "Drill Drop" it is perfection.

And as a "Combined" Planter it is not excelled by any.

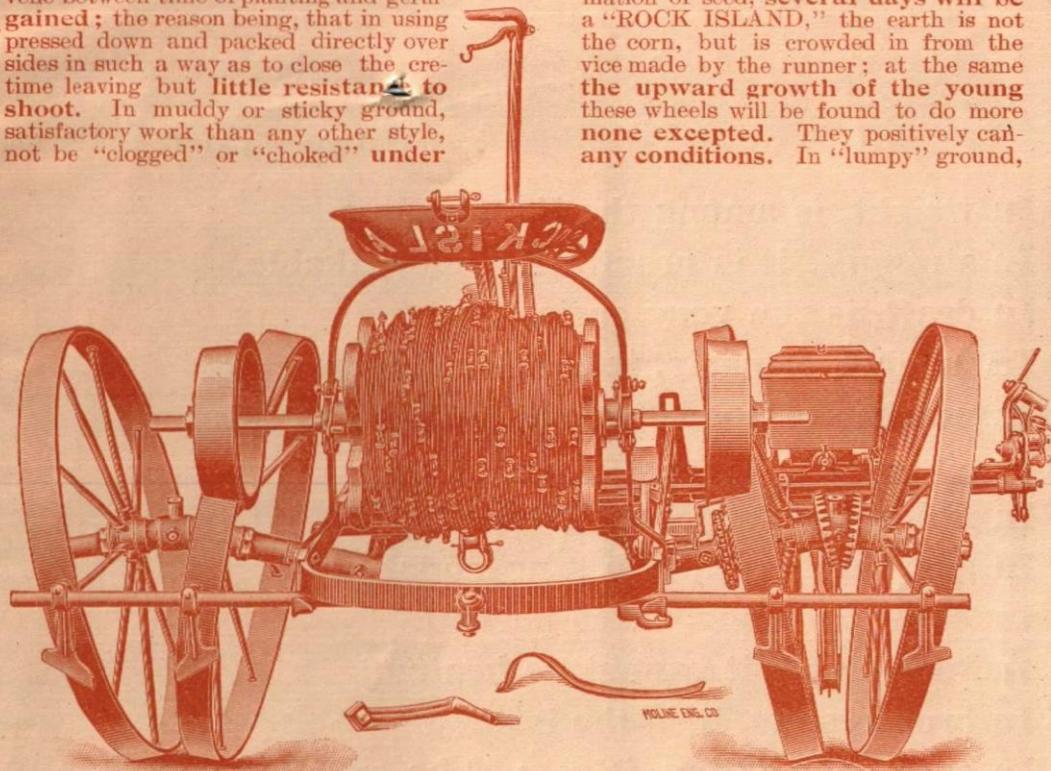
* * * *

When working the Planter with a loose lever, as will mostly be done, the runners may be raised by foot pressure from the ground and automatically locked in such position for turning, being afterwards released and thrown back to place without touching a hand and with but scarcely the touch of a foot.

It is so perfectly balanced, that the lever may be allowed to play loosely and the runners will float at the proper depth for planting even in the lightest soil, yet the control by the operator is so complete, that by a slight pressure with the foot or hand on the lever, the runners may be forced and held in the hardest ground, at any depth, less than six inches.

* * * *

The claim is made broadly and explicitly, that the design or arrangement of the pressure or covering wheels is the very best one possible; and under almost any condition, corn will come up one or two days quicker when planted with the "ROCK ISLAND," than when done with a machine having a plain, flat, or concave wheel. If hard rains inter-vened between time of planting and germination of seed, several days will be gained; the reason being, that in using a "ROCK ISLAND," the earth is not pressed down and packed directly over the corn, but is crowded in from the sides in such a way as to close the cre-vice leaving but little resistance to shoot. In muddy or sticky ground, satisfactory work than any other style, not be "clogged" or "choked" under any conditions. In "lumpy" ground,



An illustration intended especially and only (1) to exhibit the manner in which the Reel is attached and operated in taking up wire; (2) to show angle of wheels and position which they occupy with relation to runner; and (3) a lateral view of Seed Box and Check Rower.

the "clods" are removed from near the row by the outward or spreading movement of the two wheels from the bottom, as they revolve.

By the use of this form of wheel, the Planter is made exceedingly short, insuring under every condition an even depth of planting that cannot possibly be obtained with the longer machines on uneven ground, and also very materially lightening the draft by bringing the load closer to the team.

* * * *

It is claimed for nearly all Planters of recent origin, that they are adjustable to any desired width of row; but with most of them, any change of this nature, if accomplished at all, cannot be done by the farmer, unless he is a thoroughly good mechanic with plenty of excellent tools. Such an alteration of the "ROCK ISLAND" can be performed in fifteen minutes, with no tools but a wrench and by any person knowing how to use it, and involves no changes whatever of the planting machinery.

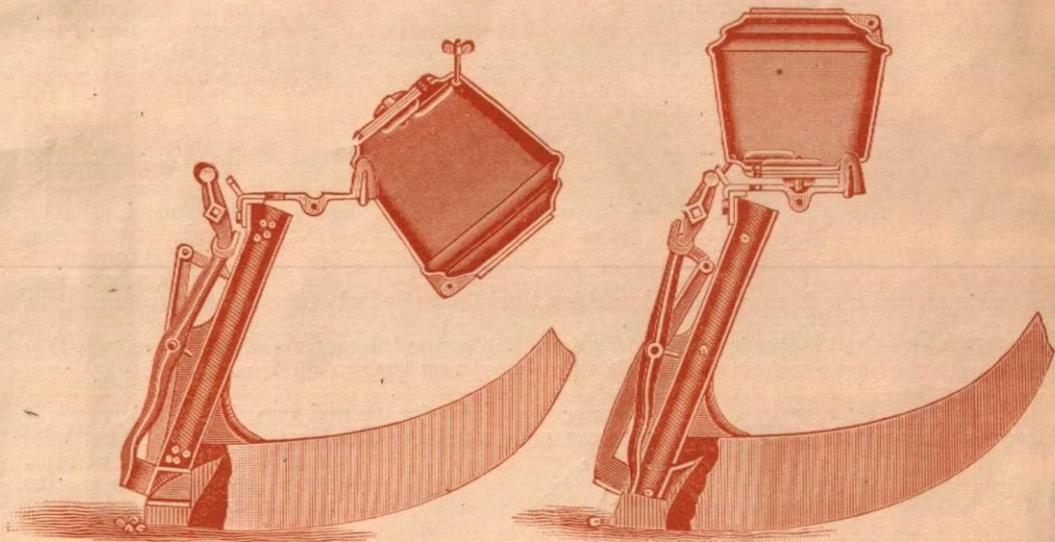
While some teams walk fast and others slow, every farmer knows that with the ordinary Planter, if his horses do not walk "about so fast," his corn is not properly checked and that varying the speed causes the rows to be correspondingly crooked; but with the "ROCK ISLAND" it makes little difference how fast or how slow the team goes—the "kick back valve" always puts the corn in the right place. The team may trot or walk at its slowest gait, and the corn will be found deposited in perfect check, without scattering.

* * * *

Every grain of corn dropped on either side, at the moment of reaching the ground, is in full view of the operator, who may determine at will if the Planter be properly performing its work and can see at the same time if the planting is being done at the desired depth.

* * * *

There is probably no one feature or condition found in a Planter which so much affects its successful and continuous use, as the amount of labor to be performed by the wire, through the operation of the check-rower lever. It may be noticed in some Planters there are three shafts: in others, two; running the entire width of them, with considerable connecting machinery to be driven, which must be a great strain on the wire; while in the "ROCK ISLAND" there is only **one** shaft, and the resistance of connecting parts is practically nothing. **The difference in results must be apparent.**



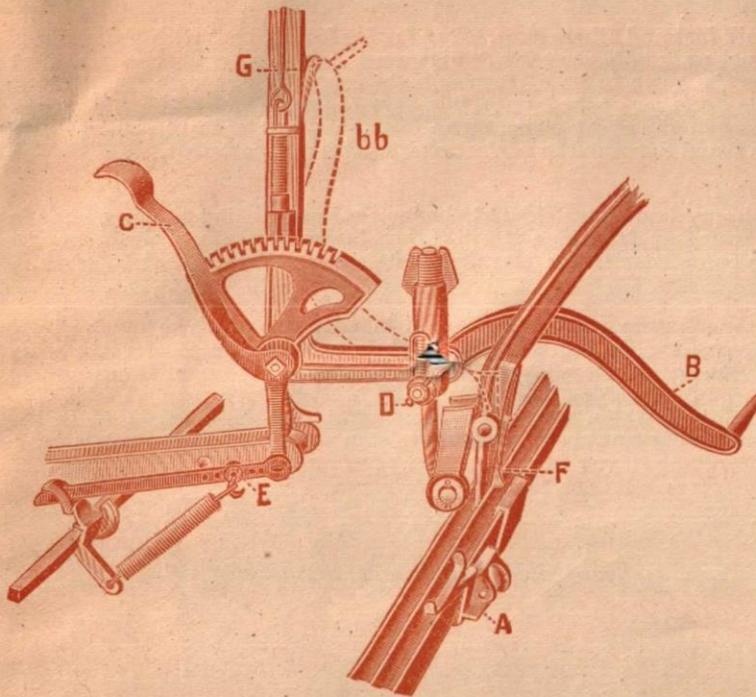
A sectional drawing showing Valves, Runner, Plates, etc., etc., when set and arranged for hill planting. Parts are cut away, to show position of corn at different times as it is "forced" into the shoe at the top and "kicked out" at the bottom, being held on the shelf near the ground for an instant before being forcibly ejected.

This cut shows other arrangement of same parts, as easily and quickly made when Planter is to be used for drilling. All accomplished in an instant and without the use of tools.

The Automatic Reel, for "laying out" and "taking up" the wire, is perfect in its design and operation and will "unwind" and "wind up" as fast as the average farm team will care to trot, if it should be considered important to do the work so rapidly. The whole power of the main lever may be applied to increase the friction between the carrying wheels of the planter and the drive pulleys of the Reel. In "laying out," a tension is given to the wire, which makes it unnecessary to apply afterwards.

* * * *

An excellent feature is the one by which any change or substitution of plates can be made in less than a minute, while boxes are full, and without removing any part of the corn.

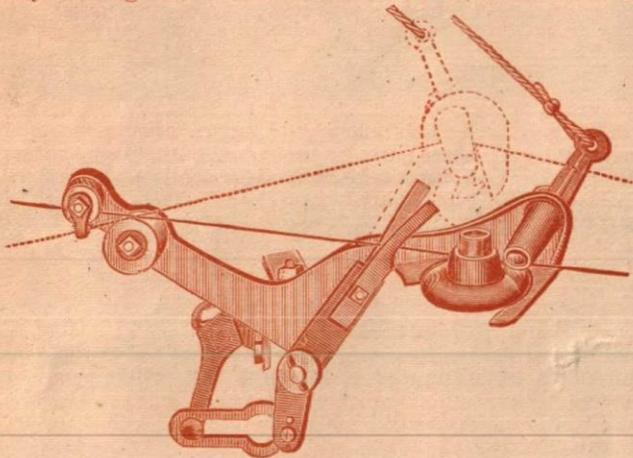


A view showing arrangement of Levers for hand (G) and foot (B), also pedal (C) for dropping with foot.

ple manner, and free from clutches, knuckles, tumbling rods and other

Whenever the Planter is raised clear from the ground, by means of the levers, whether done with the hands or feet, the wire is disengaged and thrown off from the Check-Rower by its own self-acting mechanism.

The Marker is arranged in a very convenient form for use and carrying. In turning, it may be hung on a bracket in rear of frame; while in driving with Reel in position, it occupies a place directly in rear of seat, designed especially to receive it, as shown in the cuts.



An illustration exhibiting, in larger form, the Check Rower, with wire in position, and showing by dotted lines arrangement for casting off, which is done automatically by lever, when raising Planter, for turning at ends of field.

Especial attention is invited to the cut, showing the runner and its long slope, which prevents clogging and insures the free shedding of corn stalks and other trash; and exhibiting the very narrow heel that causes the Planter to run exceedingly light, cover the corn better and wear much longer. (The width in the heel of Planter Runners is one of great variation. Every manufacturer, it will be observed, makes them as narrow as the style of construction will permit, but none have been able to reduce to the limit found in the "ROCK ISLAND.")

To give power to the driving wheels, when using Planter with drilling device, they are coupled together in a very simple manner, and free from clutches, knuckles, tumbling rods and other clumsy arrangements.

THE MANUFACTURERS STATE,

WITH MUCH EMPHASIS:

That the shape and style of plates for "Hill Dropping" are the very best, and the most reliable work can be depended upon in going up hill, or down hill, or in planting on the side hill; and that with the "ROCK ISLAND" corn can be planted in the best possible manner, in all kinds and conditions of soil.

That for Drilling, no Planter could be better arranged if built expressly for such purpose, and the work done will prove of the most satisfactory character, under all circumstances.

1/2 m.

Curt

FOR SALE BY
M. Reinhardt & Son,
LINCOLN, ILLS.

"Please call and see them"

THE ROCK ISLAND



Corn Planter

- In weight, is among the lightest.
- In strength, it is practically unbreakable.
- In draft, is the very easiest.
- In number of parts, it has the fewest.
- In number of good features, it has the most.
- In style, it is the very handsomest.
- In finish, it is superbly attractive.
- In accurate work, it has no equal.
- In "Hill dropping," it is perfect.
- In "Drilling," it cannot be beaten.
- In crop results, it is the best.
- In ease of handling, it cannot be excelled.
- In many conveniences, it is unsurpassed.
- Its simplicity commends it.
- It is complete in every way and deficient in nothing.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

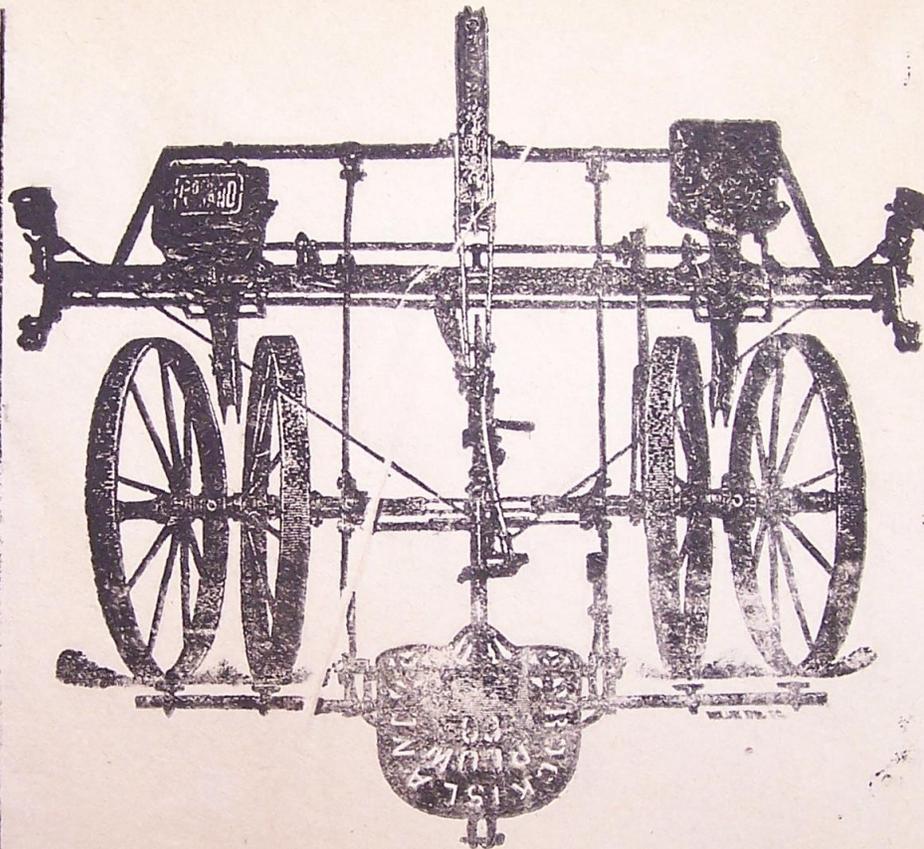
ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO.,

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

M. Reinhardt & Sons

THE ROCK ISLAND CORNPLANTER

In weight, is among the lightest.
 In strength, it is practically unbreakable.
 In draft, it is the very easiest.
 In number of parts it has the fewest.
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 In case of handling, it cannot be excelled.
 In many conveniences it is unsurpassed.
 Its simplicity commends it.
 It is complete in every way and deficient in nothing.



M. REINHARDT'S SONS.

As the advertisement appeared in the Lincoln Herald in 1897. This was a trial printing, before being approved for the final copy. It was printed on cheap paper, which accounts for the wrinkle in the cut, and with minimum ink.

FARMING THE WIND

(Bloomington, McLean County, Illinois - April 8, 1858) Contributed by Bill Detmers

"Of all the forces of nature the wind contains the largest amount of *motive power* - that is, power to move things. Take any space of the earth's surface - for instance, Illinois - and all the power exerted by all the men and beasts, and running water, and steam, over and upon it, shall not equal the one hundredth part of what is exerted by the blowing of the wind over and upon the same space. And yet it has not, so far in the world's history, become proportionally *valuable* as a motive power.

"As yet the wind is an untamed and unharnessed force; and quite possibly one of the greatest discoveries hereafter to be made will be the taming and harnessing of the wind" - **Abraham Lincoln**

LCGHS Store

Duplicate Books Available

The following duplicate books are available for purchase from LCG&HS. High school & college yearbooks sell for \$10 each and include:

Lincoln: 1914; 1916 (2); 1917; 1918; 1920; 1921 (6); 1922 (4); 1923 (3); 1924 (2); 1925; 1926 (2), 1927 (2); 1928; 1931 (4); 1932; 1933 (2); 1934 (2); 1935; 1940; 1941; 1946; 1947 (2); 1948; 1949 (2); 1950 (3); 1951; 1962; 1967; 1982

Hartsburg-Emden: 1957

Elkhart: 1928

Lincoln College: 1970

Make Tracks to Latham 125th Anniversary

1872-1972 - \$20 + S/H

Mt. Pulaski 100yr 1836-1936 - \$10 + S/H

Twelve Momentous Years in the Other Atlanta, 1853-1865 - \$20 + S/H

Elkhart is Like a Box of Chocolates - \$7 + S/H

Echoes From the Branches - \$7 + S/H

Glimpses of Lincoln, IL. - \$15 + S/H

Duplicate City Directories are available for \$10 each. **Lincoln:** 1979; 1982; 1983; 1987; 1988; 1989; 1990; 1991; 1992; 2001

ATLAS/PLAT BOOKS AVAILABLE

Atlas of Champaign County Illinois: 1893; 1913; 1929 combined - \$40

Logan County Illinois: 1979; 1993; 1996; 1997 individual - \$10 each, 2013 - \$35 + \$3 S/H

McLean County Illinois: 1996 - \$10

Sangamon/Menard Counties Illinois: 1995 - \$10

Atlas of Winnebago County, Illinois: 1871; 1892; 1905 combined; \$40 Including Atlas of Boone & Winnebago Co: 1886

LOGAN COUNTY PLATES

Elkhart – 9.5 in: 1855-1955 (1)

Emden – 7.5 in: 1871-1971 (1)

Emden St. Peter's Lutheran Church: 1879-1979 (2)

Abraham Lincoln – 10 in: 1853-1953 (5)

Lincoln First Methodist Church-new building (5)

Lincoln Sesquicentennial: 1818-1968 (3)

Mt. Pulaski Methodist Church - 10in: (2)

Mt. Pulaski Stahl's Siltenial: 1836-1961 (3)

Sheers Building (2)

Sheers Courthouse (2)

Sheers Auto Supply (5)

Zion Lutheran Ch - New Holland 1871-1971 (1)

Plates are \$10 each plus \$4 S/H.

Worrying won't stop the bad stuff from happening.

It just stops you from enjoying the good.

ORNAMENTS

1999 Logan Co. Courthouse - \$10
2000 Lincoln City Hall - \$10
2001 Lincoln Public Library - \$10
2002 Abraham Lincoln Mem. Hospital - \$10
2004 Lincoln College - \$10
2005 Logan Co Courthouse - \$10
2006 Earl Hargrove Chapel LCC - \$10

2007 The Arcade Building - \$10
2008 Logan Co. Courthouse - \$10
2009 Logan Co. Courthouse - \$10
2010 Lincoln Woman's Club - \$10
2013 A. Lincoln's 1858 Speech - \$10
2015 Knapp, Chesnut, Becker Building, Middletown, IL - \$10

Publications & CD's for Sale

CD'S

All CD's are \$20 + \$2 S/H. *CD's are searchable unless noted*

Civil War Statue Dedication - 2011
Old Union Cemetery; updated in 2008
1878 History of Logan County
1886 History of Logan County
1911 History of Logan County - Stringer
1860 Logan County Census_ complete
1840, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1870, 1880 Logan County Census Index
1873, 1893, 1910 Atlases of Logan County; (not searchable)
Logan County Cemetery Index
Lincoln Herald Index 1859-1873

BOOKS

Days Gone By - \$38 + \$5 S/H
Generosity, The Story of Logan County During the Great War, Donath-2016 - \$35 + \$4 S/H
Be Careful Crossing the Hard Road, Detmers - \$15 + \$3 S/H
This Is My Story, Vol. II; (hard cover) 365 pages
Personal stories from Logan County Veterans who served in any branch of the Military. \$25+5 S/H
The Logan Regiment, Blessman-2016 - \$20 + \$4 S/H
The Town Abraham Lincoln Warned, Henson-2011- \$15 + \$4 S/H

Mt. Pulaski Cemetery Records (Soft cover) updated in 2011 \$20.00 + \$3 S/H
Updated **Pleasant Valley Cemetery**; (Soft cover) \$12+ \$3 S/H
Walnut Hill Cemetery; 1976 Edition \$12+ \$3 S/H (Soft cover)
Hartsburg Union Cemetery; (soft cover) \$18 + \$3 S/H
Green Hill Cemetery; (soft cover) \$18 + \$3 S/H

MISCELLANEOUS

Logan Co. Township Maps of one room schools & Cemeteries; (soft cover) shows location of one room schools & cemeteries in Logan County. \$10 + \$3 S/H
Logan County Courthouse 100th Anniversary; (soft cover) \$10 +\$4 S/H
Lincoln, IL, A Chronology 1953-2003; \$5+\$3 S/H
1917 Prairie Farmers Reliable Directory of Breeders & Farmers in Logan County; 3 ring notebook & protective sleeves \$20+4 S/H or \$15 for soft cover
Heirship records of 1920 – 1924 & newspaper abstracts of 1839 - 1849; (soft cover) not available at Courthouse due to the fire of 1857. 148 pages (Updated due to faded print) \$20+4 S/H
1860 US Federal Census of Logan County; (Soft cover) \$30+\$5 S/H
1880 US Federal Census of Logan County; (Soft cover) \$30+ \$5 S/H

To order books and CD's, send a letter to LCGHS at 114 N. Chicago St, Lincoln, IL 62656, give the name of each book or CD - quantity and price + S/H for each item. Please include your check for the total amount, along with your name and address.

Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society
114 N. Chicago Street, Lincoln IL 62656
(217) 732-3200

Membership Application/Renewal

Membership runs from January 1 to December 31. Membership includes four quarterlies. To receive a Membership Card, please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Multiple year memberships are appreciated

New Member ____ Renewing Member ____ Membership year: 2019 2020 2021 2022

Today's date _____

Memberships received after April 1st – please add \$3.00 for mailing of back Quarterlies.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

Membership Dues: Individual _____ \$15.00

Dual (Two persons at same address) _____ \$20.00

In an effort to cut postage costs, the quarterly newsletter, *Roots and Branches*, will be emailed to members who have their email address on file with the Society. Members not having email will continue to receive their quarterly by mail. **NOTE:** Please remember to update your email address with LCGHS when changes are made to it.

Email address: _____

Indicate the family surname and information that you are researching, limit to 4.

Surnames: _____

Individuals to be researched: _____

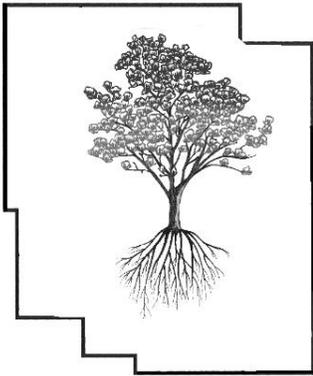
If you want our assistance in your research, indicate the Surnames and/or any information you already have that will help in our search (i.e., dates, places of birth, death, etc.). For members, \$15 for an initial research is requested. Non-members, please call 217-732-3200 for research fees.

We want to thank you for your support. The research center is operated solely on yearly membership dues and donations.

I would like to make an additional donation of \$_____.

LCGHS is a recognized 501(c) (3) organization as defined by the IRS tax code.

I am able to volunteer: LCGHS phone number: 217-732-3200. Email: lcghs1@hotmail.com



Roots & Branches

Published by
Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society
114 North Chicago Street
Lincoln, Illinois 62656
Ph. (217) 732-3200
Hours are Tues., Thur., Fri. 11 am – 4 pm
2nd & 4th Sat. 10 am-1 pm



Web Pages: <http://www.logancoil-genhist.org> & <http://www.rootsweb.com/~illcghs>

E-mail address lcghs1@hotmail.com Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/LoganCountyIllinois>

Summer 2019: July, August, September

Meeting Schedule: All program meetings are at 6:30 pm. The speakers are first on the agenda. We look forward to seeing you. Please call **Carol Farmer**, Vice-President and Program Chairperson, with suggestions for programs at 217-871-3510.

July 15: **Ron Keller** will speak on his new book, “Lincoln in the Illinois Legislature.” **Meeting time is moved to 6:00 pm** to accommodate Ron’s responsibilities to the City of Lincoln

August 19: **Gary Freese** will speak about Coxeys’s Army.

September 23: **Bill Donath** will make a presentation on a topic to be announced later.

Call for Article Submissions

Members and readers who have a genealogical or historical story related to Logan County to tell can do so through the Roots & Branches. Stories can be submitted in writing or by email. These stories will provide a variety. **Bill Donath**, Editor

Officers for 2018-2019

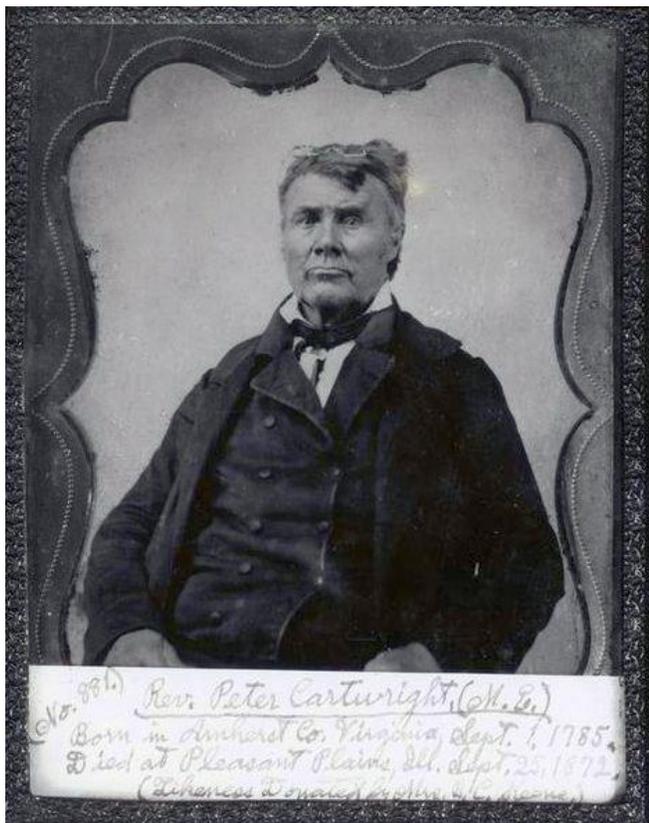
President:	Diane Osborn	Corresponding Secretary:	Mary Ellen Martin
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Treasurer:	Diane Farmer	Board Member:	Bill Donath
Recording Secretary:	JoAnne Marlin	Board Member:	Kirk Dobihal

Holiday Closings

The Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society center will be closed for the following holidays: **New Year’s Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, 4th of July, Labor Day, Veteran’s Day, Thanksgiving** and the day after, **Christmas Eve Day, and Christmas Day.**

In the event any of the holidays falls on a Friday, the center will also be closed the following Saturday.

Peter Cartwright Jubilee, 150th Anniversary Lincoln, Illinois – September 30, 1869



During the coming session of the M. E. Conference, in this city it has been determined to give a sort of Jubilee in honor of the veteran Methodist preacher of the west, **Peter Cartwright**. The following circular relating to it has been issued under date of Decatur, July 29th:

“At the last session of the Illinois Annual Conference, the **Rev. Peter Cartwright, D. D.**, received his fiftieth appointment as a presiding Elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The conference resolved to make the close of this, the fiftieth year of the Doctor’s labors as a Presiding Elder, the occasion of a grand demonstration, a sort of jubilee in honor of the oldest effective itinerant now living in connection with the Methodist Church. The career of Dr. Cartwright has been one of the most remarkable and eventful known in the great West. No man, west of the mountains, has secured such a wide spread of fame. There is scarce a town, village or city within the borders of this great Republic where the name of Peter Cartwright is not familiar, and, indeed, his fame has reached other lands besides his own. He is now 84

years of age with a mind still active and vigorous. He has been for more than sixty years an effective itinerant Methodist preacher, not having lost a single year’s labor within that long period of time. He has been a man of wonderful powers of oratory and of great logical strength of mind; a most profound theologian; a wise counselor; standing in all times of peculiar interest, not a whit below the greatest minds of the Church. His devotion to the varied interests of the Church of his early choice has never abated for an hour, and though his life has been an active one, and numerous heavy responsibilities have fallen upon him, yet now, after so long a period of unexampled public service, not a single stain rests upon his character. As a patriot, his devotion to his country has been no less conspicuous than his fidelity to the Church. The conference, honored by having among its members a man so eminently distinguished, both at home and abroad, felt that it was due to this venerable pioneer of Western, civilization, while he yet lingers among us, to give, in a most imposing manner, this public demonstration in his honor: It will be held at **Lincoln, Illinois**, the seat of the next Illinois Annual Conference, on Friday, September 24, 1869. A very interesting programme of exercises has been arranged, and the occasion will be one of peculiar interest.

“Before the assembling of that body we shall publish in the columns a full programme to be followed on that occasion. The expectation is that it will be a grand affair.” (LH, 1869, 0902, 2)

“Among the presents to be made to Dr. Cartwright at his jubilee to-morrow, is a silver set from the citizens of Decatur. This donation comprises 33 pieces of sterling silver, 8 percent finer than current coins, consisting of table, tea, sugar, salt and mustard spoons, ladles, &c. In addition to this donation by the citizens of Decatur in general, **ex-Gov. Oglesby**, of that place has forwarded to Dr. Cartwright a handsome Turkish chair, costing \$50, which will be presented at the same time: He will also be the recipient of many other handsome presents.” (LH, 1869, 0923, 3)

“We were honored by a visit, in the editorial sanctum, on Tuesday last, from that venerable man and pioneer of Methodism, Dr. Cartwright. Still in the destine of life, he retains that element in his character of making you laugh when he recites the incidents of

his early days, and we can truthfully say that a happier hour we have never spent than in listening to the amusing anecdotes connected with his early history.” (LH, 1869, 0923, 3)

“**A. Albert** at the Photograph rooms on Chicago Street has obtained a large Photograph likeness of Dr. Cartwright. Copies of the same can be procured at the rooms.” (LH, 1869, 0923, 3)

“Ours was busy city the whole of last week and part of this, from the presence in our midst of about 300 visitors, attending the session of the Ills. M. E. Conference. Our streets were thronged with the ‘gentlemen of the clerical robes,’ and we may truthfully say that for good looks, they could discount any similar sized body of men one could find in a day’s travel. With a little deviation from Tennyson, we could exclaim:

“Preachers to the right of us,
Preachers to the left of us,
Preachers all around us.

“Owing to the pressure of other duties we were unable to attend much to the meetings, but during the little time we did devote to that purpose, the actions of the body were full of interest. – Questions of vital importance to the interests of Methodism were discussed – and by some – in an able manner and polished words. As visitors to the Conference, were that whole-souled patriot, **Chaplain McCabe**, and that eminent divine, **Dr. Newman**, of the Metropolitan Church of Washington. At a meeting of the Church Extension Society in **Gillett’s Hall**, on Thursday night, both of these eminent divines addressed the assembled multitude. – The words that fell from their lips were eagerly listened to by that large and appreciative audience.

The Cartwright Jubilee

“On Friday afternoon and evening was to the public at least, abounding with more interest than any other portion of the proceedings of the Conference. Long before the hour announced for the commencement of the exercises **Gillette’s Hall** was crowded to its utmost capacity. The exercises commenced at 2 ½ o’clock. Dr. Buck called the meeting to order and nominated **Rev. Newton Cloud** as Chairman. Several Vice Presidents were appointed, after which religious exercises were conducted by **Revs. Rutledge and Barger**. **Rev. J. C. Sargent** then lead in singing that beautiful piece entitled ‘Live on

the Field of Battle,’ Mr. Hooper, Secretary of the Conference, then read the statistical appointments of **Dr. Cartwright**, from the time he first entered the ministry, 65 years ago. A congratulatory address was then delivered by **Dr. Akers** in which he paid high tribute to the aged servant of God, who, after more than half a century’s toil in the vineyard, was now receiving the honors justly due him from his brother laborers, before the summons should come for him to ‘come up higher,’ and enjoy the reward of a ‘good and faithful servant,’

“Dr. Cartwright, at the conclusion of the address, was introduced, and in that peculiar style which has given him such a name for eccentricity, addressed the people. Briefly he reviewed some of the incidents in his personal history, and paying high compliments to his aged partner, who is now the oldest preacher’s wife in the United States, and saying that she had never kept him from an appointment in all their married life. He has suffered many trials and tribulations in his career as a Methodist preacher, but he had been supported through them all by that Omnipotent power that clothes the lilies of the field with greater splendor than was Solomon in all his glory, and so much love had he for that calling, ‘that he would rather be a Methodist preacher than President of the United States.’ Following his reply came some interesting letters and addresses all relating to the life and career of the pioneer of Methodism in the West. In the evening the presents designed for Dr. Cartwright were made. **Rev. Mr. Rutledge** made the presentations and interspersed the evening with some laughable anecdotes and witty sayings. The list of present is as follows: Gold spectacles, silver spoons and ladies pitcher and goblet, silver cake basket and tureen, gold pen, gold headed cane, photograph and pictures of the members of the Conference, silver napkin rings, knives and forks, Turkish chair and some other articles the nature of which we were unable to learn. The presents were beautiful indeed, and in some measure reflected the esteem in which Dr. Cartwright is held by all those in whose midst his labors have been devoted. The venerable hero responded in faltering tones, thanking the donors for their kindness in thus remembering him and his aged partner, and praying that God in His wisdom might let their ‘lines fall in pleasant places.’ At 10 o’clock the Hall was empty, and the Cartwright Jubilee remembered by all as a bright oasis in the desert of life.

“Saturday was principally occupied by Conference business. The different pulpits of the city were

supplied on Sunday by the visiting brethren. In the morning we had the pleasure of listening to Dr. Cartwright, and we will say of him, that his sermon throughout had reference to his text, an example that younger members of the profession might follow with profit. Tuesday the Conference adjourned after the reading of the appointments; the list of which will be found elsewhere. The place of the meeting for 1870 was announced to be Shelbyville. Those who were present from first to the last pronounce the actions of the body harmonious throughout. From all of the visitors came word of praise in regard to our city.” (LH, 1869, 0930, 2)

“The Springfield *Register*, of the 4th inst. Says: ‘The **Rev. Peter Cartwright** continues in a very critical condition, and his friends anticipated his decease at any hour. And the Jacksonville Journal of the same date has this account: ‘We learn from a source supposed to be authentic, that the venerable Peter Cartwright is still alive, though reason has fled, it is feared by his physician, **Dr. J. B. Cloud**, forever. He preaches and prays most earnestly, and seems quite ready to pass the portals of ‘the other land.’ It is thought that he cannot survive by a very few days at the outside.’” (LH, 1872, 0307, 3)

“**Rev. Peter Cartwright**, universally known as one of the pioneer preachers of the west, died at his home at Pleasant Plains, in this State, on the 28th inst. This veteran Methodist preacher was one of the oldest west of the Alleghanies, in his day the boundary line

between civilization and the ‘back woods.’ He was born in Virginia in 1785; was licensed to preach in 1804; and came to this State in 1823. He was at the time of his death over 87 years of age.” (LH, 1872, 1006, 2)

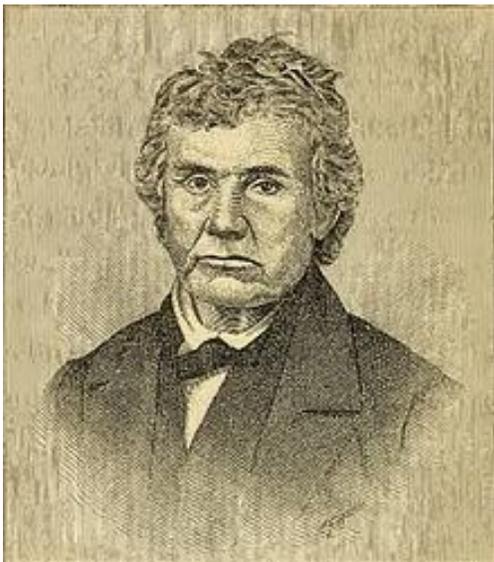
Peter Cartwright – Obituary

“As a mere antique we shall miss him. He died only last week, but he was older than the photograph, the Protestant Episcopal Prayer Book, the American post office, the telegraph, our oldest railway, ocean steamers, and the constitution of the United States.

“He was contemporary to **John Wesley, George Washington, John Hancock, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Henry Clay, James Madison, John Randolph, Richard Henry Lee**, and other shining names. He came into the world before **Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Theodore Frelinghwyson, Thomas Ewing, Rufus Choate, Edward Everett** and who made their records long ago. When he was born the Union had but thirteen States, it was still under the Articles of Confederation, and the Continental Congress was in session in New York city. When the first census was taken, five years after his birth, the country had a population of 4,000,000.

“His long life of 87 years seems a short one, but the period is more golden than the seventy-five years that witnessed the invention of printing, ...and the reformation.” (LH, 1872, 1017, 1)

Peter Cartwright-Methodist Preacher



“One of the most striking and unusual characters of the early days of Logan county was Peter Cartwright, the pioneer Methodist preacher. Few are living today who can recall when **Peter Cartwright** first began to hold revivals at the old camp meeting grounds near Mt. Pulaski.

“A giant in stature, a man of force in early politics, a man with iron bound religious principles, **Peter Cartwright** was a great power in molding the early history of central Illinois.

“In his earlier days he was a follower of the race track and something of a gambler. In 1801 he mended his ways and became a Methodist exhorter. His ministerial career, after taking regular orders, covered the next 65 years. He was a chaplain in Jackson’s army at the famous battle of New Orleans. He was a staunch

democrat and was a candidate for congress in this district in 1846, with **Abraham Lincoln** his opponent which Cartwright had previously defeated Lincoln for the legislature, serving two terms. Many a time has this rugged preacher held forth in the old court house in Postville, and scores of converts were added to his cause at the old time camp meetings.

“It is hard for those of the younger generation today to realize the exact nature of these camp meetings. **George I. Harry**, who came to Logan county in 1836 at the age of seven years, recently gave some vivid recollections of **Peter Cartwright**’s meetings. **Mr. Harry**’s parents settled on the hill in what is now Mt. Pulaski. The most famous camp grounds in this part of the country were located five miles east of Mt. Pulaski at Brook’s mill. Every fall hundreds of people from miles around took a holiday and gathered at the camp grounds. It was a place where not only prayers were offered up, but where old feuds were often opened up. As many as thirty or forty arrests would often result from the spiritual meetings. But in those days there were few churches and people hailed with delight the two weeks of camp life.

“At the Mt. Pulaski grounds, where **Peter Cartwright** held the opening services, great throngs came on horseback and camped in the rude cabins and tents surrounding the altar. Cartwright’s altar was a platform railed off in a semi-circle. On the first night it rained in torrents. **Billy Randolph**, who lived nearby,

offered his barn for the night, and over a hundred slept in the hay. In crossing a small raging branch all of the congregation were forced to wade. The night was not spent in sleep however. The younger bloods carried pumpkins from the neighboring field and indulged in a pumpkin battle in the barn that lasted all night. So the meetings were not all spent in peace and good will. When disputes arose and violence was threatened, Cartwright would say: ‘If there is any fighting, boys, I want to be in on it.’ And he would. He was equal to every emergency.

“In connection with the days of **Peter Cartwright**, an insight into his character can best be gained from a quotation in **Clark E. Carr**’s novel, ‘The Illini, A Story of the Plains.’ Which follows: ‘You don’t say you’ve got religion Hobbs? Powerful, Powerful. It was old Pete Cartwright as did it-him thet run agin **Abe Linkern** fer congriss. Old Pete he just prayed to the Lord ter take up pore sinners by the nape of ther neck and shake us over the flames ‘o hell ‘till our toenails cracked, but not to lose his grip, and the Lord just did it and held on. And here I am as ‘er brand from the burnin’. Yer jest ort’ ter have seen old Pete. He ain’t afeard o’ nothin’. He told **General Jackson** down in Tennessee that if he didn’t repent, he’d go to hell jist the same as the pore white trash and slaves.” Regan Collection (Regan Collection, v37, p31, 1911, 1111)

From Wikipedia

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Cartwright_\(revivalist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Cartwright_(revivalist))

Peter Cartwright (September 1, 1785 – September 25, 1872) was an American Methodist revivalist and politician in Illinois. Born in Cartwright was a missionary who helped start the Second Great Awakening and personally baptized twelve thousand converts. He settled in Illinois In 1828 and 1832 he was elected to the lower house of the Illinois General Assembly. In 1832 he was one of four candidates elected in a field of thirteen. He received more votes than another candidate, a Kentucky store clerk and rail splitter named Abraham Lincoln. He came in eighth. “I was beaten”, Lincoln wrote, “the only time I have even been beaten by the people.” He lost to Abraham Lincoln for a United States Congress seat in 1846. As a Methodist circuit rider, Cartwright rode circuits in

Tennessee and Kentucky. His Autobiography (1856) made him nationally prominent.

Career

Soon after his birth his family moved to Logan County, Kentucky. At the age of 16 Peter was converted at a camp meeting and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. He became a preacher in 1802 and was later ordained by **Francis Asbury** and **William McKendree**. In 1812 he was appointed a presiding elder (now District Superintendent), and he served in that office for the next thirty-five years.

In 1808, Cartwright married Frances Gaines. Together they had two sons and seven daughters, one of whom, Cynthia, died on the journey to Illinois.

Cartwright was a veteran of the War of 1812. His hatred of slavery in Kentucky and his failure to convince the slaveholders to free their slaves, led him

to transfer to Illinois in 1824, where slavery was illegal. In his Autobiography he said that in Illinois he "would get entirely clear of the evil of slavery, that he could improve his financial situation and procure lands for my children as they grew up. And... I could carry the Gospel to destitute souls that had, by their removal into some new country, been deprived of the means of grace."

He called himself "God's Plowman." As a circuit rider Cartwright explained in his Autobiography, "My district was four hundred miles long, and covered all the west side of the Grand Prairie, fully two-thirds of the geographical boundaries of the state."

Cartwright was a founding member of the Illinois Annual Conference in 1824, and remained in Illinois for the rest of his life. He was a towering figure of frontier Methodism and one of the most colorful and energetic preachers the church has produced. He was elected to 13 General Conferences (1816 through 1856, missing only 1832).

Cartwright was charismatic; he pursued a divine calling, not a profession. His conversion of others to Methodism, rather than his own education, gained him admission to the ministry and verified his methods. His sermons were always extemporaneous, anecdotal, and participatory. He was a master of charismatic domination and used it effectively to create the ecstatic conversion required to be reborn. He opposed the routinization and institutionalization of religion and favored the more democratic, egalitarian, and associational form of the frontier circuits. Theologically he was an Arminian, and was convinced that all people could be saved, especially through the camp meeting revival.^[1]

In the Methodist church, the presiding elder oversaw the works of preachers and churches to which he was assigned, and was below the bishop in the denomination's chain of command. In the 19th-century presiding elders were the most important officers in the Methodist "army" that sought to "conquer the land for Christ." Cartwright who served as a presiding elder for 50 years, demonstrating that the office was that of a sub-bishop who was not always popular with his subordinates. Cartwright was strong-willed in his office and was often accused as being dictatorial, but he eventually earned notoriety as the father of Illinois Methodism.

Colleges

Cartwright had little formal education and was skeptical of its value at first, but reversed course and promoted Methodist education. He helped found McKendree College (Lebanon), Illinois Wesleyan University (Bloomington); and Illinois Conference Female Academy in Jacksonville (now MacMurray College).

Autobiographical excerpt

Cartwright describes his conversion in his own words:

In 1801, when I was in my sixteenth year, my father, my eldest half brother, and myself, attended a wedding about five miles from home, where there was great deal of drinking and dancing, which was very common at marriages those days. I drank little or nothing; my delight was in dancing. After a late hour in the night, we mounted our horses and started for home. I was riding my race-horse.

A few minutes after we had put up the horses, and were sitting by the fire, I began to reflect on the manner in which I had spent the day and evening felt guilty and condemned. I rose and walked the floor. My mother was in bed. It seemed to me, all of a sudden, my blood rushed to my head, my heart palpitated, in a few minutes I turned blind; an awful impression rested on my mind that death had come and I was unprepared to die. I fell on my knees and began to ask God to have mercy on me.

My mother sprang from her bed, and was soon on her knees by my side, praying for me, and exhorting me to look to Christ for mercy, and then and there I promised the Lord that if he would spare me, I would seek and serve him; and I never fully broke that promise. My mother prayed for me a long time. At length we lay down, but there was little sleep for me. Next morning I rose, feeling wretched beyond expression. I tried to read in the Testament, and retired many times to secret prayer through the day, but found no relief. I gave up my racehorse to my father, and requested him to sell him. I went and brought my pack of cards, and gave them to mother, who threw them into the fire, and they were consumed. I fasted, watched, and prayed, and engaged in regular reading of the Testament. I was so distressed and miserable, that I was incapable of any regular business.

My father was greatly distressed on my account, thinking I must die, and he would lose his only son. He bade me retire altogether from business, and take care of myself. Soon it was noised abroad that I was distracted, and many of my associates in wickedness

came to see me, to try and divert my mind from those gloomy thoughts of my wretchedness; but all in vain. I exhorted them to desist from the course of wickedness which we had been guilty of together. The class-leader and local preacher were sent for. They tried to point me to the bleeding Lamb, they prayed for me most fervently. Still I found no comfort, and although I had never believed in the doctrine of unconditional election and reprobation, I was sorely tempted to believe I was a reprobate, and doomed, and lost eternally, without any chance of salvation.

At length one day I retired to the horse-lot, and was walking and wringing my hands in great anguish, trying to pray, on the borders of utter despair. It appeared to me that I heard a voice from heaven, saying, "Peter, look at me." A feeling of relief flashed over me as quick as an electric shock. It gave me hopeful feelings, and some encouragement to seek mercy, but still my load of guilt remained. I repaired to the house, and told my mother what had happened to me in the horse-lot. Instantly she seemed to understand it, and told me the Lord had done this to encourage me to hope for mercy, and exhorted me to take encouragement, and seek on, and God would bless me with the pardon of my sins at another time.

Some days after this, I retired to a cave on my father's farm to pray in secret. My soul was in an agony; I wept, I prayed, and said, "Now, Lord, if there is mercy for me, let me find it," and it really seemed to me that I could almost lay hold of the Savior, and realize a reconciled God, All of a sudden, such a fear of the devil fell upon me that it really appeared to me that he was surely personally there, to seize and drag me down to hell, soul and body, and such a horror fell on me that I sprang to my feet and ran to my mother at the house. My mother told me this was a device of Satan to prevent me from finding the blessing then. Three months rolled away, and still I did not find the blessing of the pardon of my sins.

This year, 1801, the Western Conference existed, and I think there was but one presiding elder's district in it, called the Kentucky District. **William M'Kendree** (afterward bishop) was appointed to the Kentucky District. Cumberland Circuit, which, perhaps, was six hundred miles round, and lying partly in Kentucky and partly in Tennessee, was one of the circuits of this district. **John Page** and **Thomas Wilkerson** were appointed to this circuit.

In the spring of this year, **Mr. M'Grady**, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, who had a congregation and meeting-house, as we then called them, about three miles north of my father's house, appointed a sacramental meeting in this congregation, and invited the Methodist preachers to attend with them, and especially John Page, who was a powerful Gospel minister, and was very popular among the Presbyterians. Accordingly he came, and preached with great power and success.

There were no camp-meetings in regular form at this time, but as there was a great waking up among the Churches, from the revival that had broken out at Cane Ridge, before mentioned, many flocked to those sacramental meetings. The church would not hold the tenth part of the congregation. Accordingly, the officers of the Church erected a stand in a contiguous shady grove, and prepared seats for a large congregation.

The people crowded to this meeting from far and near. They came in their large wagons, with victuals mostly prepared. The women slept in the wagons, and the men under them. Many stayed on the ground night and day for a number of nights and days together. Others were provided for among the neighbors around. The power of God was wonderfully displayed; scores of sinners fell under the preaching, like men slain in mighty battle; Christians shouted aloud for joy.

To this meeting I repaired, a guilty, wretched sinner. On the Saturday evening of said meeting, I went, with weeping multitudes, and bowed before the stand, and earnestly prayed for mercy. In the midst of a solemn struggle of soul, an impression was made on my mind, as though a voice said to me, "Thy sins are all forgiven thee." Divine light flashed all round me, unspeakable joy sprung up in my soul. I rose to my feet, opened my eyes, and it really seemed as if I was in heaven; the trees, the leaves on them, and everything seemed, and I really thought were, praising God. My mother raised the shout, my Christian friends crowded around me and joined me in praising God; and though I have been since then, in many instances, unfaithful, yet I have never, for one moment, doubted that the Lord did, then and there, forgive my sins and give me religion.

Memorial

It is with great sadness that LCGHS announces the passing of **Carol Farmer**, Vice-President of the Logan County Genealogical and Historical Society. She has performed well her duties of securing interesting and educational programs. Carol will be missed at LCGHS meetings and work days. She has been a wonderful volunteer and LCGHS is better today for her efforts in behalf of the Society.

New Members for 2019

Annette Pankey Bell, Lincoln

Robert & Susan Harmon, Lincoln

Donor List

Ackerman, Carla
American Legion Post 263
American Legion Auxiliary
Auer, Mary Ann
Becker, Donna
Birnbaum, Karen
Brandt, Larry
Bryson, Phyllis
Buckles, Paul
Coers, Roseann

Country Aire Restaurant
Cross, Bob
Durdle, John
Gehlbach, Daryl
Glenn, Patricia
Hampe, Dorothy
Harmon, Robert & Susan
Henrichsmeyer, Greg
Knight, Elaine
Lincoln Marine Corps League

Lincolnland Community Concert
Martin, Mary Ellen
Military Order of Purple Heart
Osborn, Diane
Paulus, Juanita
Rankin-Mileham, Margaret A.
Sloan, Terry
Sons of American Legion
Vannoy, Nancy

The Shew Collection

The following pages contain images of one of the artifacts from the Shew collection. The Shew collection is comprised of two groups of material. One group is a collection of several hundred issues of the Lincoln Herald newspaper. The Lincoln Herald was one of the first newspapers established in Logan County. It was established in 1856. Microfilm copies of the Lincoln Herald begin about 1858. The Shew collection issues begin with issues from 1873 and end in 1895. The Courier is a direct descendant of the Lincoln Herald. Not all years for that period of time are represented in the collection. This portion of the Shew collection is currently being humidified, pressed flat, cleaned and preserved for digitization.

The second group consists of examples of Lincoln Herald Print Jobs. These print jobs are comprised of artifacts for church groups, livestock auctions, political activities, advertizing, Lincoln Business College, Lincoln University, etc. All of this material was packaged in what I called 'fire logs'. The editor would let remnants of print jobs pile up on his work space and after a time roll them up in newsprint to clear space for the next set of jobs. The rolls, I assume, were used to start fires in the wood or coal stove in those days.

The first of these rolls was opened shortly after the Shew family donated the collection to LCGHS in the fall of 2017. The last roll was opened about Christmas, 2018. More than 4,000 artifacts were retrieved, humidified, pressed flat, cleaned and prepared for preservation. Many of the items in this group were too fragile or unable to be cleaned and did not survive the opening of the rolls or the processing that followed.

These items were stored in an attic for 120 to 140 years, exposed to cold of winter, heat of summer, and dirt and dust sifting into the rolls. At least one fire in 1886 threatened the collection. The building next door burned and the soot from the fire added to the dust already there, as well as some water damage.

LCGHS wishes to thank several society members who donated money for the purchase of archival safe file folders and boxes for storing the artifacts. Once the items are stored in folders, an index will be prepared for the collection.

The artifacts on the next six pages are a journal for the Lincoln Business College. The Business College was begun in the 1880's by **W. R. Whetzler**. The College was still functioning through WW I.

THE LINCOLN Business College Journal.

VOLUME III.

LINCOLN, ILLINOIS, JUNE, 1900.

NUMBER 1.

The Importance of the Business College.

The Most Practical Education in the Shortest Time For the Least Money.

THE business college is a factor in the world's commerce. We are accustomed to read in the public prints of the tremendous volume of our imports and exports; the great extent of our trade, external and internal; clearing-house reports astonish us with the volume of business transacted by our banks; trainloads of merchandise pass and repass; steamships of tremendous capacity swarm our harbors; great stores and warehouses are seen in every city, and we are accustomed to think properly that our commercial activity is something the equal of which the world has never seen.

We do not always stop to think, however, that it requires the services of thousands of men and women to carry on this tremendous business. Every year an army of recruits is necessary to fill the positions created by the expansion of our trade and vacated by those who retire from the service. Where does this immense number of young people come from, and where are they trained in the duties which they must perform when they enter the commercial world?

It is true that many of them come from the public schools. A large number begin their career with very little education, but the largest number are recruited from the commercial schools of the country. This is especially true in positions that require the services of those possessed with a knowledge of bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting and the commercial branches.

It is estimated that over 100,000 students are in attendance annually in the business colleges of the United States. Not all of these enter the business office. A large number of students from the country in attendance at these schools return to their farms after they have completed their course of study; they want to farm better. Many others desire the education without wanting employment; they need the information in their business. But there still remains a very large number who go directly into the business office and are immediately engaged in the active duties of accounting, stenography and office work—such a large number as to seriously embarrass the business world were the supply to be cut off for one year.

What does this mean to the young man or the young woman who is looking about for profitable employment and the means for securing a living? It is useless to say that there are no opportunities. There are more opportunities than ever before in the world's history, but the openings call for a higher grade of intellectual, moral and physical capacity than ever before in the world's history. The young man who imagines he can go through the world with his eyes half shut, his

senses half alert and his will half exerted will certainly be seriously disappointed and his failure will as certainly be utter and complete.

Our purpose is to arouse the reader, if he be a young man or woman who has a living to make, to the realization of his opportunities, of the possibilities which are within him, and of the almost certain rewards which will come to him if he will but exert himself on a par with his fellow-men in the race of life. The world is now, and always will be full of laggards. Will you be one of them, or will you accept the opportunities before you and have an aim and make a place for yourself?

school. Yours is not the first boy who did not "take to books," and who did not go to the bad either. Above all, do not try to make him love his books by laddering him, and driving him to them, for you won't succeed. Scholars are not made that way. Remember this: education must go on from forces within; your boy will not learn a thing unless he wants to learn it; you must begin with his desires; somewhere among them you will find the live roots to support his educational growth. You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, but that is no reason for throwing away the sow's ear; it will make good souse which may be worth more than

subject of "Why Men Fail" than Mr. Ogden, and this is what he says about that very important question:

Lack of Thoroughness.

Failure to achieve success in business, the falling short of great desires and high aims on the part of young men, is traceable to one primal cause—the absence of thoroughness. In the race for supremacy in all commercial undertakings, nine out of every ten men either fail absolutely or become nonentities, not because they lack ambition, not because the proper opportunities for advancement have not come to them, not because they have not received the best educational advantages or are handicapped by poor health, but because they have never been at the pains to make completely the thing that has been given them to do. The world is overcrowded with men, young and old, who remain stationary, filling minor positions and drawing meager salaries, simply because they have never thought it worth while to achieve mastery in the pursuits they have chosen to follow. Mostly, this is so because the average young man fears hard work, and would rather drift with the tide of circumstances than pull against it.

Everywhere I see mentally near-sighted young men discontented because of their small incomes, and chaffing under the burden of their humdrum duties, wondering all the time why others are advanced and they are left behind, but never for an instant opening their eyes to the real fact that they have taken hold of their business with but half a heart and no mind except for what is just beyond the hour's need.

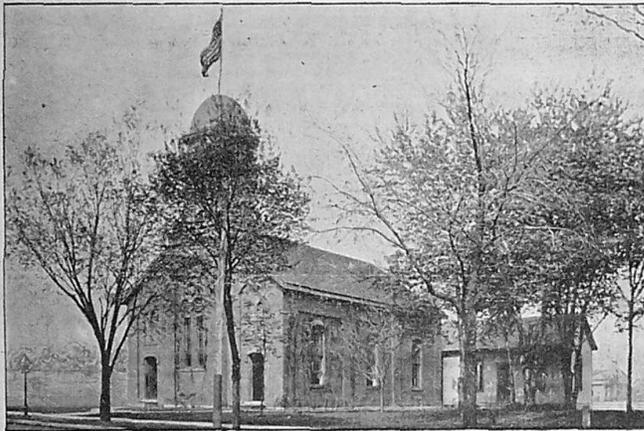
The Young Man Who Can Do Anything.

The crying curse of our land at the present time is its vast army of incompetents, and its lack of workers who know their business from the ground up. For every thoroughly informed salesman who has sought employment at my hands there have been a hundred who were of mediocre ability or downright incapacity. There are too many young men who are content to remain among the "heavers of wood and drawers of water," because they will not step beyond the beaten path to acquire thoroughness.

Almost every working day in the year I am called upon to receive some young man who comes to me highly recommended for a position in our establishment. The letters of introduction these applicants bring me are usually of a stereotyped form, in which some well-meaning pastor or person of influence is certain that "young Mr. Smith will prove a great acquisition to our business," or that "Mr. Brown, with his superior intellect and many accomplishments, will undoubtedly be a valuable aid in some one of the more important berths at your disposal." My questions to such applicants are somewhat in this vein:

"What can you do?"

"Oh, I can do anything, Mr. Ogden.



The business college, more than any other educational institution, holds out to you that sort of a training which will enable you to make the most of yourself. Public schools are good in their place; they furnish the underlying principles of an education. Colleges and universities are good for the few who can afford to spend the time and money necessary to get the education they impart; but the business college offers to equip you for the battle of life in one short year or less at the expense of a very little money. The law school says to you, "Give us three years of your time and we will give you a profession which after waiting eight or ten years, will enable you to earn a respectable living;" the medical school, and the school of engineering and technology wants even more of your time and money; but the business college says, "Come to us, and we will give you an education in one year's time that will enable you at all times to exercise your abilities and capacities to the fullest extent, and in such a way as will always insure you a comfortable living." Which shall you choose?

That Boy.

Father and mother, if your boy is lazy about his lessons, shirks arithmetic for fishing, and prefers base ball to grammar, don't get discouraged and out of temper, and conclude that he is to be a black sheep. Many a bright and successful man did not do well at

a silk purse—with nothing in it. Therefore, if your boy has disappointed you by failing to give promise of becoming a great statesman, a doctor of divinity, or a college professor, try making of him a good, honest and intelligent mechanic or a live hustling business man. If he does not do well in mathematics and the ologies, he may take to bookkeeping, business practice, shorthand and typewriting as a duck takes to water. Try making of him a practical man instead of an ideal man; then perhaps he may be a most noble ideal man after all, though not quite the kind you intended him to be. To conclude this word of advice, if the boy does not get on well at the high school or the college, try him with our practical, business course and see if he does not find educational work more suited to his spirit and tastes.

Why Young Men Fail.

Robert C. Ogden upon whose able shoulders rests the executive responsibility of John Wanamaker's great New York establishment, is of the opinion, based on forty-odd years experience in the employment of young men that all the causes contributive to failure in a business career are embraced in a single comprehensive negative quality; lack of thoroughness—that paucity of intellect which begets the perfunctory performance of duty and deprives the hand of dominating skill. Perhaps no man in the dry-goods trade is better qualified to speak convincingly on the

I am an all-around man, and have filled many responsible positions."

"Can you take charge of our silk department, and buy to advantage in open market as well as sell in our store?"

"Well, no; I do not understand the details of buying silks."

"Can you go down in our shipping department and take charge of the general freighting of goods, or direct our city deliveries?"

"I have been shipping clerk, but I am afraid that I could not quite take all the responsibility of the shipping department."

"Perhaps you can assume the management of our interior decoration department and suggest to patrons harmonious color schemes for floor, walls and draperies?"

"I'm afraid I couldn't do that, sir, can sell carpets and wall paper, but I don't understand interior decorating."

And it all ends in placing the name of the applicant on our waiting list as an ordinary salesman, if he is thought to be worth employing at all. They all know something about everything, but only once in many cases do I find a man who knows everything about some one thing. The man who is the square peg in the round hole is the rule; the thorough master of a trade or branch of business is the rare exception that proves the rule. Education, breeding, even a high order of intelligence, curiously enough, are no guarantee that their successor will achieve success. Lacking the capacity for doing his best with a thoroughness beyond all criticism, the most gifted man in the universe will fall and fall into the ranks of second-class plodders.

Learn to Write Well and Spell Well.

There are apparently small things that have much to do with success—things small in themselves but great in their influence. Prominent among them are good penmanship and good English. These accomplishments develop accuracy and refinement. In my experience I have found that in so small a thing as penmanship the average young man is astoundingly deficient. If I could get clerks who wrote a uniformly rapid and legible hand, I could, in the course of a year, save hundreds of dollars arising from blunders due to careless writing. Good health is a duty that cannot be ignored. Without it success is doubtful, and it is easier to secure and retain than thoughtless young men are willing to admit. Neatness in personal appearance is another duty, and, like health, it can be maintained at far less cost than many suppose. These several things, and others equally simple, create an influence of gentility that is essential in business relations. Good breeding is on the increase in this country, and it counts powerfully as an element of success.

For a final word, let me call attention to this thought, that a complete life, thoroughly rounded physically, mentally, spiritually, is the life that contains within itself the elements of success in material equally with higher things. The bane of life is incompleteness. The difficulty is that character is improperly centered, that young men do not see their problems whole, large, complete. It needs to be such a dreaming of dreams and seeing visions as creates ideals—sentiment, but not sentimentality. Then the struggle of life is to keep them. Occasionally an old man survives, bright, pure in heart, hopeful, radiant. Such are a matchless inspiration; always they are men that got their positions and kept them.

The life of abstractions creates and keeps a position, such is a growing life. The life of abstractions fails

either to create or to keep a position. Every compromise of principle, every act for which apology or explanation must be made, every deed that must be covered with darkness, is a deduction. Add constantly, and you will both get a position and keep it.

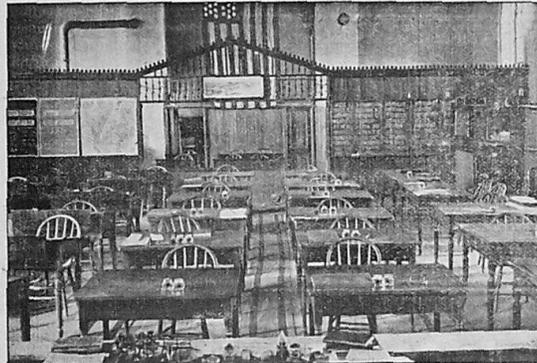
The Bookkeeping Course.

The course of instruction in this department of the college has been arranged with the great aim of developing the business capacity of the student by a thorough course of Business Training, embracing all the varied details and principles from the simplest idea of debit and credit to the most intricate and complex of business transactions. The branches taught are only such as are of great importance to every young man and woman, whatever be their position in life or contemplated vocation. The object is not alone to make bookkeepers, but by a thorough and systematic training in certain lines of study to give to each student such knowledge of business practices and forms as will build him up into the

system consists of teaching bookkeeping, accounting and office practice, the drawing of all forms of business papers, and the performance of all the duties of bookkeepers and accountants incidental to office practice, by practical methods similar to those that are in general use in counting houses.



A series of various kinds of business papers with accompanying instructions is put into the hands of the student and is employed by him for the purpose of



SECTIONAL VIEW OF MAIN BUSINESS ROOM.

symmetrical character of the successful business man.

The Business Course includes bookkeeping in all its forms, both single and double entry, comprising practical work in banking, wholesaling, jobbing, importing, commission, real estate, etc. business arithmetic, including abbreviated forms of commercial calculations in use by the best accountants; business penmanship, correspondence, comprising all the different forms, with rules for the use of capital letters, punctuation, etc.; commercial law, with lectures on important subjects, English grammar, spelling and defining, business forms of every variety.

Method of Instruction.

We provide both individual and class instruction for our pupils. Long experience in teaching the science of accounts has convinced us that a pupil entering upon a course of study in bookkeeping makes more rapid progress where he receives personal or individual instruction from a live teacher than he could possibly make in a class. By this method the ambitious, wide awake student is not retarded by the one who is less earnest, while the one who is backward or slow to learn is not hurried over the work faster than he can learn or comprehend it in order to keep up with his class. Each student is placed upon his merits, and encouraged to make the best progress in his power. Individual instruction is supplemented by class drills and reviews.

The Budget System of Bookkeeping.

This famous system of bookkeeping was introduced three years ago and the results obtained from the teaching of it have been highly satisfactory. The

carrying on all the practical business operations and bookkeeping entries which are daily performed in regular business offices.

The series of business papers and instructions is divided into a number of different groups or Budgets, each Budget containing the business papers of a particular class or series of transactions pertaining to a distinctive business. Each Budget consists of a number of sheets or leaves secured together upon which is printed the necessary instructions, and between which are contained the business papers, vouchers and memoranda which furnish to the student the data from which he makes the proper entries and performs the necessary office work substantially as found



in the regular business offices.

The student has the opportunity of answering letters, making out, receiving and paying bills, making the bank deposits, drawing, issuing or receiving checks, notes, drafts and other business papers, and carrying out in detail all the necessary office practice incidental thereto and called for by the

transactions and exhibits which constitute the course of instruction.

Inter-Communication Business Practice.

This admirable system is conducted by mail between the best business schools in this country. Each school has its different business houses in active operation and the business departments of the different schools represent thriving, ambitious communities. The general purpose is to produce as nearly as possible the exact transactions and business methods of the world. The department is the admiration of business men, and never fails to elicit their warmest commendation for the practicability and near approach to the operations of actual business. Actual quotations of the commercial world are used, and the student is led to study the markets in making his purchases and sales. Our students have had business transactions this year with some of the largest and best business colleges in this country. Colleges in Chicago, Minneapolis, Green Bay, Wis., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Detroit, Mich., and a score of other cities are represented in this inter-communication business practice. These colleges are the leading schools in the cities where they are located and the transactions are up-to-date in every particular.

Business Offices.

The Wholesale Office is one of the offices with which this department is supplied. The routine of office work is modeled after that of some of the best wholesale establishments in this country. It is equipped with modern books, auxiliaries and facilities for systematizing and classifying the work. Two firms are here represented, Williams, Meloy & Co., and the Union Coal Co. The sales in this office during the busy season amount to between \$40,000 and \$50,000 per month. Goods are shipped as far east as Massachusetts, West to Oregon; south to Georgia and Florida and north to Michigan and Minnesota.

The First National Bank. This office is fitted up with all the conveniences and appliances in use in regular banks. The books used are modeled after the National Banks of this city. The method is conceded by the best bankers to be the most modern and complete now in use, as applied to bank bookkeeping. The Reserve agents of this bank are Minneapolis and Cedar Rapids banks. Accounts are opened with banks in almost every state in the union, and collections received and remittances made each day, so that a student becomes familiar with both general and local bookkeeping.

Commission House. The business of this house amounts of hundreds of thousands of dollars each year, and as high as twenty-five consignments are received in one day from all parts of the country. To handle this business, find a market for the goods, render account sales, and keep a correct record of the transactions, requires an extensive and carefully planned system of accounts. The set of books is a model of the best accounting.

Transportation Office. All goods sold and shipped to outside parties go through this office. They are shipped by freight and way bills and bills of lading are made out and the proper entries made in the freight office.

Each of the business offices is furnished at the expense of the College with a complete set of books. These books range all the way from 200 to 600 pages and embrace many valuable features of the saving of labor and economizing of time.

The graduates of the Lincoln Business College go forth into the actualities of life familiar with the forms, phrases, technology and appliances of banking, jobbing, commission, real estate, insur-

ance, transportation and other departments of business. They understand business forms and methods and are drilled in business customs, so that their services are necessarily of far greater value to their employers than the services of those who have simply a theoretical knowledge of these things and have yet to learn the details of the work which every successful man, no matter what his occupation, must learn.

Shorthand and Typewriting.

This course includes instruction in shorthand and typewriting, English grammar, commercial arithmetic, correspondence, penmanship and spelling. Its object is to fit the pupil, not only to do office or amanuensis work, but to lay the foundation for the highest achievement of which the art is capable—verbatim reporting. To fulfill this object the course of instruction is made very thorough and practical in every detail. It is arranged for young people who appreciate the fact that shorthand has become a profession and that to prepare for anything worthy of the term, good, honest, energetic effort is necessary.

The System We Teach.

To assure students rapid and substantial advancement, care has been taken to select a suitable system of shorthand. Three years ago the Barnes-Pitman system was introduced into our college and the results obtained from its use fully warrant its claim as a superior system. It can be rapidly learned, easily written and correctly read, and has proven itself adapted to all kinds of work.

Method of Instruction.

Individual instruction is the method employed in teaching the principles. Classes for review are organized and all pupils in this department will be required to take part in these reviews. As soon as the student has mastered the principles he will be given daily dictation work, and required to read, and transcribe his notes on the typewriter. All students in shorthand are required to take typewriter practice from the time they enter school.

Conditions of Graduation.

The student must be able to write one hundred words per minute and transcribe his notes accurately on the typewriter at a speed of thirty-five words per minute. No student will be allowed to graduate who has failed to hand in all his transcriptions of notes required of him by the instructor in this department. The student must also make an average of one hundred words per minute in short lesson tests for at least two weeks previous to taking the final examination.

Touch Typewriting.

Last fall we introduced into the Lincoln Business College the system of "Touch Typewriting," that is, operating the keys of the typewriter without looking at the hands or the keys. We have demonstrated to our entire satisfaction in the past seven months that this is not only the most rapid and accurate way of operating the typewriter, but that it is the most natural and easy way. Those who have changed from sight to touch typewriting say that touch typewriting has many advantages over the old method of operating the keys of a typewriter by sight. Our pupils in this department will be given their choice of systems, but our advice will always be in favor of the touch method.

English Course.

The object of this department of our school is to afford those who have completed the course of study in the public schools and have no desire for a preparation for college, or for a literary

or professional life, a thorough, practical knowledge of those parts of the English branches that have direct and positive reference to the work of life. The course embraces grammar, correspondence, commercial arithmetic, spelling and penmanship. This course is open to students of either the bookkeeping or shorthand departments free of charge. In this connection we wish to call attention to a fact that is often overlooked in the selection of a school. Many persons who can only attend school for one or two years, spend the time at some college or university having a course arranged for five or six years. In so doing they make a grave mistake. At the end of the time they have only the English branches, whereas, if they had entered the Business College, in the same or even less time they would have had not only the English branches, but a knowledge of bookkeeping or shorthand or both, which are professions in themselves, and all this at an advance of only from \$15 to \$25 in tuition, which is the smallest item in one's school expenses.

Night School.

During the fall and winter months the night sessions of this College afford an excellent opportunity for those who are employed during the day to secure a practical education. The same teachers are engaged in the evening work, the same course of study is pursued, the same methods are employed, and all the advantages of the day course are afforded. Those who are diligent can qualify themselves for good positions. Others can fit themselves to take higher positions in the houses where they are employed. Few young people realize the benefit which they would derive from employing their winter evenings in a school of this kind. Had we the space we could relate numerous instances of young persons who have been placed on the highway of success through the advantages of the night school alone.

Tuition for Night Sessions.

Tuition, 24 weeks, \$20.
Tuition, 12 weeks, \$12.
Tuition, 4 weeks, \$4.50.

Other Expenses.

Text books, blank books and other necessary stationery for the full business course will cost from \$12 to \$15.

Text books; note books and all necessary stationery for the shorthand course will cost about \$5.

Boarding.

Good board in private families with everything furnished can be secured for \$3.50 per week. Students who wish to economize in the matter of board can secure meals at the college club for about \$2 per week. Furnished rooms will cost from 75 cents to \$1 per week.

Our Graduates.

What they have done you may do. Actions speak louder than words. A volume might be written on the merits and methods of the Lincoln Business College, but after all, no argument on the printed page would be so convincing as a visit with our graduates. For nearly 20 years we have been putting young men and women into banks, stores, and offices of every kind—they are drawing salaries from \$3,000 to \$300. And not alone have we placed young people in salaried positions, we have fitted them to manage their own business, shop, farm or home, profitably and economically. Looking back over these two decades we see some of our men and women looming high above the others. Possibly there is an element of luck in their success but more likely it is due to their thoroughness, their honesty and their willingness to work hard and cheerfully, all of these combined with their business training. We are proud of these graduates. Let us tell you

Where to Find Some of Them.

One of our first graduates was Smith E. Walker; he is now assistant cashier of the Millikin National Bank of Decatur, Ill., probably one of the largest banks in the state outside of Chicago.

Hugh Scott may be found filling the responsible position of cashier of the Exchange Bank, Bethany, Ill.

G. E. Grimes is bookkeeper and assistant cashier of the Paris, Mo., Savings Bank.

Fred W. Becker has for a number of years been a faithful bookkeeper in the First National Bank, Lincoln, Illinois.

J. D. Fusch is assistant bookkeeper in the same bank.

R. F. Quisenberry is bookkeeper for the People's Bank, Atlanta, Ill.

Carl O. Biver is bookkeeper for the Germania Insurance Co., Chicago.

Miss Daisy Morris bookkeeper and stenographer for the Cork Face Collar Company of Lincoln.

Mr. Percy Johnson is secretary of the Lincoln Press Drill Co.

Charles Hoblit is filling the responsible position of clerk and bookkeeper in the Asylum for Feeble Minded Children in Lincoln.

W. F. Gullet holds the position of bookkeeper for the banking house of Larabee Bros. & Co., Deer Lodge, Mont.

S. C. Newman is purchasing agent for the Bain Wagon Co., at Kenosha, Wis. Mr. Newman was a member of the class of '86.

James Gordon is bookkeeper for the Gordon Grain & Mill Co., Lincoln.

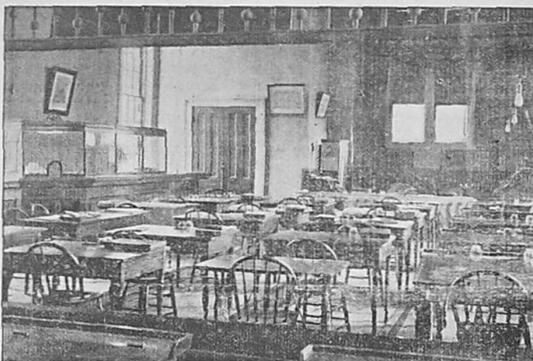
Fred Hudson is manager of the B. P. Andrews Lumber Co. of Lincoln.

L. W. Miltendorf is bookkeeper and clerk for M. Reinhardt's Sons.

Fred W. Longan is bookkeeper for the German National Bank, Lincoln.

Miss Stella Morris is bookkeeper for Alexander & Hill. This model grocery

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF MAIN BUSINESS ROOM.

The Time to Enter.

Students may enter at any time during the school year, and pursue the course as rapidly as their ability will admit. The present time is always the most propitious time to commence, for your business arrangements may preclude the possibility of taking a business course next year, and find you unprepared to battle successfully with the business world. Tuition is charged from the day of enrollment so that if a student cannot make arrangements to enter at the opening of the regular terms, but should be delayed for a few weeks, or to the middle of the term, he does not have to pay for the time that has already passed, but his term counts from the day he enters.

Rates of Tuition.

Business Course.
Tuition, 40 weeks, \$50.
Tuition, 24 weeks, \$40.
Tuition, 12 weeks, \$25.
Tuition, 4 weeks, \$10.
Shorthand Course.
Tuition, 40 weeks, \$50.
Tuition, 24 weeks, \$40.
Tuition, 12 weeks, \$25.
Tuition, 4 weeks, \$10.
Normal and Literary.
Tuition, 24 weeks, \$20.
Tuition, 16 weeks, \$15.
Tuition, 12 weeks, \$12.
Private lessons in any study, 40 cents per hour.
The Combined Course.
Includes the Business course and Shorthand and Typewriting course.
Tuition, 12 weeks, \$30.
Tuition, 24 weeks, \$50.
Tuition for one year, \$75.

The School Year.

The regular school year begins Tuesday, September 4. No vacations except one week at the Christmas holidays and two weeks the latter part of August. Night school opens October 1, and continues 24 weeks.

Write to Us.

The object of this Journal is to briefly call attention to the facilities and advantages offered by the Lincoln Business College for securing a practical, successful business education.

When you have carefully read it, if you are interested and desire further information, write to us stating what course you wish to take, and we will gladly mail you our catalogue and a personal letter, with full information pertaining to all departments of the institution, and especially the one in which you are most interested.

Situations.

During the past year this college has received more applications for stenographers and bookkeepers than it could fill. We have had no trouble in placing our graduates in good positions, and can assure any young man or woman who is willing to qualify himself for a position that he will have no trouble in securing a position when ever he has thoroughly prepared himself to do the work that will be required of him. It is an important part of the business of this school to co-operate with its graduates in securing positions and in this we have been uniformly successful.

The Lincoln
Business College Journal,
PUBLISHED BY THE LINCOLN BUSINESS
COLLEGE.

W. R. WHEATSLER, PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH TABKE, SECRETARY.
L. C. SCHWERDTFEGER, TREASURER.

PRACTICAL education is capital, and capital that every young man or woman who has the will may acquire.

In this business age every man or woman who expects to be successful in any vocation should have a business education.

MANY young people say they cannot afford the money to meet the expenses. Yet, we believe that such cases are very rare. It is true it may require a certain amount of self-denial; but when the vast returns which such an investment brings is considered, it will compensate for all that we have to forego in order to obtain the thorough training that is offered by the Business College.

Good times bring good results to those who are qualified to seize the opportunities they develop. The season may be propitious for a great harvest, but the harvest comes only to those who have deserved it by tilling the ground and planting the seed. Ignorance does the drudgery of the world, whether the times are good or bad. Prosperity distributes its prizes among the deserving. Some one must fill the place that has been created or vacated. It may be you. Can you fill it?

The Lincoln Business College is proud of the students who have gone out from its halls to the active duties of life. They stand side by side with the students who have come from the best schools of the land and have acquitted themselves nobly in every trust committed to them. Our "personal" column contains the names of some of them who are making the training they received here the anchor of their success. Our graduates are our best advertisement.

"WAITING for something to turn up" is a hazardous policy. It is far better to be prepared for doing something and then to turn something up. Those who are well qualified to do the work that the world wants done, don't have to wait long for an opportunity. The best places are hunting for men to fill them, rather than the best men hunting for places to fill. You must be ready to do the work that offers itself or it will be given to one who has improved his opportunities.

"SOME men are born great, others achieve greatness, while others have greatness thrust upon them." We cannot all be born great, and the greatness that is thrust upon us partakes too much of the nature of chance to be depended upon. It is far better to prepare ourselves to achieve greatness in whatever we may make our life work. Education is preparation for the best and highest rewards of life, and this condition of success is within the reach of every one. The first preparation for greatness is to deserve it.

THE student who comes to our school need not spend his entire time on either Bookkeeping or Shorthand, for the English branches, Grammar Correspondence, Commercial Law, Business Arithmetic, Spelling and Penmanship form a part of either of the above courses. This part of the work is under the charge of an experienced teacher, whose methods are progressive and practical in the highest degree. Stu-

dents, in either the Business or Shorthand course, are entitled to instruction in all the branches named without extra charge.

In former years it was customary for the boy who wished to fit himself for commercial pursuits to enter some large establishment and, beginning as an errand boy, by a series of promotions finally reach the top. To-day an entirely different method prevails. We cannot wait for any such slow processes and young men are often called to take high positions of trust at the beginning of their careers. They enter upon life fully equipped for all its duties. If they are not prepared for the places that are open, the business man must fill the place with those who are ready for them.

"IMPROVEMENT is the order of the day," and mediocrity is no longer tolerated. Young men and women who expect to fill acceptably business positions must be thoroughly qualified in order to secure and hold them. They must be quick, accurate and neat in their work, and must not expect to be instructed in regard to duties that should have been learned thoroughly at a good reliable school. Business men have neither the time nor the inclination to act as teachers. They prefer young men and women who have been thoroughly trained to do their work well.

The successful accountant must be an adept in the matter of addition. By the term adept, we mean he must be both rapid and accurate. We have made this a special feature of our work. Our students are given daily drills in all kinds of practical commercial calculations. The methods taught are the shortest and most progressive known to bookkeepers at the present time. The old theory that the longest methods must be used in order to give mind-training is a thing of the past. The best trained mind to-day is the one that can reach a given result in the shortest time.

How many young persons in any community know how to indorse any negotiable paper, and what the various forms of endorsement mean? How many can write up a good contract or lease? How many can calculate interest or discount rapidly or correctly? We venture that there are more persons who cannot do these things than there are who can. Yet all these and many more business matters are daily confronting every person who assumes to conduct any line of business either for himself or others. All these things are taught in the Business College and, once learned, they become to the possessor a capital that cannot be lost.

MANY persons who have but a small amount of money to give to getting an education make a mistake by attending some college or university having an extended course of study. Of course we do not wish to be understood as opposing the work that our literary institutions are doing. We believe in getting the best education that time and means will allow, but if you have not the time and money to take the complete course of the college or university it will be of far more value to you to devote the short time you have in a business college, where a training can be secured that will be most available in the active walks of life, than to spend the same time in a long course school and just get well started in the work when you have to stop short, having completed nothing.

We desire to call attention to the method adopted for determining the fitness of pupils to graduate in the shorthand course. The plan is entirely original with us and is used by no other school of which we have any knowledge. Business men who wish to employ stenographers are requested to read "Conditions of Graduation," under the subject of shorthand. By this plan we are able to send out more competent stenographers than by any other method. We have but little confidence in the old way of examining pupils, by giving five minutes of dictation. We feel too, that our plan will prove more satisfactory to the pupil.

YOUNG man, young woman, the high places must be reached by steps. We offer you the services of the steps, but you must do the climbing. We guarantee that the steps are solid and reliable, and that they surely lead to the doorway of success. To get the choicest positions you must rise above the level of the crowd. "There is room at the top," because so many lack the ambition and energy necessary to enable them to reach the high places. If you have the ambition, energy and application to co-operate with us we will furnish you the appliances in the way of educational facilities to enable you to reach the top. The high places will not come down to you—you must climb.

THERE is always work for the thoroughly capable stenographer. We sometimes hear it urged that there are too many shorthand writers. Far from it. We know that there are too many of a certain class of stenographers (the three months type), just as there are too many of a certain class of lawyers, doctors, and in fact of all other professions. But when we say far from it, we refer to those active, wide awake young ladies and gentlemen who are ever striving to make themselves an honor to their calling. They are an energetic, earnest band of workers and the world cannot afford to get along without them. There will always be work for them to do and they will be well paid for it.

What is the High School For?

It is time to indulge in some plain speaking on this question. There is an evident purpose manifested in various quarters, to enforce acceptance of the proposition that the high school is to exist merely as a feeder to the college and university. In some places this doctrine is openly proclaimed, in others it is covertly abetted. An assemblage of Wisconsin high school principals has recently gone so far as to declare that "the chief defect is in crowding our high school courses with grammar grade studies. Grammar, arithmetic, United States history and the constitution, which are now found in the first and second years of some of our high schools should be relegated to the grammar school." In other words, these Wisconsin high school teachers advise that a still heavier burden of school work be loaded upon the intermediate grades in order that the high schools may devote themselves wholly to coaching their students for the various university courses. This is not said in so many words but it is logically implied, for if the high schools are not to do any work in the common branches of education, what is left for them to do but to engage in preparatory classics and sciences?

What Are Schools For?

Before considering the proper function of the high school, it may be well to ask, "What is the purpose of schools

in general?" Shall we not agree that the sole purpose of any school is the preparation of its pupils for living honorable and useful lives? If this is true, is it not clear that we must consider the social condition and the prospects of the majority of the pupils before we can decide rationally as to what educational work the school should do? Is it not right to keep the work of the school within the needs of the majority? Is it either petty or moral to devote the school to any purpose that serves the few at the expense of the many?

Does the High School Prepare for Life?

Now, when it is urged that the high school shall undertake the serious task of fitting students for college, we have a right to inquire as to what proportion of young Americans may reasonably be expected to attend college. Statistics show that even in localities where there are high schools that make a business of preparing for college, less than one per cent of the school population attend college. Of our high school graduates, not one in ten, according to President McCracken, ever enter colleges. What becomes of the others? They go out into the world as teachers, clerks, shop-girls, agents, office-helpers, etc. Many of them remain idle at home, waiting like Micawber for something to turn up. Have these young people been really fitted for life work by the smattering of Greek or Latin or German or literature or biology or geometry, the fiddling with chemical apparatus, the dissection of cravfish and the like? Granted that to the more thoughtful and intelligent of them it gives a somewhat broader view of life; but except in isolated cases, is this omnium gatherum of miscellaneous information, which has required four years of precious time and effort, of the least services in aiding them to get on in the world? With the possible exception of teaching, does this college high school career fit the boys or girls for one useful occupation? Would they engage in any business pursuit, they must go to the business college for their preparation. The school course has given the boys nothing practical about mechanics or draughting or agriculture or any other useful employment. It has given the girl no opportunity to learn aught of domestic economy or the arts of home keeping; furthermore, the school "dies" and "ologies" have prevented her from getting a domestic education in her own home. It seems unfair to require Mary to set the yeast, sweep and dust the parlor, or even mend her own garments, so long as she must burn the midnight oil in making translations of Cicero, or studying the peculiarities of fossil lizards. Besides, is not Mary getting an education "better than her mother ever had," and what need is there of her knowing anything about so vulgar a thing as housework? She will not have to be anybody's "hired girl!"

It is for the Few.

The fact is that no rational result is visible for the system of educational forcing which aims at wholesale college training. A college training is not the best thing for more than one boy or girl in ten, even if all could have the college opportunities. As it is, only a small portion of our college and university matriculants ever graduate. The proportion of the people who can receive either a liberal or a professional education must always be small. Why, then, should the whole community be taxed to support an expensive school which chiefly benefits a small minority of the population? Is the system anything short of a "hold-up" of the whole

passing class for the benefit of the

What It Might Do.
 Instead of confining itself to the narrow mission of fitting one student in a hundred for college at the expense of the other ninety-nine, the high school should be made a finishing school for the masses, where our army of boys and girls may receive practical training in the business arts, in applied mechanics and sociology, domestic economy, and in such other fields of instruction as will fit them for becoming intelligent, self-supporting citizens. The people are beginning to see the impolicy and injustice of devoting the most expensive portion of our educational machinery to the service of class and caste, and to the neglect of the masses of the people for whom this machinery exists. "You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time." The public is beginning to demand that the high school shall do something for the average boy or girl who cannot go to college, and as usual, in the final conclusion, the public is right.—New Education.

Our Graduates.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

has changed hands three or four times within a few years but Miss Morris is always retained in service as quite indispensable.

Albert Winn, member of the class of '85, and at one time assistant instructor in the L. B. C., is now superintendent and bookkeeper for the Callao Roller Mills at Callao, Mo.

Miss Mamie Mitchell is bookkeeper and clerk for H. Perdue, grocer.

Miss Jennie Stone is bookkeeper and cashier for M. Griesheim & Co.

Jamse Corwine is bookkeeper for the Lincoln Gas Co.

Katherine Flynn is bookkeeper for J. W. Burke, grocer.

A. M. Wylie is bookkeeper for McKenzie & Co. lumber dealers, Elwood, Indiana.

Frank Bollin is deputy county clerk, and clerk for the Board of Education, Lincoln.

Miss Mary Hardy is bookkeeper for Nicol, the tailor, Chicago.

John B. Knight has been bookkeeper and cashier for E. A. Biglow & Co., Chicago, eight years. Evidently he pleases his employers.

Frank Knight was for a long time bookkeeper for the bank of A. O. Slaughter & Co. Poor health forced him to offer his resignation. He now has prospects of an appointment as secretary of the new Emmons Blaine school in Chicago.

Miss Amelia Rautenberg is assistant recorder in the circuit clerk's office.

Lucian Spellman is shipping clerk for the Leonard Manufacturing Co.

Fred Rautenberg has a fine position as assistant auditor for Armour & Co.

Tenny Rautenberg is bookkeeper and assistant cashier for the Excelsior Supply Co., Chicago.

Daniel Van Gerpen is bookkeeper for C. Van Gerpen & Co., Hartsburg.

Our Stenographers.

Miss Jessie Shreve is stenographer for the Lewis Publishing Co., Chicago. Edward Hardy, for two years was stenographer for Blinn & Harris, Lincoln. He wanted to go higher so went to Chicago and at once entered the office of the Illinois Insurance Co.

H. W. French is stenographer for King & Gross, Chicago.

Miss Hettie Martin is stenographer for Blinn & Harris and also keeps the books for the Lincoln Street R. R. Co. She is at present acting as clerk for the census commissioner of the 17th congressional district.

Miss Lulu Dunham is stenographer for E. C. Perklus, master-in-chancery, Logan county.

Miss Earls is stenographer and bookkeeper for Frank Atlass, the extensive poultry dealer, Lincoln.

Miss Myrtle Kirk is stenographer for County Judge George K. Ingham, Clinton, Ill.

Miss Ruth Parlier is stenographer

keepers, and all find that their knowledge of business comes daily into use. We note a few of them:

Paul Houser is a junior in the Wesleyan law school, Bloomington.

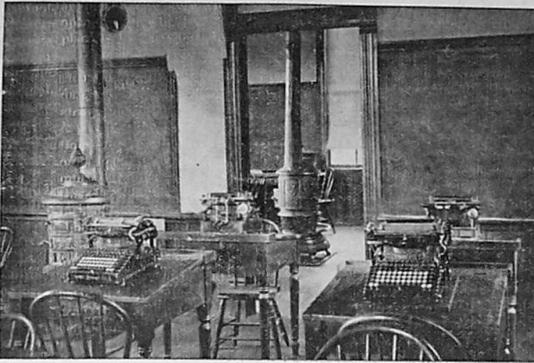
Clifford Sherman has been studying art and become quite proficient.

Messrs. Becker and Shulte are the proprietors of a furniture store.

John Woefel is clerking for J. Lindauer, Lincoln.

Ninian Primm is teaching. William White is another teacher.

Harry Alexander is clerking for Alexander & Hill.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING ROOM.

for John Fuller, states attorney De Witt county, Clinton, Ill.

Mrs. J. W. Gullett, nee Sadie Furman, is stenographer for Secretary of State Hon. James A. Rose, of Springfield.

Miss Anna Gullett holds the important position of stenographer to the superintendent of the State Reform School at Pontiac, Ill.

Miss Bertha McIntyre and Miss Lena Nollen are both with George

Alex Irvine has been teaching near Beason. He has been appointed census enumerator for his locality, but resumes his teaching next fall at an increased salary of \$10 a month.

Harold Trapp has lately been admitted to the bar. He will practice law in Lincoln.

Albert Trapp is a student in Rush Medical College.

Robert Pegram is perscription clerk for Dr. C. C. Reed, druggist.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF MAIN BUSINESS ROOM.

Nash & Co., 24 South Clinton St., Chicago.

Miss Lillie Golden was the last time we heard from her head stenographer for the wholesale drug house of Fuller & Fuller Co., Chicago.

We lose track of a good many of our students, and we are always sorry when we can't find one. We want to help them if they need help. A good many remain in the home or on the farm doing their work we feel sure the more carefully and profitably for the training they received at the Business College. Some take up a profession, or become teachers or house

keepers, and all find that their knowledge of business comes daily into use.

Will Trapp is farming in Dakota. Blanche and Sue Spellman are at home. Miss Blanche is studying the mandolin in her hours of leisure.

Miss Georgianna Hodnett worked in her father's office for awhile after leaving the Business College and was a valuable aid to him. She is now at home.

Lewis Layman and Eugene Ritehey comprise an enterprising firm dealing in books, stationery, wall paper, etc.

Miss Carrie Lechleiter is reporter for the Daily News.

An Interesting Letter from a Progressive Pupil.

ST. LOUIS, March 31, 1900.

DEAR PROFESSOR:—As I know that you would like to hear how I am getting along, I will drop you a few lines and will state that I have secured a fine position through the Smith Premier Typewriter Co., here in St. Louis. The firm with whom I have been connected, the C. F. Simmons Medicine Co., sold out to a Philadelphia firm, who moved the plant to Philadelphia. I immediately wrote to the Smith people and they got me a position inside of ten hours. You see I was not out of employment one solitary moment. I have a brand new Smith machine, and you do not know how delighted I am to touch one up again.

While I was working with Simmons they used the Densmore and Remington machines, which gave poor satisfaction. While I was with the Simmons they employed over forty stenographers at different periods, and two thirds of that number were Smith ranks. Well, I might be one myself. It stands up to the work better than any machine on the market. The sale of the machine in St. Louis has increased to nearly twice the amount which was sold the year previous.

The Lincoln Business College is all right if it is in Lincoln, and it can turn out students whose work is far superior to that of some of the students turned out in St. Louis. It is not always the case that large cities have the best instructors. Besides, there are too many attractions here to keep a student's mind off his or her work, not saying anything of larger board bills. The price of tuition is the same here as it is in Lincoln.

I would advise all young people to take a business course in a small town in preference to that of the city. There is a greater demand for young people from smaller towns than the city people because of their good habits, etc.

Well, Professor, this position suits me better than any I have ever had. The manager informed me that I have a good show to advance, and you know I am not slow in doing that.

With best regards, I remain
 A grateful pupil,
 SAM R. IRVING.

A Successful Graduate.

MISS CLARA HOOVER after graduating from the high school in this city in 1890 attended the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville graduating from that institution in June 1891. She was teacher in the Lincoln public schools for two years, and in October 1894 entered the Lincoln Business College and completed both the business and shorthand courses in June 1895.

Miss Hoover taught in the business college one year, giving the best of satisfaction. In July 1896 she went to Chicago and through the aid of the Employment Bureau of The Smith Premier Typewriter Co. secured a position at once. She is now, and has been for over three years and a half, stenographer for the J. H. Beers Publishing Co. Miss Hoover writes: "I have never been out of a position for one hour since I accepted the first position." She also says: "Positions are easily obtained if one is willing to work," and "My one year in the Business College is worth more to me than three spent in studying the so-called higher branches."

Lectures on Physiology and Hygiene.

Dr. John Earle Meloy will deliver a course of lectures on hygiene and physiology.



John J. MacAllister.

Mr. John J. MacAllister was born in Lincoln, Illinois, August 15, 1878. His early education was obtained in the public schools of that city. After completing his literary education he took up the study of music, giving special attention to piano and clarinet, and acquiring quite a degree of proficiency in the art. But desiring a more remunerative occupation, Mr. MacAllister entered Lincoln Business College and took up the study of shorthand and typewriting. He made rapid progress, and at the end of three months, wrote shorthand at a rate of from seventy to eighty words a minute, new matter, and transcribed his notes at a speed of fifty words per minute, by the touch method, on the Smith Premier Typewriter.

Mr. MacAllister is a graceful and accurate operator and prefers the Smith Premier Typewriter to any other machine.

There are few callings, in the pursuit of which it is more necessary to the active business man, than to know how to care for the organs of the human body. Often he works in ill-ventilated and poorly lighted rooms, eats hurriedly and improper food.

It will be the object of this course to instill into the minds of the students of the Business College a practical knowledge of the organs of the body and how to care for them.

A Young Man's Companions.

BY WILLIAM H. MAHER.

A few days ago the doors of a prison opened to admit a man whom I had known intimately for eighteen years. He had been tried and trusted, and was looked upon as proof against any temptation that could assail him; but he had fallen. His story was told in one sentence by his attorney as he begged for leniency; the man had made evil acquaintances, and these had dragged him down to their own level and to his ruin.

The business man who writes to young men out of his own experience feels as if it were unnecessary, and a mere waste of time, to say a word to them about the influence upon their lives of the company they choose—just as he would consider it superfluous to write an essay to prove that two and two make four. Yet every business man, with his dealings with his own clerks, is largely influenced in his opinion of their characters by his knowledge of the men they associate with outside of business hours.

The first copy-book in which the boy practices writing tells him "A man is known by the company he keeps." A little further on he writes: "Evil communications corrupt good manners." These sentiments are presented to him in varying form at every step, until they are forgotten because they are so hackneyed. He agrees with them thoroughly. He believes that they should be the guiding star of every boy—except himself. He is quite confident that he may make an occasional exception in his own line of action.

Old Business Men's Judgment of the Younger Ones.

Very few young men settle down to their life-work in the community in which they spent their boyhood. They seek a change, usually from a small to a larger place, and going to the new locality have it in their power to make new acquaintances and an entirely fresh circle of friends.

A young man is a sociable person.

He enjoys being with other people. He needs the relaxation of association after his busy work day, and he looks upon each new acquaintance as a means by which he widens his world and increases the avenues to social pleasure. He imagines that he is safe in accepting every offer of acquaintance that is made to him, because there is nothing to prevent him, at a later date, from winnowing out the undesirable friends.

But every older man that has passed through the same experience will tell him that this winnowing process is much simpler in theory than in practice. Some men, yes, many men, do put this to the test, and in looking back see that though they were able to untangle themselves from associates that were undesirable and becoming dangerous, they shudder at the risk they ran, as they also wonder how they escaped. They never recommend the experiment to others.

Not many people know a young man as he actually is. The men he works for, and the men he works with, know him fairly well—indeed usually far better than he knows himself—but outside of his workshop, or his place of business, men judge him by the occasional glimpses they have of him.

They judge him:

By his bearing, whether it is modest or assertive.

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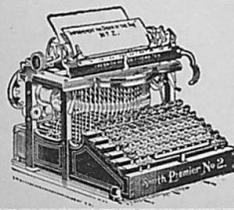
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By his manner, whether or no it is quiet, serious and thoughtful.

By his language, whether or no it is clean and refined, with evidence of education.

AND last, but probably the most important of all, by the company he keeps.

A Good Instance of a Common Error of Belief.

There is no greater mistake than to suppose that employers are indifferent to what a clerk is or does out of work hours. This state of affairs might be true in very large offices, but these are few compared with the legions of smaller concerns that cover the business world. One of the brightest men of my acquaintance, one fast working to the head of a large concern, a place that meant a large salary and honors in the community, was brought face to face with this question when those in authority over him demanded his resignation, because they thought a man who was filling his position should not turn Sunday into a day of carousal. A man was found with very little trouble to take his place, but the discharged man was out of work for a year or two, and then accepted a position at one-half his former salary.

An officer in an institution who was a marvel of rapidity and accuracy who never left his desk with any task lying there undone, fancied he had the right to make such acquaintances out of business hours as he pleased, but he lost his position through his unwaranted assumption and his future is probably ruined.

When a merchant sees his employee nod in a friendly way to a man who is known to be a gambler, he does not feel so easy in his mind thenceforward. He wonders where the acquaintance-ship was made and how far it has gone. When he knows that a good friend of his clerk is one who is regular in his visits to the saloon, he fears that his young man is starting on the same course. When the boon companions of his clerk are a crowd of loud fellows who shift from one job to another at frequent intervals, he begins to look for some one else to take the clerk's place.

Those were good old days when the apprentice was taken into the house of his employer and made one of the family, but they are no longer possible. The employer can know the character of his clerk out of business hours only by observing what his pleasures and who his companions are.

The impression seems to be quite general that every young man who goes as a stranger to a larger place finds it much easier to make acquaintances among the bad and undesirable than among the better class. I think this is true only when the young man's tastes and desires leads him to seek naturally the company of the tainted.

If there are fifty saloons on his homeward route at evening, no one stands at the doors of these to compel him to enter; if he goes in it is because he desires to do so. If the lights and music tempt him it is because he has thought of these, and the life they represent, until they appear attractive to him.

No matter how poor he is, he is not compelled to choose between a little bedroom in which to spend his evenings and the gorgeous drinking place. The entire property of the city is taxed to furnish him a reading room and a library which exceed in volumes and comfort the finest library owned by the richest man of the town.

The Need of Support and Stimulus.

Every young man who has tasted of the cup of wisdom is a timid man. He does not boast of his strength; he realizes that he needs every form of help he can secure; he knows that

there are restraints that are helpful, for mistakes are both of omission and commission, and he puts himself in the way of influences that will hold him up in the time of trial. He needs these to keep him from that which is deteriorating, and support him for the day of temptation.

He should select his boarding house with great care. If his pay is small, as it usually is with the boy who is starting in life, he is limited in his choice; but admitting this, there still is a choice. A dark room with a family of refinement is far superior to a better one where ignorance and vulgarity preside over the household.

The young man should strive to make acquaintance with those who have homes, rather than with those who are boarders like himself. If such acquaintance leads to friendship, and the friend's home is opened to him, he has cause to congratulate himself and be thankful. He should strive by every means in his power to make his visits pleasant, so that he may continue to be welcomed where he can breathe the atmosphere of a home.

He should go to church. No one on earth needs the moral stimulus that the regular church going gives, so much as the young man who is alone in a strange city. I am not suggesting that he should join a church; that is a matter between himself and his God. I do not say that he should pretend to be religious, whether he is or not. I do not counsel that he shall play the hypocrite. I simply say that in order that his better nature may be frequently appened to, and that he may place himself where good influences will meet him, he should be regular in his attendance upon church.

The poorest sermon that was ever preached, unless it was upon mere dogma, did good to some one of those who heard it. It may have lifted no one any nearer to the skies, and yet have been helpful in that it kept some one from dropping any lower than he was. I am writing as a business man, and writing of the worldly view of business, but I realize the great help it is to a young man that he should have noble ideals presented to him steadily; that his conscience should be kept alive and quickened; and that he should be obliged to look at himself in a mirror, where he can compare his own faults with a perfect type of manhood.

The Turning of the Old to the New Generation.

All the world feels kindly toward a modest young man. He is Hope and Courage personified. He dares everything. The middle-aged watch him with a tinge of envy for the illimitable possibilities that shine in his eager face. His future is inscrutable, but the business world looks to him for its coming princes and kings. He will solve the riddles that defied his predecessors. He has inherited all their knowledge but is not handicapped by their timidity. They welcome his companionship, for his talk renews the happy days of their youth. They glow under his approval and admiration. Through him they hope to project themselves into the future when their own personality has disappeared. All they ask is that he shall treat them with respect, shall listen with some interest to their experiences, and pay some slight deference to their counsels. A word of praise from these men has weight in the business world, and this is so easily earned by a manly young man that it is a never-ending puzzle to me that so few of them strive for it, or put themselves in the way of obtaining it. The great masses of young

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men are so keen after "pleasures" and excitement that they fail to see or appreciate the hands of the older generation that are held out in friendly invitation.

The time will come if the young man is friendly, when friendly hands will be held out to him, and instead of being invited to play "a game" or to see the "sights" or do that which, if his employers knew, would cost him his position, he will be introduced to clean, intellectual pleasures and companionships, and meet people whom he will be glad to know, and whose acquaintanceship will be a help and inspiration to him.

His employers and business acquaintances will have watched these steps with keen interest, and when there is an opening he will be pushed higher, for his character and associates give assurance of trustworthiness, self-control, self-respect and high aims. He has placed a high valuation upon himself, and the world accepts this as his true value. Only his own acts will ever change this judgment.

The Best Education for Farmers' Boys.

We believe sincerely in the kind of education that fits a young man for practical duties that all must encounter. Every aspiring young man has an ambition to acquire a moderate competence. He expects to provide himself with a comfortable home and lay by something for the time when he may retire from the arena of toil and struggle and enjoy the harvest of his life work. Perseverance will earn money, but it requires some knowledge of business principles to take proper care of it. No matter what a person's vocation in life may be, he cannot escape business intercourse with his fellow-men.

All callings and professions are so interwoven with business in our present advanced stage of civilization that a practical knowledge of business is a necessity to every man and woman.

A **Business Education**, in a great measure, supplies the lack of a good common school or collegiate education. The farmer's sons who have been denied good school advantages may, by attending a business college, learn to write a good business hand, spell correctly, draw up conveyances, articles of agreement, and all kinds of business documents. Learn to do business with merchants, manufacturers, banks, acquire a knowledge of transportation, etc. They would, in short, be prepared, if possessed of natural ability, to take leading positions in the county, if not in the state in which they live.

The Farmer's Son needs a business education more than a merchant's, because the latter can get it, though imperfectly and slowly, in his father's store.

The education of farmers, therefore, should be like that of men engaged in any other pursuit; it would be regarded as essential that the farmer's boy and girl should have a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and the forms of business, as that they should know how to add, subtract, multiply.

Then too, there are many farmers in good circumstances who have more sons than they care to retain or can settle on their farms. By sending them to our business college, at a comparative small outlay, they can secure remunerative employment, provided they have the requisite character and ability. Young farmers make the best of business men. The majority of the wealthy merchants were originally hard-working farmers' boys.

Country Boys sometimes hesitate

about qualifying themselves for business pursuits, feeling that the boys in the city possess advantages against which they cannot hope to compete. This is an error. The qualities that are most appreciated in the country youth are too often absent in the city boy. We have long noticed that city merchants consider it a recommendation for a young man to have been brought up in the country, and instead of being a hindrance, it is an aid. The accident of locality is decidedly in his favor.

The Girls should be educated in the direction of utility. A few months' training in the Lincoln Business College will make them better housekeepers, better helpmates for their husbands, better qualified in every particular, for the duties of life. Nothing is so likely to strengthen their character and impart a true self-reliance. Even if they are never called on to use their knowledge as a means of livelihood they hold it in reserve, and can, at any time, apply it to their own great advantage in nearly every duty they are called upon to perform.

No More Important Subject can command the attention of our farmers, than the right education of our boys and girls. A bright young boy once said that he had a five hundred acre farm that was exempt from taxation, was not subject to execution and was equal to one three times the area. "Where is it?" he was asked. "Under my hat," he replied. And he was right. Every industrious, ambitious, and deserving young man has that kind of a farm by inheritance. He can cultivate it or let it run to weeds.

If the producer from land can be taught to apply business principles to the conduct of his affairs, the same as the merchant and manufacturer he will perceptibly add to his property. The farmer's son should be rapid and accurate in figures, able to keep a true record of expenses and receipts, to analyze the cost of production, conduct a correspondence, and attend to all the financial details of the farm. Farmers are beginning to realize that he is the most successful farmer who conducts farming as a business man. It is the slipshod methods of farmers that too often account for their failures.

Success in Farming does not alone depend upon producing, the product must be in the market at the proper time and the proceeds invested with discretion and judgment. Because farmers do not devote their whole time to buying and selling is no reason why they should not know how to transact business. Every day comes the sad wail from some part of the country that the swindler is abroad in the land with some new trick for defrauding people. Ignorance in this age costs more than education.

To be sure, business may be learned by experience, but it is a costly school, and much time, money, and annoyance may be saved by attending the Lincoln Business College.

The Center of Population. "Census experts estimate," says the Chicago Post, "that the center of population will be found next year to be in Indiana, close to the Illinois line, at a point not far removed from the town of Vincennes. The last census showed the population center to be between Columbus, Ind., and Cincinnati. The increase in the population of Georgia, Texas, the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona during the last ten years has been sufficient, it is thought, to offset any increase in the northwest and to possibly pull the center somewhat to the south of the 1890 parallel. The wealth center is thought to be in the neighborhood of Sandusky, O."

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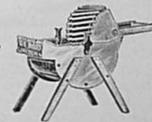
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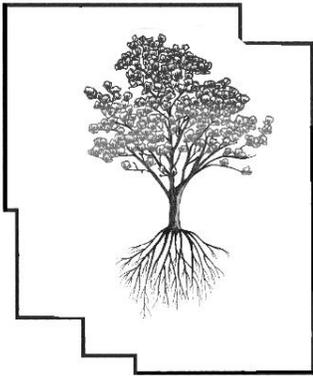
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Roots & Branches

Published by
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Web Pages: <http://www.logancoil-genhist.org> & <http://www.rootsweb.com/~illcghs>

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Fall 2019: October, November, December

Meeting Schedule: All program meetings are at 6:30 pm. The speakers are first on the agenda. We look forward to seeing you. Please call, Vice-President and Program Chairperson, with suggestions for programs at.

October 21: Nancy Gehlbach will present the program on ‘Saturday Nights in Logan County’ and the Chautauqua grounds

November 18: John Guzzardo will present the program for the Annual Dinner Meeting on The Italian Heritage in Logan County.

December: No Meeting

Call for Article Submissions

Members and readers who have a genealogical or historical story related to Logan County to tell can do so through the Roots & Branches. Stories can be submitted in writing or by email. These stories will provide a variety. **Bill Donath**, Editor

Officers for 2018-2019

President:	Diane Osborn	Corresponding Secretary:	Mary Ellen Martin
Vice President:		Board Member:	Brenda Jones
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Holiday Closings

The Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society center will be closed for the following holidays: **New Year’s Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, 4th of July, Labor Day, Veteran’s Day, Thanksgiving** and the day after, **Christmas Eve Day, and Christmas Day.**

In the event any of the holidays falls on a Friday, the center will also be closed the following Saturday.

Culver's Night

Join us at Culver's on December 5, 2019, for the final fund raising activity of 2019. Volunteers will be working at Culver's on behalf of LCGHS, carrying meals to tables and cleaning tables from 5 pm to 8 pm. If you have time to volunteer to help with this project, please stop at LCGHS and sign up for one of the two shifts available for work

C. H. Miller, Once Colonel of 106th, Writes of Lincoln

Lincoln Semi Weekly Star, Feb. 21, 1919, p2

The following article was brought to the Star office by **Rev. F. M. Hayes**, being originally printed in the National Tribune, Washington, and D. C. It was written by **C. H. Miller**; formerly colonel of the 106th Ill. Mr. Miller was at one time a school teacher in the county and later studied and practiced law.

The article contains valuable information concerning **Abraham Lincoln**, it follows:

"Lincoln's early life was cut off from all advantages of the average American school boy of today. He was born and brought up among the frontiersmen of the wilderness, on the very verge of the civilization of the age, beyond the reach of schools, or the advantage of companionship or speech of men of learning. Yet with such a handicap when he came into my life in 1856, 47 years after his birth he had so far conquered the obstacles that environed him as to stand in the forefront of all the men of his adopted state of Illinois. At that time Mr. Lincoln lived at Springfield, the capital of the state and my home was 29 miles north of there at Lincoln (named in honor of Abraham Lincoln by his friend, **Col. R. B. Latham**), the County seat of Logan county. Mr. Lincoln came there often to attend court and to speak on the political questions of the day. He had many personal friends there and was almost as much at home among them as at Springfield. Many of Lincoln's friends were close friends of mine.

"There were: **Judge David Davis**, **Ward Lamon**, **Leonard Swett**, **Gov. Richard Yates**, and his brother, **Henry Yates**, (who was lieutenant-colonel of my regiment, 106th) and **Col. Robert B. Latham** (our first colonel), a close neighbor of mine, who

frequently entertained these men with Lincoln before they went to Washington. And on some occasions I also was a guest with them.

A Very Attractive Man

"I remember Lincoln as a very pleasing, attractive man. He had that quality about him that would draw people to him, cordial, hearty, whole-souled and free, quite different from most men of great ability who have acquired fame. And his pleasant look was so dominant that if there were any angular features, or awkward movements about him, you wouldn't find them (unless you came in a cynical spirit to hunt for such things), then, after a short acquaintance with him, such things would be all lost. Moreover, you would begin to wonder where anybody found any just grounds for asserting Abraham Lincoln was ugly! It is not true! Don't believe such slander.

"A very large majority of the pictures and cuts you see in the present-day literature are vile caricatures of Lincoln. I have in my possession an original portrait of Lincoln, painted by a fine artist, **L. R. Jacobs**, who lived in Springfield and knew Lincoln well. It is a faithful likeness, as I can verify by long personal acquaintance. No man that I ever saw had a more beautiful expression or sympathetic eye. And that surmounted by a broad, majestic forehead and crowned with an abundant covering of dark-brown, almost black, hair, slightly curly, and these together with his great frame and magnificent strength, combined with the wonderful gentleness and tenderness of his nature, marked him as one of Nature's noblemen. He always had something

pleasant to say that would make everyone present feel at ease and comfortable. He was not so particular in the matter of his clothing as some men. But he was always dressed respectably; in fact, he gave very little thought to his personal appearance. Higher and nobler thoughts filled his mind to overflowing.

Defending the Women

“In the first case that I remember of his having at our court, he had the defense of the good women of the town who had undertaken to clean out the saloons, of which there was a super abundance, as is always the case in new Western towns. The women had banded together and broken into every saloon in town and rolled out the barrels and spilled the contents on the streets. Suit was brought by the saloon men for damages. Lincoln advised the women that they would be in for damages and all he could do would be to plead with the jury all the pertinent circumstances he could to minimize the amount of the verdict.

“When he spoke to the jury he said he would not controvert the fact that the whiskey had been poured out, but on the contrary freely admitted it; but simply desired to canvass before them the question of real damages. The damage that might result to the community from the use of that liquor as a beverage, he surmised, might well be put as an offset to the money value of the liquor. He then depicted the misery and unhappiness and poverty resulting from drunkenness as few others were able to do. One of his expressions that I recall was: ‘The demon of intemperance ever seems to have delighted in sucking the blood of genius and generosity.’ What a picture, painted in a word or two! And how true! The outcome of the case, as I recollect it,

was a verdict of one cent damages and cost of suit.

Lincoln’s Oratory

“He had a very peculiarly easy way of speaking. It seemed to commend both the speaker and his matter to you. His way in an argument of laying a foundation so plain and fair, with such frankness and such evident truth, that nobody could object. And then the conclusion came so naturally that it simply seemed impregnable.

“I heard him on many occasions, in his public speeches, both before and after his great debates with **Douglas**. I also heard Douglas speak often.

“I was present in Springfield in 1857 when Douglas in a speech, endorsed the ‘Lecompton Constitution.’ And two weeks later, I heard Lincoln in reply, on June 25, 1857. Again in 1858, I heard Lincoln at the State Republican convention in Springfield, June 16, when he made the celebrated statement. ‘A house divide against itself,’ etc. He also in that speech stated his objection to the ‘**Dred Scott**’ decision.

“This was really the beginning of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debate, some of which I heard. I think Douglas was greatly overrated. His statesmanship was temporizing! He seems to make his personal interests paramount, while Lincoln had large farseeing views for the good of the nation and lost all personal interest in stern advocacy of truth and principle.

“My judgment has been and still is that Douglas was no match for Lincoln in debate.”

C. H. Miller, Col., 106th Ill., 86 Cleveland Avenue, Columbus, Ohio

Atlanta Barber Makes Pictures with U. S. Stamps

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, January 28, 1919, p2

“A large picture containing between 10,000 and 12,000 postage stamps is on exhibition at the barber shop of **F. F. Weber**, of Atlanta. This picture represents the work of eighteen months.

With patient toll he drew a large picture 6 ½ by 5 ½ feet and then pasted upon it stamps containing the necessary colors to bring out the picture in bold relief.

“The picture is military and represents the ‘Spirit of ’76.’ The picture was begun before the present war, but when Mr. Weber saw the trend of events he changed the uniform of one of the three central figures to khaki clad soldiers following in the rear of the spirited leaders. Below the portrait is inscribed the words ‘We All Went Over.’

“Mr. Weber asserts that this is the only picture in the United States which the government will not allow to be photographed, this being so because a federal law exists against the photographing of postage stamps.

“Besides this latest masterpiece, Mr. Weber has six other large pictures, a museum of exceptional merit representing the work of many years and the careful placing and blending of the colors of 75,000 stamps, it would be impossible to place a value upon these works of art, even if the factual value of the stamps and the labor involved were taken into consideration without including

the art value of the pictures; the value would run into thousands of dollars. Mr. Weber puts four of five hours a day at his hobby in addition to his regular trade as a barber.

New Centennial Picture

“He is at work now upon new Illinois centennial picture. It is a conventional design upon a piece of wall board 4x6 feet. In the border will be the pictures of all the governors of Illinois in the order the held office. The Goddess of Liberty is represented in the middle with the symbolic articles: corn, wheat, the eagle and shield. By the figure of the goddess a large map of Illinois is drawn with great care. The map shows the counties congressional districts, rivers, the larger cities and the three former capitals of Illinois. Upon one side of the map is a symbolical picture of the primeval wilderness. Mr. Weber has drawn in this area a pioneer hunter, with a dog and flintlock.”

Brick Buildings Antedate Mount

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, Feb. 20, 1920, p8

The south part of Mt. Pulaski contains many one story brick houses. So many that they are very noticeable to the casual visitor. They are of a date early in the last century, before the town of Mt. Pulaski was formed. They were built on the level land at the foot of the hill on which most of the city is located. This portion of Mt. Pulaski was then known as Germantown, having been settled by a colony of Germans. Although there was plenty of timber available, and is yet, these pioneers apparently preferred to make bricks and erect enduring structures. There was a vast bed of

yellow sand in the side of the aforementioned hill, and this they used in mixing mortar. Once in a while one of these old houses is torn down to make way for a more modern structure, and one of the greatest difficulties in this work is to separate the bricks from this old mortar, which apparently is as tenacious now as it was several score years ago. There is still plenty of this sand available, but little of it is used in present day structures. The builders for some reason preferring to haul the sand from the river north of the city.

Uncovers Old Suit Filed by Lincoln

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, Feb. 18, 1919, p5

“While looking up some matters in the records of the circuit clerk’s office of Tazwell County Thursday, **Judge Schaefer** of the county court ran across some documents in a case filed by **Abraham Lincoln** in 1856. It is generally known that the great emancipator practiced in the courts of that county, but it is seldom that a case in which he figured is brought to light. The document

referred to was a praecipe of summons in the case of **Wilke vs. Prettyman, Reeves and Bailey** and was in the characteristic writing of Lincoln. The suit was filed four years prior to the election as president and two years prior to his famous contest with **Stephen A. Douglas** for United States senator in which he was defeated but gained the fame which resulted in his nomination and

election to the presidency. This interesting document came to light the day following Lincoln's anniversary."

Lincoln Has First Police Woman; Star to Mrs. L. Gullett

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, Sept. 26, 1919, p8

"The firemen got another raise of \$10 in the salaries commencing on September first as the result of the meeting of the commissioners Monday night. This is the second raise the firemen have had this fall...

"The city has announced the first of its lady 'policemen.' The new incumbent is named in the appointment as a policewoman. She is clothed with full police powers but is not to be paid by the city. Mrs. **Lucy Gullett**, who is the truant officer for the city, is also the first policewoman.

"Officer **John Tyne**, who has been serving the city as night captain on the police force, has

resigned. He has been succeeded by **Frank Murray**, who hereafter will be the captain of the night police force.

"The city likewise is preparing to get a better line on the doings of the pawnbrokers and junk dealers of the city, as the result of some happenings of recent months. The city attorney was ordered to draw up an ordinance which will make it necessary for the people in this business to make a record of their dealings and file a copy with the chief of police."

Sammies' Sisters' Club – Beason

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, Feb. 21, 1919, p3

"The Sammies' Sisters' Club met at the home of Miss **Anna Stoll** last Friday evening. After their regular business meeting as it fell on St. Valentine's night, they decided to give the hostess a valentine surprise in the form of a miscellaneous shower, after the members of the had tested their skill in heart archery and writing love sonnets a couple of the ladies brought in a white basket, decorated with red hearts, which was filled with

presents and handed the basket to the hostess, when Miss **Edna Gelsthorp** sang "The Sweetest Story Ever Told" after which the bride to be opened the packages and showed them to the Sisters. This is the fifth member of the Sammies' Sisters' Club who will have embarked on the matrimonial sea since the club was organized in November, 1917."

Anniversary of County Cyclone

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, Apr. 15, 1919, p8

"A number of Lincoln and Logan County residents, when reminded of the fact, will remember the cyclone which occurred sixteen years ago today, on April 12, 1903, in Lincoln and struck with force at the **Schonauer** farm, and the Schonauer neighborhood and demolished the place almost entirely. The storm struck the city in the afternoon shortly before three o'clock and the

sun was shining calm just previous to the visit of the cyclone. It then became a popular diversion for those fortunate enough to be owners of horse and buggies to go for several days and weeks to the Schonauer farm to view the damage reeked by the cyclone. The automobile was a stranger in those days."

Eight Cattle are Killed While on Way to Stockyards

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, April 22, 1919, p1

“**Jacob Brosamer**, while driving a herd of cattle said to number about one hundred, to the city preparatory to marketing them Monday morning, early lost eight of them as the result of the herd being struck by the south bound express via the C. & A.

“The cattle were struck while crossing the track where the road leading to the asylum farm grounds crosses the C. & A. Mr. Brosamer and helpers were driving the herd through the asylum

farm ground on the way to town. They had reached the track crossing when the train came in view. Mr. Brosamer tried to keep the cattle off the track but was unable to head them off in time to save all of them. Eight were killed.

“The cattle had been fed for market and the remainder of the herd was shipped to the market during the day. The cattle were in good condition and the loss, while not stated by Mr. Brosamer, will evidently run well above \$1,000.”

Deforestation of County Continues

Lincoln Semi-Weekly Star, Apr. 22, 1919, p4

“That the deforestation of the county is being taken up at a rather rapid rate is indicated by the following story written by the Union correspondent:

“The sawmill has been in operation since Wednesday of last week and that huge pile of logs is fast disappearing and lumber is being piled up in lengths and thicknesses to suit the purchaser. **Mr. Stubbs**, however, has purchased more timber and a few men will find steady employment

hereabout for a year or two. This means experienced woodmen, however, those who can make ties and collars, There is an ever increasing demand for ties, and since Uncle Sam has taken charge of the railroads, this demand has increased to an enormous output, and this requires the best oak timber and the ones are 10 inch material, so that only the best trees are used for ties and they are worth good money which makes the work remunerative.”

Common Sense

Lincoln Herald, Sept. 21, 1894, p3

“Abraham Lincoln’s first speech on the tariff question was short and to the point. He said he did not pretend to be learned in political economy, but he knew enough to know that ‘when an American paid twenty dollars for steel to an English manufacturer, America had the steel and England

had the twenty dollars. But when he paid twenty dollars for steel to an American manufacturer, America had both the steel and the twenty dollars.’ That was the sum and substance of the tariff question as he viewed it. – Inter Ocean.

Donor List

Arch, Katelyn Muck	Freese, Gary & Pat	Murray, Kelly, IL Assn. Board
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The Shew Collection

The following pages contain images of one of the artifacts from the Shew collection. The Shew collection is comprised of two groups of material. One group is a collection of several hundred issues of the Lincoln Herald newspaper. The Lincoln Herald was one of the first newspapers established in Logan County. It was established in 1856. Microfilm copies of the Lincoln Herald begin about 1858. The Shew collection issues begin with issues from 1873 and end in 1895. The Courier is a direct descendant of the Lincoln Herald. Not all years for that period of time are represented in the collection. This portion of the Shew collection is currently being humidified, pressed flat, cleaned and preserved for digitization.

The second group consists of examples of Lincoln Herald Print Jobs. These print jobs are comprised of artifacts for church groups, livestock auctions, political activities, advertizing, Lincoln Business College, Lincoln University, etc. All of this material was packaged in what I called 'fire logs'. The editor would let remnants of print jobs pile up on his work space and after a time roll them up in newsprint to clear space for the next set of jobs. The rolls, I assume, were used to start fires in the wood or coal stove in those days.

The first of these rolls was opened shortly after the Shew family donated the collection to LCGHS in the fall of 2017. The last roll was opened about Christmas, 2018. More than 4,000 artifacts were retrieved, humidified, pressed flat, cleaned and prepared for preservation. Many of the items in this group were too fragile or unable to be cleaned and did not survive the opening of the rolls or the processing that followed.

These items were stored in an attic for 120 to 140 years, exposed to cold of winter, heat of summer, and dirt and dust sifting into the rolls. At least one fire in 1886 threatened the collection. The building next door burned and the soot from the fire added to the dust already there, as well as some water damage.

LCGHS wishes to thank several society members who donated money for the purchase of archival safe file folders and boxes for storing the artifacts. Once the items are stored in folders, an index will be prepared for the collection.

The artifacts on the next nine pages are from the first student newspaper produced by Lincoln High School in 1898. The Ossolien consisted of twenty pages, three of which were advertising pages. This copy was found with the material for the 1899 Ossolien. Many of the ads from the 1898 issue were cut out to be pasted in the mark-up copy of the 1899 issue. The damaged pages, except for the front cover and the following page of adv. are not included. Neither are the articles that had no information about Lincoln students.

The pages shared here contain interesting bits of information about the new school building (which was razed in 1959 to make way for the 1925 building to become the Lincoln Junior High School in the fall of 1959), curriculum, sports, the Ossolien staff and rules, students, alumni and faculty. We know of only two issues of the Ossolien. Whether it continued after 1899 is, as yet, unknown.

Miss Kidd.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTON

[James Clifton Greenslate.]

HAPPILY national prejudices
preferences have been elimin-
ated by higher civilization to suc-

High School Ossolien



We are
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Chas. C. Reed.

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 Ladies and Children
 at special prices.

Plaut & Gerard.

BURTON. HACKNEY'S Best Kansas Flour, 95c. BURTON.
 GOLD COIN Minnesota Flour, \$1.00.

ABOUT THE LINCOLN AND SPRINGFIELD FOOTBALL GAME.

WHEN Springfield came to play us,
Dreaming not but that they'd slay us,
They played but little—was it wrong?
When they found they couldn't carol
Down the Lincoln water barrel,
If they quit us—was it wrong?

If they thought we were "non bonus,"
When we fooled those brawny "Jonahs;"
Yes, we fooled 'em—fooled 'em bad!
For when they left our city,
Though their faces were still pretty,
They were looking very sad.

They enjoyed the fun of sliding,
And insisted upon gliding
Down our little cellar door.
But they did it once too often,
With the hope that we would soften;
And they'll try it—nevermore.

Some did even bet their money,
And they thought it very funny,
When old Juddy had the ball.
But their joy turned soon to sorrow,
To get home they had to borrow;
For we broke 'em—broke 'em all!

Their friends at home will tell 'em
Of the days in "ante bellum,"
They could beat us at football.
But such days are gone forever,
And 'twill be day after never,
When they beat us—that is all.

The High School Ossolien.

Published monthly throughout the school year by the students of Lincoln High School.

STAFF.

Don M. Parker, '01 - Editor-in-Chief
 Maude Mangas, '00 - Local Editor
 Prof. H. Braucher - Alumni Editor
 Will E. Trapp, '99 - Literary Editor
 Parke Montague, '02 Society Editor
 Charles Sims, '01 Business Manager
 Clifford Ogle, '00 Asst. Bus. Manager

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Seventy-five cents per year. Single copies 10 cents. Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

The Ossolien will be sent to subscribers until ordered discontinued and all arrearages are paid.

All communications should be addressed to Business Manager.

THE HIGH SCHOOL OSSOLIEN,
 Lincoln, Illinois.

The Lincoln Herald Print.

ONE of the many improvements in our school system is the advancement in literary work. This is especially true in the High School. Of old the literary work was under the jurisdiction of the Ossoli Society and members who were a little shy in performing before the school could be relieved from this duty by paying a small fine

imposed by the society. But now, under the new credit system, which has just lately been established, it is impossible to secure a diploma unless the required amount of literary work is finished. This work is under the direction of the High School principal, with the help of the Ossoli Society, and it is thought will be a benefit to the scholars and a credit to our school.

WHAT the High School girls want to do is to organize a basket ball team. Under the direction of Miss Lyons and Miss Wright, who have had experience in this game, the girls could have a good team. The college girls have a club, and it might be arranged to have a game between the two teams.

ATHLETICS in Lincoln High School have, for the past number of years, been dragging. We used to have both baseball and football teams, and our ability in playing these games was known throughout this part of the State. We have the material, if properly coached and trained, to cope with Lincoln University. What we want to

ing him to his school associates, gives rise to a feeling of sympathy or to a school spirit. Such a school spirit becomes a school pride and this crystallizes in the determination to place the student body in such a position as to command the respect of the public. School papers, societies and ball clubs are the objectifications of this spirit. Looking at it from a different standpoint, this enterprise is a commendable one. It is a fine thing for a student to throw himself enthusiastically into any worthy undertaking. It develops latent powers of responsibility, perseverance and business tact. In this way a school paper is of inestimable practical value to those who are actively engaged in working for it. The business managers cultivate executive ability and business methods. Those whose productions are printed are stimulated to increased exertion in literary lines, while the whole student body receives the benefit coming from an influential and progressive high school. We sincerely trust that the OSSOLIEN will receive the support it needs and that it will enjoy the success which it deserves.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

WE, the undersigned, for the purpose of establishing and editing a high school paper, do hereby organize ourselves into a stock company and pledge ourselves to work for the success of the paper under the following and such other rules as shall be voted by a majority of the stock holders:

The name of the company shall be "The Ossolien Stock Company" and the paper shall be named "The High School Ossolien."

1. The shares of stock shall be of the nominal value of \$1 each and each shareholder shall have one vote for each share of stock which he holds.

2. The officers of the company shall be a president, secretary, and treasurer, whose duties shall be such as usually devolve upon their offices.

3. The editorial staff shall consist of an editor-in-chief and such associate editors as shall be elected by the company.

4. The associate editors shall be responsible to the editor-in-chief, who in turn, shall be responsible for everything that appears in the paper except the advertisements.

There shall be elected by the company a business manager and one or more assistants, as the need may require. Said business manager shall have control of the finances, but all orders or agreements shall be signed by the president; and the business manager shall with the aid of his assis-

tants solicit the advertisements and subscriptions. He shall report monthly to the company the state of the finances.

Any pupil or teacher in the Lincoln High School may become a member of the company by subscribing for one or more shares of stock and subscribing to the rules of the company.

All regular officers shall be elected on Friday of the first week of school in September, annually.

When the earnings of the paper exceed the cost of publication such net earnings shall be donated by a majority vote, to some purpose that will further the general interests of the High School.

All agreements and all orders upon the treasurer shall be signed by the president and secretary, upon a majority vote of the stockholders present.

ALUMNI NOTES.

Paul Houser, '97, is doing military duty at Pana, Ill.

Chas. E. Smith, '93, is reading law with Jas. T. Hoblit.

Clifford E. Wyatt, '95, is showing goods for I. Stiefel & Co.

Albert Trapp, '95, is studying medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago.

The boys of '98 are doing well. Henry Marvine is with the Boston

Store, while Cloyd Camp and Homer Stewart are selling groceries for Spot Cash.

Miss Minnie Coogan, '87, and Katharine Gardner, '90, are among the teachers of Chicago.

Miss Emma Feuerbacher, '95, is acting as substitute during the illness of Miss Lizzie Stone, '90.

Where are you?
What are you doing?
The OSSOLIEN wants to know.

Mrs. Mary E. Somers, '94, of Lincoln Neb., is making an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Sims.

Clifford L. Sherman, '94, who is studying at the Art Institute, Chicago, is visiting his parents during the holidays.

George Wrightnour, '96, is preparing himself for a newspaper artist. He is with the Chicago Post at present.

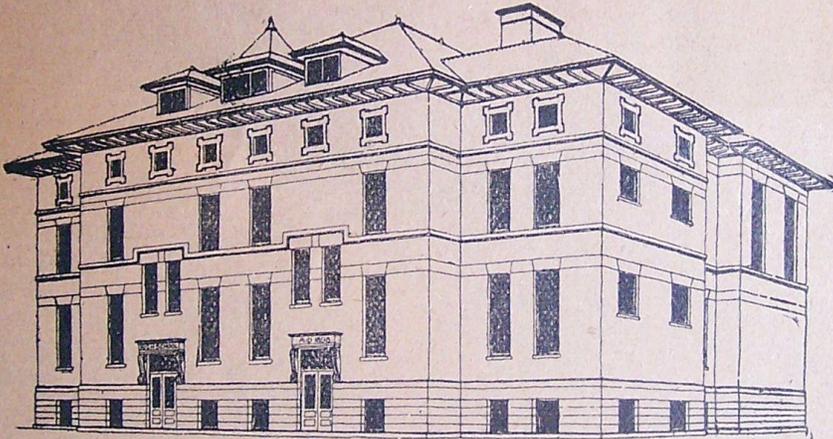
Miss Jennie Stone, '92, after completing a course in the Lincoln Business College, has accepted the position of bookkeeper for M. Griesheim & Co.

Twenty-four classes have been graduated by the Lincoln High School, ranging from two to sixteen in number, making a total of one hundred and

eighty-seven alumni. Of these twenty-five are teachers in the county. Following is the list, with the schools taught:

CITY SCHOOLS.—Ella Edmonds, '77; Ella Miller, '83; Ida Comstock, '87; Lizzie Stone, '90; Minnie White, '90; Laura Wodetzki, '91; Mary Meyer, '92; Lida Hoyle, '93; Magdaline Myer, '94; Beulah Dickey, '94; Emma Feuerbacher, '95; Lena Moos, '96; Emma Miller, '96.

COUNTY SCHOOLS.—Nellie Toomey,



NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

'91, Lone Tree; Mollie Mohn, '91, Burtonview; Maude Wodetzki, '92, Cornland; Ida Blough, '92, Layman; Maude Duff, '92, Central Point; Myrtle Yelton, '94, Dolittle; Agnes Holloway, '94, Hatton; Lynn Parker, '94, Neibuhr; Caroline Gessner, '95, Sigg; Pearle Parks, '96, Fair School; Marian Jones, '97, Honey Hook; Mary Michael, '97, Skelton.

Miss Mary Holton, '89, for two

years a successful teacher in the city schools, was recently married to Mr. R. B. Ruh, a prominent druggist of Tallula, Ill.

Miss Ella Wright, '79, is to act as private secretary to one of Princeton's professors. She takes up her new work at the beginning of the year and leaves Chicago soon for that purpose.

Mr. Emil Moos, '89, was recently elected to the office of county judge. Since his graduation he has been

among the most active and successful citizens of the community. Completing his course in law with marked success, he was admitted to the bar, and has since served creditably as city attorney, member of

board of education, master in chancery, and lastly is entering upon his service as county judge. Lincoln High School is proud to record such success.

Miss Carrie Bushway, '87, is secretary of the Alvine Nursery Company, Alvine, Texas. She is associated with her brother, Russel Bushway, in the nursery business.

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.

AT the opening of school this year the high school course of study was revised, what is known as the "credit system" was introduced and certain studies were made elective.

The subjects of the course, with the credits required on each, are as follows:

FIRST YEAR.

Algebra to quadratic equations, 9 credits (a credit is given for a month's work satisfactorily done); rhetoric and composition, 9; English and American literature, 9; bookkeeping, $4\frac{1}{2}$; physical geography, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Latin, 9; rhetorical, 1.

SECOND YEAR.

Algebra—quadratic equations, $4\frac{1}{2}$; plane geometry, $4\frac{1}{2}$; general history, 9; English and American literature, 9; physiology, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Latin, 9; rhetorical, 1.

THIRD YEAR.

Plane geometry, $4\frac{1}{2}$; solid and spherical geometry, $4\frac{1}{2}$; English and American literature, 9; zoology, $4\frac{1}{2}$; botany, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Latin, 9; rhetorical, 1.

FOURTH YEAR.

Physics 9, Eng. & Am. Lit. 9, chemistry 6, Latin 9, rhetorical and themes 1. No one will be given credit on a diploma for fewer than the specified number of credits on a subject, except that in Latin the first nine credits alone may be counted on diplomas.

To earn a diploma a student must take all of the work in algebra, plane geometry, physics, general history,

composition and rhetoric, English and American literature and rhetorical; must elect two of the following four sciences—physiology, zoology, botany, chemistry, and must elect from the following enough to make the total of his credits up to 122—civics, bookkeeping, physical geography, solid and spherical geometry, Latin.

The exception by which the first nine credits alone in Latin are counted on a diploma is made because the State University in one of its colleges requires only one year of Latin for admission.

The foregoing course will, by means of its electives, allow a student to prepare for any course at the State University and yet does not compel him to prepare for any of them against the wishes of his parents. It provides for Latin and insists upon the English.

The minimum number of credits for graduation is 122, yet a pupil may increase the number to 159 if he chooses and his diploma will show that he has done the work, for it is expected that the diplomas will show the subjects one has taken and the credits he has earned.

NON-RESIDENT PUPILS.

The following non-resident pupils are in the High School this year:

Lena McElhiney, Lee Parks, Jas. Parks, Todd Denny, Lulu Hartwig, Thomas Lanigan, Florence Corwine,

A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year

With much success in your studies, for the new year, we wish you joy and happiness, how to obtain it, etc.

To obtain it call on us and we will show you the most complete line of Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishings to be found in the city at prices to meet the times.

Landauer's Day Light Clothing Store.

Shelton McGrath, and Edna Hartwig.

They are a studious class of pupils, well-behaved and agreeable in every respect, and we are glad to have them among us. Miss McElhiney, who will graduate next May, will have done the four-years' course in three years.

A POPULAR TEACHER GONE.

Miss Florence Nowland, the popular young lady who has, for the past two and a half years, been teacher of the eighth grade, has accepted an excellent position as instructor in the Miss Mary Wright Sewel Seminary for Girls, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

With the departure of Miss Nowland Lincoln has lost an excellent lady and teacher, and Indianapolis has gained what we have lost. She will be missed very much by the people of Lincoln and her many pupils, who had learned to love their kind and good-natured teacher. Miss Frances Dyer, a former teacher in the Central building, will succeed Miss Nowland until a permanent teacher can be employed.

HERE AND THERE.

Read the OSSOLIEN and be wise.

One week of Christmas vacation.

Jake says: "Pugno, pugnans, pugnat."

The OSSOLIEN staff wishes all a Merry Christmas.

Lee Parks was burnt severely in the face by the explosion of a gasoline

LCGHS Store

Duplicate Books Available

The following duplicate books are available for purchase from LCG&HS. High school & college yearbooks sell for \$10 each and include:

Lincoln: 1914; 1916 (2); 1917; 1918; 1920; 1921 (6); 1922 (4); 1923 (3); 1924 (2); 1925; 1926 (2), 1927 (2); 1928; 1931 (4); 1932; 1933 (2); 1934 (2); 1935; 1940; 1941; 1946; 1947 (2); 1948; 1949 (2); 1950 (3); 1951; 1962; 1967; 1982

Hartsburg-Emden: 1957

Elkhart: 1928

Lincoln College: 1970

**Make Tracks to Latham 125th Anniversary
1872-1972** - \$20 + S/H

Mt. Pulaski 100yr 1836-1936 - \$10 + S/H
**Twelve Momentous Years in the Other Atlanta,
1853-1865** - \$20 + S/H

Elkhart is Like a Box of Chocolates - \$7 + S/H

Echoes From the Branches - \$7 + S/H

Glimpses of Lincoln, IL. - \$15 + S/H

Duplicate City Directories are available for \$10 each. **Lincoln:** 1979; 1982; 1983; 1987; 1988; 1989; 1990; 1991; 1992; 2001

ATLAS/PLAT BOOKS AVAILABLE

Atlas of Champaign County Illinois: 1893; 1913; 1929 combined - \$40

Logan County Illinois: 1979; 1993; 1996; 1997 individual - \$10 each, 2013 - \$35 + \$3 S/H

McLean County Illinois: 1996 - \$10

Sangamon/Menard Counties Illinois: 1995 - \$10

Atlas of Winnebago County, Illinois: 1871; 1892; 1905 combined; \$40 Including Atlas of Boone & Winnebago Co: 1886

LOGAN COUNTY PLATES

Elkhart – 9.5 in: 1855-1955 (1)

Emden – 7.5 in: 1871-1971 (1)

Emden St. Peter's Lutheran Church: 1879-1979 (2)

Abraham Lincoln – 10 in: 1853-1953 (5)

Lincoln First Methodist Church-new building (5)

Lincoln Sesquicentennial: 1818-1968 (3)

Mt. Pulaski Methodist Church - 10in: (2)

Mt. Pulaski Stahl's Siltenial: 1836-1961 (3)

Sheers Building (2)

Sheers Courthouse (2)

Sheers Auto Supply (5)

Zion Lutheran Ch - New Holland 1871-1971 (1)

Plates are \$10 each plus \$4 S/H.

Worrying won't stop the bad stuff from happening.

It just stops you from enjoying the good.

ORNAMENTS

1999 Logan Co. Courthouse - \$10	2007 The Arcade Building - \$10
2000 Lincoln City Hall - \$10	2008 Logan Co. Courthouse - \$10
2001 Lincoln Public Library - \$10	2009 Logan Co. Courthouse - \$10
2002 Abraham Lincoln Mem. Hospital - \$10	2010 Lincoln Woman's Club - \$10
2004 Lincoln College - \$10	2013 A. Lincoln's 1858 Speech - \$10
2005 Logan Co Courthouse - \$10	2015 Knapp, Chesnut, Becker Building, Middletown, IL - \$10
2006 Earl Hargrove Chapel LCC - \$10	

Publications & CD's for Sale

CD'S

All CD's are \$20 + \$2 S/H. *CD's are searchable unless noted*

Civil War Statue Dedication - 2011
Old Union Cemetery; updated in 2008
1878 History of Logan County
1886 History of Logan County
1911 History of Logan County - Stringer
1860 Logan County Census_- complete
1840, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1870, 1880 Logan
County Census Index
1873, 1893, 1910 Atlases of Logan County; (not
searchable)
Logan County Cemetery Index
Lincoln Herald Index 1859-1873

BOOKS

Days Gone By - \$38 + \$5 S/H
**Generosity, The Story of Logan County, During the
Great War**, Donath-2016 - \$35 + \$4 S/H
Be Careful Crossing the Hard Road, Detmers - \$15 +
\$3 S/H
This Is My Story, Vol. II; (hard cover) 365 pages
Personal stories from Logan County Veterans who
served in any branch of the Military. \$25+5 S/H
The Logan Regiment, Blessman-2016 - \$20 + \$4 S/H
The Town Abraham Lincoln Warned, Henson-2011-
\$15 + \$4 S/H

Mt. Pulaski Cemetery Records (Soft cover) updated in
2011 \$20.00 + \$3 S/H
Updated **Pleasant Valley Cemetery**; (Soft cover)
\$12+ \$3 S/H
Walnut Hill Cemetery; 1976 Edition \$12+ \$3 S/H
(Soft cover)
Hartsburg Union Cemetery; (soft cover) \$18 + \$3 S/H
Green Hill Cemetery; (soft cover) \$18 + \$3 S/H

MISCELLANEOUS

**Logan Co. Township Maps of one room schools &
Cemeteries**; (soft cover) shows location of one
room schools & cemeteries in Logan County.
\$10 + \$3 S/H
Logan County Courthouse 100th Anniversary;
(soft cover) \$10 +\$4 S/H
Lincoln, IL, A Chronology 1953-2003; \$5+\$3 S/H
**1917 Prairie Farmers Reliable Directory of
Breeders & Farmers in Logan County**; 3 ring
notebook & protective sleeves \$20+4 S/H or \$15
for soft cover
**Heirship records of 1920 – 1924 &
newspaper abstracts of 1839 - 1849**; (soft
cover) not available at Courthouse due to the
fire of 1857. 148 pages (Updated due to faded
print) \$20+4 S/H
1860 US Federal Census of Logan County; (Soft
cover) \$30+\$5 S/H
1880 US Federal Census of Logan County; (Soft
cover) \$30+ \$5 S/H

To order books and CD's, send a letter to LCGHS at 114 N. Chicago St, Lincoln, IL 62656, give the name of each book or CD - quantity and price + S/H for each item. Please include your check for the total amount, along with your name and address.

Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society
114 N. Chicago Street, Lincoln IL 62656
(217) 732-3200

Membership Application/Renewal

Membership runs from January 1 to December 31. Membership includes four quarterlies. To receive a Membership Card, please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Multiple year memberships are appreciated

New Member ____ **Renewing Member** ____ **Membership year:** 2019 2020 2021 2022

Today's date _____

Memberships received after April 1st – please add \$3.00 for mailing of back Quarterlies.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ **State** _____ **Zip** _____ **Phone** _____

Membership Dues: Individual _____ \$15.00

Dual (Two persons at same address) _____ \$20.00

In an effort to cut postage costs, the quarterly newsletter, *Roots and Branches*, will be emailed to members who have their email address on file with the Society. Members not having email will continue to receive their quarterly by mail. **NOTE:** Please remember to update your email address with LCGHS when changes are made to it.

Email address: _____

Indicate the family surname and information that you are researching, limit to 4.

Surnames: _____

Individuals to be researched: _____

If you want our assistance in your research, indicate the Surnames and/or any information you already have that will help in our search (i.e., dates, places of birth, death, etc.). For members, \$15 for an initial research is requested. Non-members, please call 217-732-3200 for research fees.

We want to thank you for your support. The research center is operated solely on yearly membership dues and donations.

I would like to make an additional donation of \$_____.

LCGHS is a recognized 501(c) (3) organization as defined by the IRS tax code.

I am able to volunteer: LCGHS phone number: 217-732-3200. Email: lcghs1@hotmail.com

