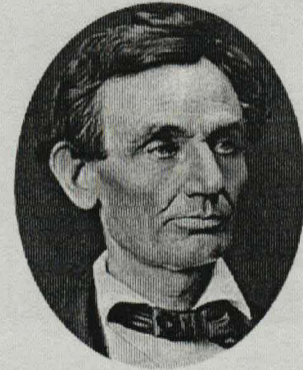


# *Roots & Branches*

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Winter 2011 January, February, March

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## IMPORTANT:

2011 membership dues of the Logan County Genealogical and Historical Society are to be paid on or before January 31, 2011. Our membership year is January 1 to December 31 of each year. If the code **10** follows your address label on the back page of this publication it means that your membership dues need to be paid for 2011. **If you paid your 2011 dues after December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2010, it is possible your update may not appear because of the publishing date of the quarterly.** Because postage and other expenses continue to increase, we regret to announce that we are no longer able to carry over unpaid memberships. Therefore the winter 2011 will be your last Roots and Branches unless we receive membership payment for 2011 before our spring quarterly mailing. We would greatly appreciate your prompt response. This action will assure that you will not be removed from our "Membership List". New members who join in the fall of 2010 will receive all 2011 publications of "Roots and Branches".

# IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT STARTING SATURDAY JANUARY 1, 2011

**WE WILL NOT BE OPENING ON SATURDAYS!  
ONLY BY APPOINTMENT**

**CALL AHEAD IF YOU PLAN TO COME ON A SATURDAY: 217-732-3200**



## 2011: A year of Celebration Mt. Pulaski's 175<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Calendar of Events

### **Friday: January 1, 2011**

New Year's Eve Kickoff Reception  
Shops, Cafes & Courthouse open  
Children's Activities, Fireworks

### **Saturday: February 12, 2011**

1854 Abraham Lincoln Trial Re-enactment  
(2pm) In Courthouse Courtroom by MP  
Schools

Speakers/presentations (3:30 pm)

Guy Fraker and Chris Vallillo

### **Saturday: March 5, 2011**

Casimir Pulaski Day  
Polish Dinner & polka Dancing American  
Legion Hall

### **Monday: May 30, 2011**

Memorial Day Cemetery Rites at  
Mt. Pulaski and Steenburg Cemeteries  
Free Memorial Day Luncheon at  
American Legion Hall (11 am – 2 pm)  
Live Civil War Instrumental Music at  
Courthouse Bandstand (3pm)

### **Thurs. – Mon: June 30 – July 4, 2011**

Founder's Day Festival  
Thurs. June 30, 2011

Mt. Pulaski Citizens Award Reception  
At Springfield's Abraham Lincoln  
Presidential Museum

### **Friday July 1, 2011**

1930's -1960's Alumni Homecoming

### **Saturday July 2, 2011**

1970's -1980's Alumni Homecoming

### **Sunday July 3, 2011**

1990's - 2000's Alumni Homecoming

### **Monday July 4, 2011**

4<sup>th</sup> of July Founder's Nite Light Parade

### **Thurs. - Sat. September 8-10<sup>th</sup> 2011**

Annual Fall Festival

### **Friday - Nov. 11, 2011**

Veteran's Day

### **Friday – Saturday November 19-20<sup>th</sup>, 2011**

Christmas on Vinegar Hill

### **Saturday, December 3, 2011**

Tour of Homes

### **Wednesday, December 3, 2011**

Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day

Mt. Pulaski 175<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Website:

[www.mtpulaski175th.com](http://www.mtpulaski175th.com)

## Logan Counts 35 New Gold Stars in 1944

Logan County added 35 gold stars to its World War II service flag during 1944 when that number of this county's sons were killed in action or died in service. In additions, during the year, nine Logan County men were officially reported missing in action and seven as prisoners of war. Of the year's total of 51 men, 28 of them or more than half were from Lincoln.

The heavy toil during the year brought the county's total major casualties since Pearl Harbor to 54 dead, nine missing in action and ten prisoners of war. Many soldiers were wounded, some discharged but a majority returned to duty. The first war casualty message delivered in 1944 was received on January 2, but it reported the last Logan County soldier's death in 1943. Chester Goodman 21 of Mt. Pulaski, a paratrooper was killed in action in Italy December 11, 1943.

**The 1944 Casualties of War record is as follows:**



**Jan. 5** - Staff Sgt. **Gene H. Paige** of Lincoln an aerial gunner and radio operator missing in action over Germany.

**Jan. 16** - Staff Sgt. **Robert Kochendorfer** of Lincoln an aerial gunner and radioman is missing in action over Italy.

**Jan 16** - Sgt. **Verlin D. Adams** of Emden was killed at Arawe, New Britain by a falling tree.

**Jan. 27-** Lt. **Wayne B. Henry** of Lincoln, a tank commander was killed in action in Italy.

**Jan. 28** - Sgt. **Derald O'Mara** of Lincoln was killed in a crash of an army bombing plane at Casper, Wyoming.

**Feb. 23** - Pvt. **Vincent Boughan Jr.** of Lincoln was captured in action in Italy.

**Feb. 29** - Pvt. **Joseph Murray** of Lincoln was killed in action at Anzio beachhead, Italy.

**March 6** - Staff Sgt. **Merle E. Rohlfis** of Emden an aerial gunner was captured after action over Germany.

**March 9-** Staff Sgt. **John J. Plotz** of Lincoln an aerial gunner was captured after action over Germany.

**March 17-** Lt. **Weldon B. Frantz** of Lincoln was a B-17 co-pilot captured after action over Germany.

**March 18-** Lt. **Robert J. Horn** of Mt. Pulaski, a pilot was captured after action over Germany.

**March 27-** Staff Sgt. **Joseph W. Fitzpatrick** of Lincoln was an aerial gunner killed in action in Southwest Pacific.

**April 9** - Sgt. **George W. Beck** of New Holland was killed in a crash of Army bombing plane at Mojave, CA.

**April 25-** Lt. **Stanley Woods** of Lincoln, a troop carrier pilot was killed in a plane crash in England.

**April** (Date unknown) Pfc. **Lewis D. Berry** of Mt. Pulaski was killed in action in Italy.

**June 6-** Pfc **Rupert Milligan** of Lincoln was a paratrooper and was captured in France on D-day.

**July 3-** Pvt. **Franklin Van Fossan** of Elkhart was killed in action in France.

**July 4-** Pvt. **Harold Aper** of Hartsburg died of wounds received in action in Italy.

**Aug. 1** Cpl. **Fred W. Drurchholtz** of Elkhart killed in action in France.

**Aug. 1-** Pvt. **Roscoe Allen** of Mt. Pulaski was killed in action in France.

**Aug.** (Date Unknown) marine Cpl. **Wilbur D. Mann** of Middletown was killed in action in Guam.

**Aug. 9-** Pfc. **Patrick H. McCarthy**, Lincoln, killed in action in France.

**Aug. 15-** Lt. **Franklin A. Rimerman**, Lincoln, B-24 pilot, killed in action in Italy.

**Aug. 23,** Tech Sgt. **James Eberle**, Lincoln killed in action in Italy.

**Aug. 23-** Staff Sgt. **Charles W. Anderson**, New Holland, aerial engineer, captured after action over Hungary.

**Aug. 27-** Pvt. **James T. Belcher**, Lincoln, killed in motor vehicle accident in France.

**Sept. 1-** Lt. **Homer Y. Harris**, Middletown, bomber pilot killed in action in Europe.

**Sept. 3-**Pvt. **Robert Hoerbert**, Emden, Missing in action in France.

**Sept. 11-** Sgt. **Frederick Nichols**, Lincoln, aerial gunner and radioman, missing in action over Germany.

**Sept. 13-** Pvt. **Ralph A. Newberry**, Lincoln, killed in action in France.

**Sept. 15-** Sgt. **Loren V. Slayton**, Lincoln, killed in action in France.

**Sept. 22-** Sgt. **Ralph Meister**, Mt. Pulaski, died in hospital in England following operation.

**Sept. 30-** Pvt. **Paul L. Miller**, Lincoln, killed in action in France.

**Oct. 2-** Sgt. **Simon Wonderlin**, Atlanta, killed in action in Germany.

**Oct. 12-** Pfc. **Leslie L. Ketcham**, Lincoln, missing in action in Germany.

**Oct. 13-** Staff Sgt. **Zachary T. Taylor**, aerial gunner and radioman, killed in action in Italy.



**Oct. 13-** Staff Sgt. **Joseph Kasnar**, Lincoln, Killed in action in Germany.

**Oct. 14-** Pvt. **Dwight Zimmerman**, Lincoln, killed in action in Italy.

**Oct. 24-** Pvt. **Robert L. Schahl**, Elkhart, missing in action in Italy.

**Nov. 2-** Staff Sgt. **Patrick F. Fitzsimmons**, Lincoln, aerial gunner, killed in action over Germany.

**Nov. 16-** Cpl. **George Rhoads**, Lincoln, missing in action at Metz.

**Nov. 16-** Pvt. **Lionel E. Werlich**, Lincoln, killed in action at Metz.

**Nov. 16-** Lt. **Russell W. Jones**, Lawndale, bomber pilot, missing in action over Italy.

**Nov. 16-** Staff Sgt. **Guy Williams**, Atlanta, died of wounds received in action in France.

**Nov. 23-** Pfc. **Elon Gardner**, Atlanta, missing in action in Germany.

**Nov. 25-** Sgt. **Paul Brown**, Lincoln, killed in action in Germany.

**Dec. 4-** Pvt. **Paul Carothers**, Lincoln, killed in action in France.

Also during 1944 three Logan County Army pilots were reported missing in operational flights over Europe but were later returned to their units. They were Lt.

**Dale Kinert**, Mt. Pulaski; Capt. **Kenneth E. Hagan**, Lincoln, and Lt. **Bernard Tomey**, Atlanta.

## **HISTORICAL TIDBIT**

Contributed by Carol Radespiel

Source: *Lincoln Evening Post* August 26, 1953

William S. Sanders was a stone mason; he helped build the first courthouse in Lincoln. He first came to Logan County in 1853 and lived in a log cabin at Postville.

## **THE FIRST LOGAN COUNTY JAIL AND A MAN NAMED BARTLETT**

Source: *1911 Logan Co. History Book* BY STRINGER

The first County jail was built by Elisha Parke, father-in-law of John D. Gillett. Mr. Parke was born in Middlebury, Connecticut in 1793. When a young man, he went to Canada, he had built a harbor by fastening hewed logs together and making a log bottom, filling the same with stones and sinking it. Upon this principle, he built the first Logan County jail. It was constructed entirely of hewn logs, each a foot square and notched at the ends so when the wall was laid, they would fit closely together. It was about twelve feet square and had two stories. The upper floor was also made of logs. They were securely fastened to the upper tier. The lower floor was composed of logs hewn about twelve to sixteen inches in thickness. The greater thickness was placed upwards. These were laid closely together

and the entire interior of both stories of the jail, floors and walls were covered with heavy oak planks two inches thick. A similar covering was placed on the outside.

In the center of the upper floor a small trap door was made, sufficiently large enough to admit a man's body. This door was composed of a cross work of iron bars, firmly fastened together and padlocked several inches from the door. Two windows of similar construction were made. Over all a heavy roof was placed and in the end of the upper story a door was made of heavy planks, which could be securely bolted. The prisoner would be taken in at the upper door, the trap door of the inner cell raised, and a ladder let down upon which he would descend. The ladder was then withdrawn and the trap door and outer door bolted.



Strong as this jail was, it was not entirely to be depended upon. Some years after it was built, a man by the name of Bartlett was arrested for shooting at a stage driver. He had a reputation for breaking jails and Sheriff Deskins took extra precautions with his prisoner by stationing a guard around the jail day and night. Bartlett made several ineffectual efforts to escape. He was finally manacled, hands and feet but these he managed to remove by wearing the irons out with constant friction. One day while the guards were not on close watch and were engaged in conversation in the court house yard adjacent to the jail. They had left their guns temporarily in their part of the jail. Bartlett, seemingly by superhuman effort, jumped up and caught the bars of the trap door above. He hung to the bar with one

hand and drove a part of the window sash under the door and wrenched the padlock staple from its place. He then hid the guns then broke open the outer door and escaped. He quietly and quickly descended to the ground and made his way southward. One of the guards noticed him and shouted, "That looks like Bartlett." "It can't be" the others agreed, "He could not get out." Upon an investigation they soon were convinced that it not only could be, but was Bartlett that escaped. The guards started in pursuit of Bartlett, but he took to the tall timber of Salt Creek. They finally located him in the stream underneath a fallen tree. He was captured, taken back to jail and later he was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years where he died.

## LOGAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS EARLY HEIRSHIP INDEXES ESTATES 1839 – 1849

*Transcribed by Bill & Diane Detmers – 2009*

Following is the next group of third estate information abreacted from legal notices published in the Illinois State Register. This is not a complete listing of all estates probated by Logan County. The partial listing shown here helps fill the gap in records created by the destruction of the Logan County Courthouse in 1857. The date is the issue of the newspaper in which the notice first appeared.

### **BUSHNELL, Elisha**

17 April 1849

Administrator's Sale: Estate of Elisha Bushnell. "Valuable Mills for Sale." By order of Circuit Court of Logan County at Sept. term, 1848, will sell at public sale on the premises Friday, 18 May 1848:

W ½ SE 1/4 S26 T21N R1W

E 1/2 NE 1/4 S25 T21N R1W

SW 1/4 SE 1/4 S25 T21N R1W

NW 1/4 SE 1/4 S25 T21N R1W

E 1/2 SW 1/4 S25 T21N R1a

SE 1/4 SW 1/4 S25 T21N R1W

and part of the W1/2 NW1/4 T21N R1W, 3 acres, upon which last tract is situated a carding machine, saw mill and grist mill. All said land lying upon Kickapoo Creek in said County. James Primm, Administrator de bonis non. Widow's dower right relinquished in open court.

### **DOLBEY, Jesse L.**

17 April 1949

Administrator's Sale: Estate of Jesse L. Dolbey, "late of Green County, Ohio." Lots 65 and 66 in the town of New Castle, Logan County, Illinois. Public Administrator: James Primm.

### **COWARDIN, Peter G.**

16 August 1849

Administrator's Notice: Notice dated 13 August 1849. Administrator: John B. Cowardin.

### **WALKER, Rebecca**

16 August 1849



Bill in chancery to set aside a mortgage: Estate of Rebecca Walker. Isaac R. Braugher vs. Bird Thomas, Emily A. Thomas, Hiram Hersey, Nancy Hersey, Jerome R. Gorin, Eleanor E.D. Gorin, William Dement and Jerome Gorin, Administrator of Rebecca Walker, deceased. Bird and Emily A. Thomas are non-residents of the State of Illinois. Signed: Samuel Emmitt, Clerk.

**McGRAW, William** 22 August 1849

Petition to sell Real Estate: Estate of William McGraw, deceased. James McGraw, Administrator of the estate of William McGraw, deceased, vs. Eliza McGraw, Lucy McGraw, Walden Stephen McGraw and Elizabeth Hurt. Notice dated 15 August 1849.

**MORGAN, John** 31 October 1849

Administrator's Sale: Estate of John Morgan, deceased. Will sell at public auction 14 December 1849 "land of which John Morgan died seized".

E 1/2 SW 1/4 S9 T21N R2W

SW 1/4 SE 1/4 S9 T21N R2W

Except one acre in the last described tract that the said Morgan deeded to the Christian Church and except also, two acres in the south-east corner of the same tract that the said Morgan deeded to Phillip B. Miles. A part of the land is also subject to dower. Wilford W. Morgan, Administrator of John Morgan, deceased."

**JOHNSON, Royal** 14 November 1849

Petition to sell Real Estate: Estate of Royal Johnson, deceased. Wilford W. Morgan, Administrator. Land advertised in 14 November 1849 issue:

W 1/2 NW 1/4 S2 T21N R2W, 82 acres

**MOORE, Moses** 19 December 1849

Administrator's Notice: Estate of Moses Moore. I.R. Braucher, Administrator.

**LANTERMAN, John** 4 November 1842

Administrator's Notice: Estate of John Lanterman. Notice dated 1 October, 1842.

Administrators: Andrew J. Lanterman and Gunnell McKinnie.

## HELPFUL HINTS FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

*You should photocopy the abbreviations and introductory or prefatory information so you are clear about the criteria used in compiling the work (titles can sometimes be ambiguous or misleading).*

### Blame Britain for Christmas Cards

*The associated press 1994*

Mail bags bulged with 2.6 billion Christmas cards last month, roughly 10 each for every person in the United States. The cost of this national obsession is nearly \$3 billion according to the Washington, D.C. - based Greeting Card Association.

The custom of sending Christmas cards started in Britain in 1840 when the first 'Penny Post' public postal deliveries began. The custom originated in England where college students at the Royal Academy sent letters home at the end of the year on religious stationary. They told their parents

how good they had been and asked for money. In 1843 London businessman Henry Cole manufactured 1000 cards with the greeting "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to You" - which is still the most used holiday sentiment. Thirty years later Louis Prang, a German immigrant living in Boston, merged the secular and religious tone of Christmas by placing a nativity scene on a card. The greeting card industry's awards are called "Louis" after Prang.



Helped by the new railway system, the public postal service was the 19th century's communication revolution, just as email is for us today. As printing methods improved, Christmas cards were produced in large numbers from about 1860. They became even more popular in Britain when a card could be posted in an unsealed envelope for one half-penny - half the price of an ordinary letter.

Traditionally, Christmas cards showed religious pictures - Mary, Joseph and baby Jesus, or other parts of the Christmas story. Today, pictures are often jokes, winter pictures, Father Christmas, or romantic scenes of life in past times.

If you're looking for a fun new holiday tradition, you may want to consider learning more about the history of Christmas pickles.

## **History of The Christmas Pickles**

The Christmas pickle is not an actual pickle, it is simply a Christmas ornament that is shaped like a pickle. The ornament is hidden on a family's Christmas tree on Christmas Eve. On Christmas morning, all of the children in the house take turns looking for the pickle ornament and the child who finds the Christmas pickle receives an extra present for his or her good work.

Today, parents love this tradition because it encourages children to take the time to appreciate all of the beautiful ornaments on the Christmas tree. Instead of simply rushing to open their presents, they spend time talking about the unique history of all the holiday decorations.

### **A Brief History of Christmas Pickles**

While finding the Christmas pickle is certainly an enjoyable holiday ritual, nobody seems to know exactly where this tradition began.

Although it is commonly stated that the Christmas pickle tradition began in Germany, it is interesting to note that the German St. Nick arrives on the 5th or 6th of December and German children open their presents on Christmas Eve instead of Christmas morning. Additionally, many Germans say they have never heard of this custom.

An alternate theory regarding the history of Christmas pickles attributes the custom to Civil War soldier John Lower. After being captured and sent to prison in Andersonville, Georgia, his health took a turn for the worse. As he was starving and near death, he begged the prison guard for one pickle before he died. The guard took pity on him; giving Mr. Lower a pickle that he later claimed gave him the physical and mental strength to continue living. When he returned to his family after the war, Mr. Lower began hiding a pickle on the Christmas tree to bring fortune and good luck to the one who found it on Christmas morning.

Today, Berrien Springs, Michigan, calls itself the Christmas Pickle Capital of the World. This town celebrates with a Christmas Pickle Festival held in early December and a parade led by a Grand Dillmeister, who gives the visitors fresh pickles.

However, the local residents who promote this Christmas Pickle Festival claim the tradition originated when two Spanish boys traveling home from boarding school for the holidays, when they were stuffed into a pickle barrel by a mean innkeeper and later freed when St. Nicholas took pity on them and tapped the barrel with his staff.



## GRANTED

The Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, May 6, 1880  
(Contributed by Bill Donath)

The committee of arrangements appointed by the citizen's meeting at the court house Monday night (mentioned elsewhere) met early on Tuesday and completed the necessary arrangement very promptly, for the reception of Gen. Grant as he should pass through our city on his way to Springfield. Handbills were distributed announcing the intended reception and Col. Latham and other members of the committee appointed for that purpose went up on the 1 p.m. train to meet the special train bearing the General and his party and endeavor to show cause why he should stop with us a little while. The committee of reception from Springfield, numbering about twenty-five, came up on the same train and stopped here to await his coming. Telegrams were received here from time to time from our committee, saying first that the train would stop half an hour and then that it would stop but 15 minutes. The latter time seemed short, but, nevertheless the band and drum corps were brought out and a carriage provided to convey the General to the Lincoln House.

Flags were displayed by the business houses along Broadway and arrangements made for closing the stores as soon as the train should arrive, and for some time before it put in an appearance the streets and platforms were thronged with men, women and children, all eager to see Illinois favorite and most honored son.

At 3:37 the regular passenger train arrived and, following it, in sight, was the special bearing the Grant party, consisting of the General and wife and other ladies, Hon. E. B. Washburne, Gen. John McNulta, several newspaper men and others.

The large crowd was on tip toe with excitement and when the train ran on past

the depot, many rushed after it, to rush back again as it slowly backed up. The General with Hon. E. B. Washburne and our local committee were driven in a carriage preceded by the band to the hotel, though it was with considerable difficulty that they could get from the train to the hotel entrance on account of the press of the people. Mr. Washburne's on the train was somewhat unexpected having been known but a short time before it arrived. The two great men were ushered into a room connecting with the Broadway balcony and Gen. Grant and others stepped out in view of the people and after they had become quiet, Mr. J. G. Chalfant proceeded, in the absence of Mayor Beason, to address him a few words of welcome. His address was brief, welcoming the distinguished visitor in behalf of all our citizens — from the little boy, just feeling the first impulses of patriotic pride to the gray haired father; from the young girl to the aged mother whose sons had followed him through the smoke of battle. He alluded to the General's prominent part in the war, to his distinguished services since, in times of peace, and closed by again bidding him thrice welcome. The speech was appropriate and well delivered.

In reply, Gen. Grant said that he had but a few minutes to remain but was glad to have even he limited time to greet our citizens. He thanked his auditors for assembling in such numbers and regretted that it was impossible to take each one by the hand. The gentleman who had introduced him had laid great stress upon what had been done for our country and his (the General's) part in it. He saw before him in his audience, he said, many of the brave instruments used in accomplishing that work, a work which he trusted and believed



was to be permanent and enduring. His travels in other countries had convinced him that we have the greatest on earth, and the best and pleasantest to live in – a country to be proud of. His recent journey through the South had convinced him that a better and more fraternal feeling is prevailing there and that the time is coming when our country shall be consolidated in sentiment as it is already in government. He then thanked the people again for their courtesy.

At the close of the General's speech, which was delivered in a conversational, but very distinct tone, the crowd gave him three rousing cheers. Then in response to calls, Hon. E. B. Washburne came out upon the balcony and was also cheered lustily. He was introduced by Ed. Lynch and spoke very briefly, saying that they would not expect a speech from him, but that he was happy to see the city of Lincoln and so many of its citizens. He thanked them for the kindness shown to himself and wished them the propriety which a population so distinguished for industry and honor so justly merited.

The people in the street were then informed that the General would stand at the head of the stairway for a few minutes and that those who wished could pass up the side entrance and greet him, passing down by the front stairway. Of course they all "wished" and a rush was made for the stairway.

For about ten minutes – all the time that the train men could spare – he shook hands with a throng of the young and old of both sexes. Occasionally those standing by would hear "I'm one of your boys, General," or "I

started with you at Belmont," etc., and then the General's face would light up and a little more cordial "shake" would follow. About three hundred persons, by count, were favored by a greeting, many of them pausing again to shake hands with Washburne as they passed on, when in answer to an urgent request from those in charge of the train, he reluctantly turned away from the people who were still surging up the stairway and was conducted across to the car. Here the handshaking continued until the train pulled away from the crowd, starting very slowly on account of the throng about the track. Mrs. Grant and the other ladies and most of the gentlemen of the party remained in the car where the ladies were called upon by Mrs. J. D. Gillett, Mrs. D. M. Harris, Mrs. R. B. Latham, Miss Gillett and other ladies of this city. It is estimated that there were at least two thousand people, and probably more, collected to aid in the reception – called together at about ten hours notice. The General seemed somewhat tired and worn, with the handshaking and crowding, but impressed all with his quiet, simple, unostentatious, but cordial bearing and expressions of admiration and commendation could be heard on all sides. A little coincidence, as far as the importance of the event is concerned, was noticeable in the fact that on the same day, May 4<sup>th</sup>, fifteen years ago, the body of the martyred President Lincoln passed through this city on its way to Springfield.

The reception may be considered a gratifying success in all particulars.

## DONATIONS

**Mary Ellen Martin:** Wooden Shelving Unit, Souvenir plate from New Salem State Park.

**Deborah Short:** Lincoln Sesquicentennial 2003 info.

**Billie Timm:** Souvenir ashtray from Australia, circa WWII and Antique colander.

**Albert Buehler, Jr.** History book of Logan Co. 1911, Vol.I by L. Stringer; and a framed copy of front page of the Lincoln Herald newspaper 10-3-1895.



**Thelma McKnight:** Pamphlets from Lehn & Fink's 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary celebration; booklet from dedication of Christian Church, Lincoln, IL 12-5-1954; newspaper advertisement capturing A. Lincoln's legacy. From State Journal Register of Springfield; Rit Tint and Dye Advertisement; computer article re: William Maxwell.

**Jayne Zimmer:** Two booklets: Illinois Counties & Incorporation Municipalities', Jan 1999"and Origin and Evolution of Illinois counties June 2003.

**Nancy Adkin:** "Warranty Deed" to property in Harness, IL (Logan Co.) Oct. 10, 1900.

**Nancy Saul:** 3 Souvenirs plates from Sheer Auto Supply and 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Logan County Fair.

**Tony Donath:** 1986 Calendar put out by the Courier.

**Clarine Hatfield:** 1910 Logan County Plat Book.

**Bill Detmers:** H.P. Photo Smart Printer.

**Dorothy Gleason:** booklet-"Trial and Tribulations" The story of the 1847 Matson Slave Trial, Souvenir plate from The White House Washington, DC.

**Robert McGrath:** \$1,000 for development of our new website. Donation is in memory of his grandparents, Willard and Nina Rhoades. Willard is a descendant of Logan County Pioneers Jacob Rhoades (Roads) and Sarah Davidson Rhoades (1864).

[Rdm954@aol.com](mailto:Rdm954@aol.com)

## NEW MEMBERS

**Marita Schneider:** 1306 – 2050<sup>th</sup> Lincoln,  
IL 62656

**John Heider:** 988 Iron Horse Place  
Monticello, IL 61856

**Pete Franz:** 143-11<sup>th</sup> Lincoln, IL 62656

**Donald & Marilyn Klockenga:** 1235  
Richland Ave. Lincoln, IL 62656

**Philip Bertoni:** 221 N. Washington St., Mt.  
Pulaski IL 62548

## SCHEDULE FOR NEXT QUARTER

**January 11, 2011** - Executive Board Meeting 5:00pm

**January 17, 2011** - Membership meeting 6:30

**Billie Timm** will give a presentation with pictures about his third great grandfather "Capt. John Giles Adams." The Black Hawk War was a brief conflict fought in 1832 between the United States and Native Americans headed by Black Hawk, a Sauk leader. The war erupted soon after Black Hawk and a group of Sauks, Meskwakis, and Kickapoos known as the "British Band" crossed the Mississippi River into the U.S. state of Illinois in April 1832. Hostilities began on May 14, 1832, when militiamen opened fired on a delegation from the British Band. Black Hawk responded by attacking the militia force, soundly thrashing them at the Battle of Stillman's Run. Capt. John Giles Adams and his company stayed to fight so the other militiamen could escape with their lives. 15 men from Central Illinois gave their lives that day including Capt. John Giles Adams.

**February 15, 2011** - Executive Board Meeting 5:00pm

**February 21, 2011** - Membership meeting 6:30

**Doris Last** will give a presentation about the historical Musickville of Logan County and the church building that was moved to Hartsburg, IL. The church building is being used at present by the Prairieland Christian Church congregations.



**March 15, 2011** - Executive Board Meeting 5:00pm

**March 21, 2011** - Membership meeting 6:30

This will be an open meeting for those that like to have time for research. Board Members and volunteers will be present to help guide you and acquaint you with the research material available. Several are Ancestry.com members and have use of two computers; we have a large family vertical file, Cemetery and burial files, Census files, Obituary files, Marriage and birth record files, Military files, and files from other counties, states and countries.

**April 12, 2011** - Executive Board Meeting 5:00pm

**April 18, 2011** - Membership meeting 6:30

**Bill Donath** will give a presentation about the Civil War. The year 2011 marks the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Civil War. 150 years after the Civil War began the nation will commemorate its most divisive conflict, which ended slavery and preserved the Union at the cost of 620,000 lives. At locations across the country, Americans will be able to watch historical re-enactments and explore special exhibits that will roll out, like the war itself, over four years.

## **CHILD LOSES LOCKS IN MYSTERIOUS WAY**

*Transcribed by Carol Radespiel - From newspaper article dated Nov. 1911*

When Mr. Fred Wilmert, the butcher residing on Wyatt Ave., at the early hour Monday morning stepped into the room where his little daughter, Florence, was sleeping, he found that the two large braids of hair were cut off the little girl's head. The braids were cut close to her scalp and were lying beside the little girl's pillow. Mr. Wilmert was at a loss to account for this and at once investigated to see if anyone had entered the home during the night. He found everything securely locked. There were no scissors in the room and according to Mr. Pfau, the barber who trimmed the

girls hair Monday morning, said there were no scissors in the house that could have cut the braids off so precisely.

The only way Mr. Wilmert can account for the mystery is that the little girl got up, while dreaming, went down stairs, secured a pair of scissors and cut off the braids. However, the fact that there were no large scissors in the house and that the braids were lying on the pillow as though they had just been severed, makes this theory a doubtful one. The little child had pretty golden curls, eighteen inches long. The mystery remains an inexplicable one.

## **DOCTOR'S, FUNERAL COSTS IN 1898 WERE UNBELIEVABLY LOW**

*Transcribed by Carol Radespiel - From newspaper article dated 7-3-1969*

A friend of ours in looking through some old papers and bills came up with this bit of information that is rather intriguing. He ran across an 1898 funeral bill for his grandmother, the amount of which was only \$100.50. This included the casket at \$65.00. The bill from the doctor which ran into quite

a few calls over a four months period, but his charges was only \$1.00 for house calls. Her children gave the good doctor a buggy to apply on the account, figuring that he had worn his out in making so many calls on grandma.



## Old Settlers' Letters

*The Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, Thursday, September 16, 1880 - Contributed by Bill Donath*

### Mary Buckles

I will give you a little sketch of the old settler's times when I first came here. When I first started out to find a home I rode about eight hundred miles on horseback and carried a child. We moved out here in 1822, and lived that winter by the mouth of the lake. The house we lived in was made of logs split and notched at the end and laid together. The way we got our bread in those days, we had to beat the corn into meal and then make our bread and boil our hominy.

We came to Illinois in October and I never saw the face of a white woman till in March, except my stepmother. We moved in the spring upon the lake, where Jerry Buckles lives now. We lived in the Frontier House; we lived there till my husband died. I have seen as many as one hundred Indians camped together down where William Buckles lives. The Indians used to stop at our house when they were out hunting and want something to eat. Sometimes my husband would be away from home and just me and the little children there. It would make my very heart ache, but I always gave them something to eat to get shut of them.

We came through Springfield there was but one store, and that was Major Iles'. We got our first grindings at Buffalo Hart and Elkhart. It was ground by horse mill. My husband volunteered and went to the war to fight the Indians in 1826, and I was left alone with five little children - not a man on the place. I was left from one week to five, lots of times. Elizabeth Ann Copeland was the first child I had born in this country. She was born May 3d, 1824. I had an aunt, who died in March, 1824. The way they made her coffin, they cut a walnut tree down on the place where we lived and dug it out and buried her in it. She was buried at William

Buckles' graveyard. We raised a large family of children and never had a doctor in the house for fourteen years. I had fifteen children and raised fourteen till they were grown and married. There are twelve now living, and I have seventy-three grand children and sixty-seven great grand children living. In those days we clothed our children by spinning and weaving. We wove coverlets, blankets, jeans, flannel, and everything that we wore. Instead of pianos, organs, and sewing machines we had looms and spinning wheels. We did all our own coloring. Children had no chance to get an education in those days, as we only had three months school in the year. We had no preaching for a long time after we came here, and the first preaching I ever heard was at old Grandfather Turley's, then the next we opened our doors for meeting. We were not particular what denomination preached. We opened our doors for all. Bob Foster was the first who held a three-day's meeting at our house: then A. J. Cane of Springfield had a three days meeting out under the shade trees. Folks were not particular then like they are now, for they would come from Buffalo and Sangamon and from all around. We couldn't set fine tables then like they do now, but we always had plenty to eat. I have had from eighteen to twenty persons to stay all night with us when they came up to meeting. Now, if I were young again and had a family to raise, and knew there was such a country at this, I would be willing to go through it all again, although I had a very hard time, but I never regret it on account of my children. Before I took this last spell of sickness I was able to walk from a half mile to a mile. When I pass away from this world of trouble, I hope I



will be in a world of rest. These are a few items of the way we lived and had to do in

the early days. I was born in Georgia in 1803, and am now going on 78.

## John Buckles

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: The old settlers of this county, and perhaps some from adjoining counties, have met here to-day for the purpose of renewing and perpetuating their early formed acquaintances by recalling the pleasant associations of olden times, and to relate their hard experiences in the first settlement of this country, that the young who are here may learn this profitable lesson: That prosperity is the fruit of industry.

Where you now see nice houses, abundant fields of corn and other grain, green pastures where various kinds of domestic animals are quietly grazing, was once a trackless prairie. Standing at this point you might have seen the smoke curling from the mud chimneys of two or three little log cabins scattered along the margin of the Lake timber. I was reared in one of those cabins, which was constructed without a nail or board, and the chinks between the logs where the only windows. Of the present luxuries we had none. I never saw a cook stove until I was nearly grown. The cooking was done at the fire place, which was about half the width of the cabin, and which took huge logs for fuel that we were obliged to roll in at the door. Our cooking utensils were mainly the pot and gridiron, and the kettle oven in which to bake bread. We had no machinery of any kind, except the loom and spinning wheel. With these we manufactured the cloth from which our clothes were made. Work was performed by main strength and bare hands; thus our bread was truly earned by the sweat of our brow. It was a rare thing to see a man with a pair of boots, and boys didn't wear pants until they were about grown; they wore instead long home spun aprons! Young men, we didn't

have kid gloves, as you do, put on our hands, buggies to ride in, nor fine horses to drive. Our kids were those that nature gave us, tanned by the sun and hardened by toil. Our legs were our buggies, with the springs in the heels. Horses we had none, but sometimes we rode and ox with our fair lady on behind us. The young ladies of that day didn't wear silks and ruffles, or friz and bang their hair; they were content with a linsey wolsey dress made by their own hands. The loom was their piano and the spinning wheel their organ, and the music was just as sweet, if not sweeter than we hear to-day on a \$500 piano or a costly organ, and I am quite sure the playing was much more profitable. They didn't punch holes in card board and sew them up again with silken threads, but "worked" honest buttonholes in their brother's Sunday coats, made of jeans, and knit comfortable socks instead of crocheting useless knickknacks. They sought the washtub and broom handle for exercise. Girls of the present day would almost faint at the sight of such things.

Illinois is a great and good country, no other state in the Union, perhaps, better; the soil is rich and very productive, but prosperity will not come to us standing idle, even here. We must be industrious and economical. When I was a young man I anticipated the adage: "No excellence without labor," and commenced work earnestly at \$10 per month.

Our forefathers accomplished a great deal for this prosperous and beautiful country; we are indebted to them, and we owe to the rising generation our best efforts to extend their enjoyment not only to that which we now enjoy, but improved and better.



One thing in particular which blights the happiness of many in this fair country is intemperance. Of the liquor traffic I wish to say just a word. There is certainly no detriment to prosperity more effective, no incentive to vice and crime more potent, no evil greater, and, therefore, no one thing which demands more our earnest effort to prohibit than the sale of intoxicating liquors. Temperance men are doing what they can, and will continue "by all honorable means," to discourage intemperance, but their efforts alone are not sufficient. The remedy is in the ballot-box, and the men who desire the greatest possible happiness to their fellow man, who love their country to do it good, and who wish to prevent the many horrible crimes committed every day, &c., seem to

be in the minority, wherefore I am strongly in favor of allowing woman suffrage on this great question. It is most certain they will vote to prohibit liquor traffic since they are the greater sufferers. "With malice toward none and charity for all," I am respectfully yours.

The last paragraph of John Buckles letter to the old settlers of 1880 brought to mind a series of articles from 1870, that give insight into Mr. Buckles developing the attitudes of temperance and women's suffrage expressed in that last paragraph.

That series of articles follows:

### **Terrible Tragedy**

*Suicide and Attempted Wife Murder*

*The Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois - Thursday, February 24, 1870*

Our usually quiet community was startled on Friday night last, with the news that John L. Phipps, a well known farmer of the county, residing on what is known as the Geer Farm, some 6 miles west of this city, had attempted to murder his wife, and then committed suicide. Rumors of all sorts in regard to the dreadful tragedy were circulated and only until after the Coroner's Inquest, were our people enabled to arrive at the facts of the case. In the month of October last, Mr. Phipps married Miss Kate Buckles, daughter of John Buckles of Lake Fork.

During their brief married life, their matrimonial relations were not of the most pleasant character. His conduct toward her had always been characterized by brutality, and it was proven before the jury that he had treated her more like unto a servant, than as the wife of his bosom. A temporary parting had taken place between the parties, and only on Tuesday of last week he had gone to the house of her father, sought her to return

with him, and gave his word and honor to her father that he would treat her in a manner befitting a husband. With these promises she returned with him to his home, accompanied by her mother, there, in a short time, as it afterwards seems, to almost meet a terrible death. In the evening on which the tragedy occurred, he had broken his promise of good behavior and had offered gross insults. Unable to bear it longer, she had reluctantly consented to separate from him again and only waited for morning, when he promised to return her to her father. Mrs. Buckles, the mother of the unfortunate woman, was the principal witness before the Coroner's Jury, and although prostrated as she was from sickness and fright, yet she testified intelligently in regard to the horrible affair. She testified that before the crime was committed, of a conversation between the suicide and his intended victim. He asked her to accompany him to an adjoining sleeping room, where he wanted to talk to her. The mother, fearing his



intentions, asked him to remain in the room and they would review the whole case. He objected to this however, and insisted on having his wife accompany him to the fatal room. No sooner had the door closed on her retreating form than she heard the report of a pistol, followed immediately by a second shot. Mrs. Buckles ran out of the house, gave the alarm to an employee on the farm, and he went to the neighbors for assistance. At first there was some hesitancy on the part of the neighbors about entering the house, fearing lest the would-be murderer was there prepared to sell his life dearly. Under the lead of Sam'l Seeley, they entered the house, and found the body of Mrs. Phipps lying on the floor in the kitchen, to which place she had crawled after receiving the terrible wound. Proceeding to the room where the shooting was done, they found the body of Mr. Phipps, lying in a pool of his own blood, and nearly, if not quite dead. The ball had penetrated his head near the temple and had passed entirely through the brain. A smothered groan from Mrs. Phipps attracted their attention and on examination it was found that she was still breathing. Up to the present writing the unfortunate lady is still living, and there is a slight probability of her ultimate recovery. Since the deed was committed she has been able to converse about it some, but not to any extent. The sympathy of our whole community is with her and prayers from all sides ascend, that God, if it seemeth to Him best, will restore her – well – to her friends. The body of the suicide was brought to this city, and the funeral held at the house of Mr. L. Nall, on Sunday last. We would “throw the mantle of charity”, lightly over the dead, and say but little in regard to the cause of this terrible deed, were it not that it was so atrocious, and the causes so trifling. Mr. Phipps was a man of morbid temperament, excessively mercenary, and entertained a fixed idea that there existed no such thing as female virtue.

Marrying with any such idea was in the first place a crime, and secondly marring into one of the best and most wealthy families in the country, it reflects seriously on his motives. After settling down to the business of life, instead of honoring her, who had left her home and parents to share with him his sorrows and joys, he lets the “green eyed monster” take undisputed control over his reason, and construes every act of hers into some horrid shape, until at last it controls him to such an extent that he sets a watch on his own household. His wife, as everyone acquainted with her knows, was not deserving of any such treatment. Her character is as pure and spotless as the drifting snow.

That he had intended to murder her was clearly proven from the fact that several weeks ago he had pointed a shotgun at her, and only failed of carrying his purpose into execution by a quick movement on her part in escaping from its range. Then he told her he was only jesting. Wednesday of last week he was in the city and purchased the revolver with which he perpetrated the awful crime. Murder was then lurking in his heart. Such a terrible tragedy was never enacted within the borders of this county, and we earnestly hope that in our future we may never be called on again to record another of its kind.

03 Mar 1870

Mrs. Phipps, the unfortunate victim in the tragedy chronicled last week, has been improving slowly since that time. Her friends entertain strong hopes of the full recovery. Our sincere wish is that she may live many a long year yet.

10 Mar 1870

We understand that Mrs. Phipps continues to improve, and there is every reason to believe she will recover entirely.

31 Mar 1870



Mrs. Phipps has so far recovered from the effects of her wounds, that on Sunday last, she was removed from the place where the tragedy was enacted, to the residence of her father, Mr. John Buckles on Lake Fork.

23 June 1870

Mr. John Buckles of Lake Fork visited us a few days since. In conversation with him we learn that Mrs. Phipps has almost, if not entirely recovered from the injuries she received last winter. The many friends of Mrs. Phipps throughout this section will be pleased to learn that such is the case.

## Story of a Snowbird

*The Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, Thursday, August 20, 1903 - Contributed by Bill Donath*

### John Buckles Has Lived in Logan County Since 1822

In dedicating these lines to the pioneer history of this county, I am carried back four score years in contemplating the marvelous advancement that has brought our country from gloom to glory. Coming with my father's family to a point four miles southwest of what is now Mt. Pulaski eighty years ago, and with an actual residence ever since in and near it. I will ask the pioneers to sit down with me while we reflect over the wonderful and important changes that have occurred within the eight decades. The first domicile of my father's large family was a rude hut sixteen feet square with a large clapboard roof, ponchean floor, with openings cut out of the log walls with no glass or screen. There was neither brick nor an iron hinge about the entire structure, and its entire construction was almost conducted as that of Noah's ark – without the sound of hammer or saw. Out over the trackless waste we could look to the southeast and see from the bottom of the desert an immense rise, bold and treeless, with not a human habitation within two miles of it, and fourteen years before it was ever thought of as town or village. Upon that bold eminence that reared its dreary crest above the waste, is now situated the picturesque and historic city of Mt. Pulaski.

Arriving at the age of young manhood, my first earnings of any consequence was a monthly hire of \$12 in making two trips

afoot across the Alleghany Mountains to the city of New York, leading an ox at the head of a drove of cattle. The ox was the bell steer of the herd and the balance would follow. On coming from Chicago to Springfield for the first time, it took me six days. This journey was accomplished on foot. Besides traveling on foot, I traveled as a drover a distance great enough to equal the circumference of the world four times. For the mail containing New York markets it required two weeks to reach central Illinois.

With my first earnings I purchased in 1846 forty acres of land for \$50 – and I own that same forty acres yet. If we descend from the stately narrative of the polished historian to the local traditions of the state of Illinois, we find every county and neighborhood rich with thrilling memories of the past: each smiling valley has its stories of pioneer hardships: every beautiful grove has its thrilling legend: not a lonely dell from which the moaning winds have not carried the shrieks and pleadings of some suffering pioneer. The red tribes were pressed back by the energies and courage of the pioneers and made possible the position which our imperial commonwealth of Illinois occupies today in the glow of the settling sun.

I have witnessed the line of pioneer life as it swept westward from Ohio to the Wabash, from the Wabash to Illinois, and



then to the Mississippi river, the great Father of Waters, and on the plains and Rockies – and in a few years there is a record of the most distinguished struggle in the progress of man to a higher civilization, and as one of the scattered scouts of progress. I have seen the general development of what is now in the morning of a new century with all the advantages of civilization, education and invention in the grasp of the rising generation upon whose shoulders will soon have to take the responsibilities of perpetuating our country's greatness, and in keeping pace with our higher civilization. I hope the rising generation will cultivate a religious and moral sentiment commensurate without material and commercial progress, and when we pioneers resign the snowy crowns, let those whom we leave behind us amidst the most beautiful landscape and beneath the fairest skies that ever met the

gaze of man, still continue to push our country on to its grand destiny designed by the Creator.

And now, friends, the pioneers will soon have to enroll beyond this sphere – but I don't believe that we will receive a stern command from a grim reaper and be hustled across a dark ocean by a grizzled ferryman, as is often said, but instead we will calmly await a liveried messenger with waiving palms to pilot us gently across a crystal river to a beautiful shore, where all mankind must go, and if consciousness abides with us in that mysterious realm, let it be to realize that back here is the green land that the flag of our country and the banner of morality still holds sway over a happy prosperous and progressive people. With charity for all and malice toward none, I am respectfully,

John Buckles

**Letter from Kansas with Stories of Abraham Lincoln  
Interesting Reminiscences by Joshua Dunnuk, Formerly of This County.**

The Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, Thur. Oct. 2, 1873 - Contributed by Bill Donath

Ottawa, Kansas, Sept. 26<sup>th</sup>, 1873 –  
*Editors Herald:* - The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article is an old neighbor of many of your readers who will be glad to hear from him in your columns.

Mr. D. came to the country some three years since, has made a host of friends, and of course has been Justice of the Peace. He now occupies the proud position among his peers as President of the County Agricultural Society of his county, and is out in the paper with a splendidly written call to the farmers, their wives and their little ones to turn out and make the next fair a success.

In an interesting conversation yesterday he took the writer back with him among his earliest recollections, many of which are too good to be lost. His childhood was the time when pioneering meant something. Over the

mountains meant then beyond the Alleghanies and the Cumberland hills, and the freighters were donkeys or pack horses, and high prices ruled.

In those days and on the frontiers, caste and aristocracy were unknown among the people, and when there was a wedding everybody was invited; they usually went on horseback, and a custom prevailed that the person who reached the house of the bride first after the set time had expired, should have the coveted privilege of kissing, "Black Betsey," as the bottle was then called. If, perchance, some unlucky wight was not invited to the wedding, the next best thing he could do was to stretch grape vines across the road and place the hurrying equestrians *hors du combat*, determined to have his share of the fun some way.



In those days the girls and women made the cloth – tow and linen for summer, flannel for winter. How would your young readers like to full cloth as did the young people then? Set the time of the frolic or “bee,” place the piece of cloth just from the loom in the middle of the floor, set a row of chairs or benches around it, near enough to the cloth to allow each occupant of a chair to reach the pile with the feet, tie a rope around the chairs to keep them from spreading apart, or too far from the cloth, pour on the strong hot soap suds, and then every fellow kick, resulting in fulled cloth, great fun, and clean feet. Readers “the times are not as they used to was.”

It should be said somewhere in this article that Mr. Dunnuck has a farm of one hundred and eighty acres in a fine state of cultivation, with a good corn crop on it this year; two hundred head of hogs to eat it, (i.e. eat the corn); has a good home which is often filled with good company and always with good cheer. One of the daughters was married last spring to one of your citizens, Mr. James H. Keyes. Jane and Alice remain at home. His sons, Thomas and David, are also at home, and fast approaching to the unenviable estate (real estate?) of bachelorhood. Ditto Michael Stohl, their faithful attaché, well and favorably known to many of your readers.

Mr. Dunnuck was well acquainted with your and our great Lincoln, whose office was Mr. D.’s headquarters. He gives some recollections of Mr. L. that neither he nor the writer have seen in print, and if they are in print it will do no hurt to give Mr. D.’s remembrance of them. One is the part Mr. Lincoln took in a case known as “the great mill case,” in your vicinity. This case had been in litigation for some time, when Mr. Lincoln was employed by one of the parties. One of the well-known characteristics of the great man came to surface at this time – i.e., his desire that contending parties should

settle their difficulties with the least possible expense to themselves. Mr. L. proposed that the parties, with their attorneys, should meet on the premises at Salt Creek and make an effort at settlement. The attorneys on the opposite side failed to come; perhaps he had no faith in the effort; and perhaps, for some reason known to lawyers, preferred ligation; but Mr. Lincoln was there. The whole thing was talked over, arbitration agreed upon, and Mr. L. chosen as arbiter. The white oak tree under which he sat and heard this arbitration, which ended in a decision satisfactory to both parties, is at this day revered as a relic almost sacred, and there is a probability that it will be walled in for preservation. In after years one of his opponents said, intending it for sarcasm, when passing the spot, “There is the tree beside which the great emancipator sat when he decided the celebrated mill case.” There is evidence that this man lacked the charity which “envieth not.”

The native kindness of the same great heart that originated and carried to a successful issue this arbitration was manifested in another case in the same neighborhood. One of the principal hog dealers of that country was driving a large lot of hogs to market. Among his assistants was a little boy, a relation of his, who found a pocketbook the drover had lost, containing a considerable sum of money. The boy at first tried to restore it to the owner, showed it to several, but during the night it occurred to the little fellow that it might do to deny having it, which he did. The drover flew into a rage and had the boy indicted before the grand jury and bound over. But before the session of the court the drover regretted that in his passion he had commenced proceedings in the case. Mr. Lincoln was applied to and after hearing the statement of the drover, and being convinced, as were also all who understood the particulars, that the boy had suffered enough, suggested a



plan which resulted in the acquittal of the boy, gave eminent satisfaction to the drover, the court, the jury and the crowd of spectators, and increased the admiration of all for the kindhearted and ingenious lawyer.

Mr. Dunnuck speaks of another case tried at the same term of court; one of assault and battery in which Mr. Lincoln appeared as prosecutor. In this case the lion was roused within him and his power felt in another direction. – Observer.

## **Double Marriage**

*The Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, 09 Oct 1873*

*Contributed by Bill Donath*

At about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Justice Jecko was awakened by a loud noise outside his house, and the violent ringing of his doorbell. Now Jecko is not by any means a man to be easily scared, but such a noise, at such an unreasonable hour, did appear to him to be somewhat ominous, as foreshadowing some terrible result. He therefore instinctively reached for the drawer in which he keeps his six-barreled persuader, and grasped in a somewhat nervous manner a long, heavy cavalry saber, such as was used in the British army during the revolutionary war, and, thus armed, proceeded to parley with the party who had shown such temerity as to disturb his peaceful slumbers. He accordingly opened his window, and seeing only five persons there, determined to go down to meet them face to face, and in one way or another be

revenged, which he did by the exercise of one of the powers vested in him as a Justice of the Peace, and by the laws of the State of Missouri. Upon confronting them he found the party consisted of Ed. Patterson and Luella Cass, and Jerome Shoup and Florence Patterson, all of Logan County, Ill. Accompanied by Mr. Burgoyne, the clerk of the Olive Street Hotel. "We are sorry to trouble you at this hour," said the gushing Ed.. "But we want to get married, and, as there was not a Justice in Illinois either good-looking or affable enough to tie the knot between us, we determined to come to you." They mistook Jecko, they thought they would appease him by flattery, but in pity for the infatuation which could induce them to come to him at such an hour, he consented to perform the ceremony. –

*[St. Louis Democrat, 3d.]*

## **Announcement for Mt. Pulaski**

**Mt. Pulaski Public Library** will be closed from Saturday January 8, 2011- January 14, 2011 due to laying new carpet. Open house will be held January 15, 2011.

**Mt Pulaski Historical Society** will be closed for the winter.

**Don't forget: A year of Celebration  
For Mt. Pulaski's 175<sup>th</sup> Anniversary  
2011Calendar of Events on page 2**



## LINCOLN HERALD INDEXES

*Transcribed by Bill Donath*

We will be publishing a list of names in the Roots & Branches that appeared in the Lincoln Herald starting with the year 1858. These indexes give you the person's name, the date his name appeared in the Herald, the page, column and why the person's name appeared. This list is ALL of the years 1858-1869. Some lines wrap around to 2 lines due to the amount of information.

NAME:	DATE:	PAGE:	COL:	EVENT:
ABEL, Rosewell P	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
ADAMS, Epharain	06 April 1859	2	4	Estrays
ADAMS, J J	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
ADAMS, Jesse	22 Jun 1859	1	4	Fair Comm
ADAMS, Robert	08 Jun 1859	2	6	Tax List
ALEXANDER, Henry	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
ALEXANDER, J S	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
ALKINS, G	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
ALLEN, Joel	15 Jun 1859	3	3	Tax List
ALLEN, William	12 Oct 1859	2	3	County Fair
ALLEN, William M	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
ALLEN, William W	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Grand Juror
ALLEN, Wm M	02 Nov 1859	2	3	Republican Convention
ALLEN, Wm M	22 Jun 1859	1	4	Fair Comm
ALLEN, Wm M	26 Oct 1859	2	2	Sorghum
ALLENDERFER, Daniel	15 Jun 1859	3	5	Tax List
ALLISON, Wm J	15 Jun 1859	3	4	Tax List
ALSBURY, John	13 July 1859	1	2	Grand Jury
ALTIC, Abraham	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
ALTIC, Abraham	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
ALTIC, John	01 Jun 1859	1	7	Sheriff Sale
ALVES, William J	20 July 1859	2	6	Circuit Court
ANDERSON, J	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
ANDERSON, John	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
ANDERSON, Rev. L	06 July 1859	3	1	St. John's Day
ANDERTON, D H	22 Jun 1859	3	3	Ad
ANGEL, A C	08 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List
ANGELL	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
ANGELL, A. L.	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
APPLEGATE, Mary j	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
APPLEGIT, A. J.	01 Jun 1859	1	7	Sheriff Sale
APPLEGIT, Elias	14 Sep 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
APPLEGIT, Robert	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
APPLEGITT, Jacob	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
APPLEGITT, Robert	23 Nov 1859	2	5	Married 17 Nov
ARMINGTON, H	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
ARMINGTON, Hezekiah	14 Dec 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
ARNETT, Peter C	21 Dec 1859	2	5	Circuit Court 17 Dec



ARNETT, Peter O	13 July 1859	2	5	Circuit Court
ARNOLD, O	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
ASH, James	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
ASH, John R	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
ASH, John R.	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
ASHER, E C	12 Oct 1859	2	3	County Fair
ASHER, E C	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
ASHER, E C	22 Jun 1859	2	7	Ad
ASHURST, J K	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
ASHURST, John	22 Jun 1859	1	4	Fair Comm
ASHURST, John K	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
ATCHISON, Isham	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
ATHEY, Mrs T J	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
ATTEBERRY, Isiah	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
ATWELL, Albert	09 Nov 1859	2	5	Married 03 Nov
AUER, Phillip	22 Jun 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
AUSTIN & DAVIS	23 Nov 1859	3	1	Literary Society
AUSTIN, Mr	21 Sep 1859	2	2	Logan Courts
AYERS, Orph	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
AYLWORTH, G H	21 Sep 1859	3	1	Bachelors Convention
BABCOCK, Amos C	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
BAIZELL, Calvin	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
BAKER, George	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
BAKER, U	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
BALL, Isaiah	06 April 1859	2	4	Estrays
BALL, John H.	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
BALLOU, Horace G	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
BANFORD, A. H.	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
BAPPLE, Ch's	15 Jun 1859	3	5	Tax List
BARBOUR, George	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
BARNES, Joseph	08 Jun 1859	2	3	Sheriff Sale
BARNES, Joseph	22 Jun 1859	2	6	Ad
BARNES, Joseph	29 Jun 1859	3	1	4th of July
BARNETT, Lewis	14 Dec 1859	2	4	Married 12 Dec
BARNETT, Miss Ory W	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
BARNETT, Orm	12 Oct 1859	2	2	County Fair
BARNS, Robert	13 July 1859	1	2	Grand Jury
BARNUM, S	26 Oct 1859	2	2	Republican Precinct
BARNUM, Stephen	11 May 1859	3	1	Bible Society
BARNUM, Stephen	14 Sep 1859	3	1	Lincoln Herald
BARNUM, Stephen	22 Jun 1859	1	2	Ad
BARNUM, Stephen Esq.	13 July 1859	3	1	Herald
BARR, William	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
BARRETT, Oren	15 Jun 1859	3	5	Tax List
BARRITT, James A	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
BARRY, Amissus	08 Jun 1859	2	3	Sheriff Sale
BARRY, Amos S	09 Nov 1859	2	5	Chancery Sale
BARRY, Amos S	15 Jun 1859	2	4	Sheriff Sale
BARRY, Benjamin	08 Jun 1859	2	3	Sheriff Sale
BARRY, Benjamin F	09 Nov 1859	2	5	Chancery Sale



BARRY, William	22 Jun 1859	1	1	Ad
BARRY, William S	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
BARTLETT, O M	08 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List
BARTLETT, O M	08 Jun 1859	2	6	Tax List
BARTLETT, Oren	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
BARTON, Emily L	07 Sep 1859	2	6	Marriage 16 Aug
BASHAW, Peter	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
BATEMAN, D A	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
BATEMAN, Hen A	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
BATEMAN, Henry A	12 Oct 1859	2	7	Sheriff Sale
BATEMAN, Mrs N A	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
BAUGHN, Wm H	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
BAXTER, G W	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
BAZORE, Peter	15 Jun 1859	3	2	Tax List
BEAM, Joseph	13 July 1859	1	2	Grand Jury
BEASON, Mr	21 Sep 1859	2	2	Logan Courts
BEASON, Silas	08 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List
BEASON, Tim H	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
BEASON, Timothy H	09 Nov 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
BEATH, Nellie	21 Dec 1859	2	4	Died 14 Dec
BEAVER, James	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
BEIDLER, Dr	14 Dec 1859	3	1	Literary Institute
BEIDLER, Dr	15 Jun 1859	2	2	4th of July
BEIDLER, Dr J H	22 Jun 1859	1	1	Ad
BEIDLER, Dr.	06 July 1859	2	2	4th of July
BEIDLER, Dr.	22 Jun 1859	1	6	Fair Comm
BELL, Benj	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
BELL, J	22 Jun 1859	1	4	Fair Comm
BELL, J. T.	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
BELL, Joseph	15 Jun 1859	2	2	4th of July
BENG, Ben	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
BENNETT	12 Oct 1859	2	3	County Fair
BENNETT, Charles	12 Oct 1859	2	6	County Fair
BENNETT, Mrs W H	12 Oct 1859	2	6	County Fair
BENNETT, W H	02 Nov 1859	2	4	Ag. Soc.
BENNETT, W H	22 Jun 1859	1	7	Fair Comm
BENNETT, WM H	15 Jun 1859	2	2	4th of July
BENSON, C H	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
BENTON, W & O	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
BERKS, Isaam	08 Jun 1859	4	2	Chancery Sale
BERKS, Issam	11 May 1859	2	7	Circuit Court
BERKS, Mary	08 Jun 1859	4	2	Chancery Sale
BERKS, Mary	11 May 1859	2	7	Circuit Court
BERNARD, J W	02 Nov 1859	2	3	Republican Convention
BERNARD, J W	07 Dec 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
BEVERLY, Mr	12 Oct 1859	2	3	County Fair
BEVERLY, S	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
BEVERLY, Stephen	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
BEVERLY, Stephen	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
BEVERLY, Stephen	22 Jun 1859	1	4	Fair Comm



BIEDLER, D.	18 May 1859	3	1	Local News
BIGGS, Thomas	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
BIGLOW, O	15 Jun 1859	4	4	Tax List
BINKBURN, Grizzie	17 Aug 1859	3	2	Mount Vernon Festival
BIRGE, James	10 Aug 1859	2	4	Sheriff Sale
BIRKS, Isaac	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
BIRKS, Isam	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
BIRKS, Rodn	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
BISHOP, Albert	16 Nov 1859	2	6	Married 03 Nov
BISTCHFORD, S Milford	12 Oct 1859	3	7	Chancery Sale
BLACHE, Dr	20 July 1859	3	1	Horse Race
BLACK, George N	16 Nov 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
BLACKBURN, G H Dr	22 Jun 1859	1	2	Ad
BLACKFORD, Samuel	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
BLACKWELL, Jane	15 Jun 1859	3	4	Tax List
BLAIN, David	04 May 1859	1	2	Dissolution
BLAIN, David	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
BLAIN, David	15 Jun 1859	2	4	Business
BLAIN, David	22 Jun 1859	1	2	Ad
BLAIN, David	29 Jun 1859	1	2	Notice
BLAIN, David	29 Jun 1859	3	2	Partnership
BLAIN, George	15 Jun 1859	2	4	Business
BLAIN, George	29 Jun 1859	3	2	Partnership
BLATCHFORD, S Milford	05 Oct 1859	1	6	Chancery Sale
BOAGNDELL, Calvin	08 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List
BOARDMAN, S P	22 Jun 1859	1	4	Fair Comm
BOCK, William	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Grand Juror
BOICE, Nicholson	13 April 1859	3	4	Trustee Sale
BOLKIN, George	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
BOLKIN, Richard	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
BOMERATZ, Daniel	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
BONE, J C	22 Jun 1859	1	4	Fair Comm
BONFOY, Mrs H	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
BOREN & CO	12 Oct 1859	2	6	County Fair
BOREN, E	15 Jun 1859	2	2	4th of July
BOREN, L E	22 Jun 1859	1	6	Fair Comm
BOREN, Miss Hannah	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
BOREN, Miss Mary E	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
BOTKIN, Geo	08 Jun 1859	2	6	Tax List
BOTKIN, Richard	09 Nov 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
BOWERS, John	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
BOWERS, Ruben	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
BOWERS, Vincent	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
BOWLES, Jessie P	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
BOWMAN, A T	15 Jun 1859	3	4	Tax List
BOWMAN, E	15 Jun 1859	2	2	4th of July
BOWMAN, E	22 Jun 1859	1	7	Fair Comm
BOWMAN, Mary E	20 July 1859	3	1	Postville School
BOWMAN, Miss	29 Jun 1859	3	1	4th of July
BOWMAN, Richard	20 July 1859	3	1	Postville School



BOWMAN, Sarah C	20 July 1859	3	1	Postville School
BOWMAN, William	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
BOWMAN, William	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
BOWMAN, William	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
BOWMANN, Isaac	08 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List
BOY, J F	20 July 1859	3	1	A Card
BOY, John F	13 July 1859	2	5	Circuit Court
BOY, John F	21 Dec 1859	2	5	Circuit Court 17 Dec
BOYER, Robert	29 Jun 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
BRACHEAR, Wm R	03 Aug 1859	3	2	Estate
BRACHER, I R	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
BRADSHAW, Andrew J	09 Nov 1859	2	5	Chancery Sale
BRADSHAW, John	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
BRADSHAW, John	09 Nov 1859	2	5	Chancery Sale
BRADY, E W	15 Jun 1859	4	4	Tax List
BRADY, G W	15 Jun 1859	3	5	Tax List
BRAINARD	14 Sep 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
BRAINARD & DUSTIN	23 Nov 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
BRAINARD & DUSTIN	27 Jul 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
BRAINARD, Mrs B H	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
BRAINERD, S H	22 Jun 1859	1	1	Ad
BRANCHER, D L	02 Nov 1859	2	3	Republican Convention
BRANCHER, James	20 April 1859	3	2	Sheriff Sale
BRANCHER, James	22 Jun 1859	1	5	Fair Comm
BRAUCHER, James	12 Oct 1859	2	1	County Fair
BRAUCHER, James	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
BRAUCHER, Jas	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
BRAUER, Peter	29 Jun 1859	2	6	Lost Note
BRAUGHER, Miss H	22 Jun 1859	1	6	Fair Comm
BREWER	19 Oct 1859	3	2	Corn
BREWSTER, E A	20 July 1859	3	1	A Card
BRIDGE, Charles	20 July 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
BRIDGES, Charles	27 Jul 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
BRIGG, S A	07 Sep 1859	3	1	School-Atlanta
BRIGG, W H	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
BRIGGS, A S	02 Nov 1859	2	4	Republican Convention
BRIGGS, Charles L	23 Nov 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
BRIGGS, H	08 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List
BRIGGS, James	26 Oct 1859	2	5	Estate
BRIGGS, Robt W	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
BRIGGS, S A	21 Dec 1859	2	4	Atlanta HS
BRIGGS, Samuel A	07 Sep 1859	2	6	Marriage 16 Aug
BRIGGS, Samuel A	19 Oct 1859	3	1	Candidate
BRIGGS, Wm	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
BRIKS, Wm	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
BRINING, Jacob	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
BRISTOL, Harvey	13 July 1859	1	2	Grand Jury
BRISTOL, Ira	18 May 1859	2	2	Bible Society
BRITT, Theodore F.	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
BRITT, Wm	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List

BROADWELL, E G	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
BROADWELL, W B	15 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List
BROADWELL, W B	15 Jun 1859	3	5	Tax List
BROADWELL, W B	26 Oct 1859	2	2	Republican Prcnct
BROCK, B.	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
BRODRICK, David R	12 Oct 1859	3	1	Death 13 Sep
BROOK, Josephus	07 Sep 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
BROTHER, J'n W	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
BROTHERS, John W	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
BROWN, Charles	22 Jun 1859	1	4	Fair Comm
BROWN, I	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
BROWN, J	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
BROWN, James jr	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
BROWN, Jeff	15 Jun 1859	2	2	4th of July
BROWN, Jeff	21 Sep 1859	3	1	Travel
BROWN, John	07 Dec 1859	2	2	Execution 06 Dec
BROWN, John	09 Nov 1859	2	2	Hanging
BROWN, John	26 Oct 1859	2	1	Harpers Ferry
BROWN, Joshua	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
BROWN, Joshua	22 Jun 1859	1	3	Fair Comm
BROWN, Larry T.	08 Jun 1859	2	3	Sheriff Sale
BROWN, Leroy T	05 Oct 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
BROWN, LeRoy T	12 Oct 1859	2	7	County Fair
BROWN, Leroy T	15 Jun 1859	2	4	Sheriff Sale
BROWN, Levi W	20 July 1859	3	1	Postville School
BROWN, M	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
BROWN, Miss C	29 Jun 1859	3	1	4th of July
BROWN, Samuel	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
BROWN, Sherman T	14 Dec 1859	2	4	Married 07 Dec
BROWN, Wm B	15 Jun 1859	3	4	Tax List
BRUCE, M A	12 Oct 1859	2	6	County Fair
BRUCE, Maning A	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
BRUCE, N A	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
BRUCE, R E Esq	06 July 1859	2	4	Thanks
BRUMFIELD, Sarah E	23 Nov 1859	2	5	Married 17 Nov
BRUNER, A D	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
BRUNER, Jordan	14 Sep 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
BRUNER, Peter	06 July 1859	3	2	Lost
BRUNER, Peter	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
BRUNNER, A D	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
BRYAN, A L	02 Nov 1859	2	3	Republican Convention
BRYAN, Daniel	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
BRYAN, H H	08 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List
BRYANT, David	15 Jun 1859	3	5	Tax List
BRYANT, John	22 Jun 1859	1	7	Fair Comm
BUCKLES, Andrew	06 April 1859	3	7	Sheriff Sale
BUCKLES, Andrew	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
BUCKLES, Chalton	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
BUCKLES, Jas	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
BUCKLES, Jerry	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair



BUCKLES, John	13 April 1859	2	7	Sheriff Sale
BUCKLES, John	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
BUCKLES, John	22 Jun 1859	1	3	Fair Comm
BUCKLES, Robert	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
BUCKLES, William	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Grand Juror
BUFFINGTON, Wm	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
BULLACK, J W	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
BULLACK, Wm R	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
BUNN, Jacob	14 Dec 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
BUNN, Jacob	26 Oct 1859	2	5	Sherriff Sale
BUNN, John	09 Nov 1859	3	2	Sheriff Sale
BUNN, Rev D F	22 Jun 1859	1	7	Fair Comm
BURH, M	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
BURKHOLDER, J H	08 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List
BURKHOLDER, Margaret	22 Jun 1859	2	5	Notice
BURKHOLDER, Ulrich	22 Jun 1859	2	5	Notice
BURROWS, Dr	02 Nov 1859	3	1	Mayfield's Hall
BURROWS, Dr	06 July 1859	2	2	4th of July
BURROWS, Mr	09 Nov 1859	3	1	Phrenologist
BURT, William	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
BURTLE, William	13 July 1859	1	2	Grand Jury
BUSCH, J C	15 Jun 1859	3	2	Tax List
BUSCH, J. C.	06 April 1859	4	7	Sheriff Sale
BUSHNELL, Nancy A	05 Oct 1859	3	2	Estate
BUSHNELL, Nancy A	15 Jun 1859	3	4	Tax List
CALE, Jacob	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
CAMPBELL & RICHARDSON	12 Oct 1859	3	7	Chancery Sale
CAMPBELL, Antrion	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
CAMPBELL, G H	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
CAMPBELL, G H	22 Jun 1859	1	5	Fair Comm
CAMPBELL, Greenberry	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
CAMPBELL, Greenb'y	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
CAMPBELL, Hon. G B	06 July 1859	2	2	4th of July
CAMPBELL, James	15 Jun 1859	3	4	Tax List
CAMPBELL, Jo	13 July 1859	1	2	Grand Jury
CAMPBELL, John H	05 Oct 1859	1	6	Chancery Sale
CAMPBELL, William	13 July 1859	1	2	Grand Jury
CANDY, John J.	20 April 1859	2	5	Estrays
CANEDY, Peleg C	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
CANTON, Judge	26 Oct 1859	2	2	Fugitive Slave
CANTRAL, L S	02 Nov 1859	2	3	Republican Convention
CANTRALL, J M	15 Jun 1859	3	2	Tax List
CANTRALL, Levi	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
CANTRALL, S L	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
CANTRALL, Z	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
CANTRALL, Z. G.	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
CANTRALL, Zebulon	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Grand Juror
CAPPS, Charles	15 Jun 1859	3	4	Tax List
CAPPS, Jabez	02 Nov 1859	3	1	Mt. Pulaski Bus.
CAPPS, Jabez	10 Aug 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale

CAPPS, Jabez	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
CAPPS, John	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
CAPPS, Julia	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
CAPPS, Ebenezer	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
CARLISLE, James	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
CARLISLE, Lewis M	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
CARLTON, M	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
CARLYLE, James H	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
CARPENTER, George A	19 Oct 1859	2	4	Married 12 Oct
CARR H & P	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
CARTER, Munson	13 July 1859	1	2	Grand Jury
CASS, A	22 Jun 1859	1	4	Fair Comm
CASS, G W	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
CASS, George W	07 Dec 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
CASS, George W.	06 April 1859	4	7	Sheriff Sale
CASS, George W.	11 May 1859	3	5	Adminstrator Sale
CASS, James	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
CASS, N H	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
CASS, William R	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
CAUDY, Marquis	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
CENSUS	02 Nov 1859	1	1	Census
CHAMBER, C F	14 Dec 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
CHAPMAN, Abner Jr	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
CHENEY, J H	22 Jun 1859	1	3	Fair Comm
CHENWORTH, N	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
CHENY, James	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
CHESNUT, A R	22 Jun 1859	1	6	Fair Comm
CHESTNUT, A R	02 Nov 1859	2	4	Republican Convention
CHESTNUT, A R	15 Jun 1859	2	2	4th of July
CHESTNUT, H. R.	13 April 1859	2	5	Estrays
CHESTNUT, Samuel	20 April 1859	2	5	Death
CHITTENDEN, George R	22 Jun 1859	4	7	Ad
CHOWNING, George	15 Jun 1859	3	5	Tax List
CHOWNING, Theophilus	03 Aug 1859	2	3	News
CHOWNING, Theopiles	12 Oct 1859	2	1	County Fair
CHOWNING, Theopilus	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
CHRISTENSEN, John	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
CHRISTESON, Eliz	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
CHRISTESON, Harriet	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
CHRISTIAN, John	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
CHRISTISON, Elizabeth	06 July 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
CHRISTISON, John	06 July 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
CHURCH, Assel E	09 Nov 1859	2	5	Chancery Sale
CHURCH, Ira	15 Jun 1859	3	3	Tax List
CHURCH, Iris A	09 Nov 1859	2	5	Chancery Sale
CIPPERLY, Henry	07 Dec 1859	3	1	Sheriff Sale
CITY COUNCIL,	30 Nov 1859	2	4	Well Dug
CLANCY, James	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
CLARK	16 Nov 1859	2	1	Election
CLARK C A	21 Dec 1859	3	1	Valedictory



CLARK, B E	19 Oct 1859	3	1	Candidate
CLARK, Benj E	15 Jun 1859	2	2	4th of July
CLARK, Benjamin E	22 Jun 1859	1	1	Directory
CLARK, Benjamin E.	01 Jun 1859	1	1	Logan Co. Officers
CLARK, C A	05 Oct 1859	3	1	Special Notice
CLARK, C A	19 Oct 1859	2	4	Lincoln Wkly Herald
CLARK, C A	22 Jun 1859	3	1	Editor
CLARK, C A	26 Oct 1859	2	2	Republican Prcnct
CLARK, C. A.	01 Jun 1859	2	1	#284 I.O.G.T.
CLARK, D W	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
CLARK, David	24 Aug 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
CLARK, E B	02 Nov 1859	2	5	Candidate
CLARK, E B	14 Sep 1859	2	5	Announcement
CLARK, Ezna	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
CLARK, Ezra	14 Sep 1859	2	7	Sheriff Sale
CLARK, Ezra	29 Jun 1859	2	7	Administrator Sale
CLARK, Ezra C.	20 April 1859	2	7	Administrator Sale
CLARK, J T	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
CLARK, J Y	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
CLARK, John	04 May 1859	2	7	Sheriff Sale
CLARK, John	13 April 1859	2	7	Administrator Sale
CLARK, John	29 Jun 1859	2	7	Administrator Sale
CLARK, Mr	27 Jul 1859	3	1	Bachelors Conv
CLARK, S. J.	18 May 1859	2	2	Bible Society
CLARKE	09 Nov 1859	2	1	Election
CLARNO, And	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
CLAY, Martin	06 April 1859	4	7	Sheriff Sale
CLAY, Martin	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
CLAY, Mastin	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
CLOUGH, J L	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
CLOUGH, J L	15 Jun 1859	4	5	Tax List
CLOVER, Rev L P	14 Dec 1859	3	1	Sermon
COBB, Rev	07 Sep 1859	2	2	Horse Racing
COBB, Rev H W	07 Dec 1859	2	5	Wedding
COBB, Rev H W	21 Dec 1859	2	4	Sermon
COBB, Rev Mr	31 Aug 1859	3	1	Dedication
COBB, Rev. Mr.	04 May 1859	3	1	Religion
COBB, Rev. Mr.	11 May 1859	3	1	Religion
CODDINGTON, D	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
CODDINGTON, James	04 May 1859	3	1	Ag Society
CODDINGTON, James	22 Jun 1859	1	5	Fair Comm
CODDINGTON, Jos	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
CODDINGTON, Mr	12 Oct 1859	2	3	County Fair
CODDINGTON, Mrs Elizabeth	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
CODDINGTON, Mrs H S	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
COFFIN, F W	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
COFFIN, Nathaniel	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
COFFMAN	09 Nov 1859	2	1	Election
COFFMAN	16 Nov 1859	2	1	Election
COFFMAN, Andrew	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List

COLTA & GUNNING	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
COMBS, A.B.	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
COMSTOCK, Solomon	04 May 1859	2	7	Estate
CONAWAY, Chalton	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
CONOVER, Tyler	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Grand Juror
CONSTANT, Archib'd E	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
CONSTANT, Garrett E	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
CONWAY, Charlton	06 April 1859	2	4	Estrays
CONWAY, Charlton	13 April 1859	3	2	Estate
COOK	15 Jun 1859	3	3	Tax List
COOK, John	22 Jun 1859	1	4	Fair Comm
COOK, Miss Emily	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
COOK, Mrs Maria	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
COOK, Mrs T	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
COOK, Thomas	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
COOLEY & GOODRICH	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
COOLEY, E W	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
COOLEY, E W	22 Jun 1859	1	4	Fair Comm
COONS, R	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
COONS, Rolan	15 Jun 1859	4	5	Tax List
COONS, William D	07 Sep 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
COPELAND, Abner	11 May 1859	2	7	Circuit Court
COPELAND, Mary	08 Jun 1859	4	2	Chancery Sale
COPELAND, Mary	11 May 1859	2	7	Circuit Court
COPELAND, Wm	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
COPENBARGER, Peter	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
COPPS, Charles	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
CORE, Esq	20 July 1859	3	1	A Card
CORNELL, Mrs Sarah J	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
CORNWALL, Sarah J	12 Oct 1859	2	2	County Fair
CORWIN, Amos	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
CORWINE, A B	02 Nov 1859	2	3	Republican Convention
CORWINE, A B	26 Oct 1859	2	2	Republican Precinct
COUCH, Mrs C H	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
COUNTY FAIR	17 Aug 1859	3	1	5,6,7, October
COWARDIN, Collin N.	13 April 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
COWARDIN, Peter	10 Aug 1859	2	4	Sheriff Sale
COX, David	15 Jun 1859	3	5	Tax List
COX, Thomas	08 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List
COX, Thomas	24 Aug 1859	2	5	Estate
COX, Thos.	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
CRAIG, L	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
CRAIN	06 April 1859	2	2	Court
CRAIN, William H	22 Jun 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
CRAMER, W B	26 Oct 1859	2	2	Republican Prncnt
CRANE, E	22 Jun 1859	1	7	Fair Comm
CRANE, Elisha	15 Jun 1859	3	3	Tax List
CRANE, Elisha	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
CRANE, Elisha	20 July 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
CRANE, Elisha	21 Sep 1859	3	1	Ad



CRANE, Fern	27 Jul 1859	2	7	Adminstrator Sale
CRANG, J W	12 Oct 1859	2	1	County Fair
CRANG, J W	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
CRANG, J W	12 Oct 1859	2	6	County Fair
CRAVATT, Mary Ann	14 Dec 1859	2	4	Abandonment
CRAVATT, Robert	14 Dec 1859	2	4	Abandonment
CRAWFORD, O T	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
CRAWFORD, William J	13 July 1859	2	6	Circuit Court
CREAMEN, Wm B	02 Nov 1859	2	3	Republican Convention
CREAMER, Wm B	19 Oct 1859	3	1	School Trustee
CRITS, Peter	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
CRITZ, Peter	23 Nov 1859	2	6	Removal
CROTKIE, William E	14 Sep 1859	2	7	For Sale
CROW, John	22 Jun 1859	1	7	Fair Comm
CUMINGS, J E	15 Jun 1859	3	5	Tax List
CUMMINGS, J E	22 Jun 1859	1	1	Ad
CUMMINGS, Mr	21 Sep 1859	2	2	Logan Courts
CUNNINGHAM, F V	22 Jun 1859	1	5	Fair Comm
CUNNINGHAM, I C	22 Jun 1859	1	4	Fair Comm
CUNNINGHAM, Mrs J V	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
CURRAN, Isaac B	13 July 1859	1	2	Grand Jury
CURRY, Thomas	06 July 1859	2	5	Circuit Court
CURRY, Thomas	29 Jun 1859	2	6	Court
CUSHMAN	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
CYRIAX, Dr B	26 Oct 1859	2	5	Accident
DAKE Deacon	31 Aug 1859	2	1	Miscellaneous
DAKE, O C	05 Oct 1859	3	1	Special Notice
DAKE, O C	19 Oct 1859	2	4	Lincoln Wkly Herald
DAKE, O C	21 Sep 1859	2	1	Editor
DALLBY, J A	02 Nov 1859	2	3	Republican Convention
DALTON, Amasiah	11 May 1859	2	7	Circuit Court
DALTON, Jan	11 May 1859	2	7	Circuit Court
DANFORTH, A H	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
DANFORTH, H H	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
DANIELS, Francis	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
DANIELS, Francis	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
DANIELS, Francis	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
DAUGHERTY, John P	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
DAVENPORT, Peter E	07 Dec 1859	2	7	Sheriff Sale
DAVIDSON, Jane	06 April 1859	2	2	Court
DAVIS, Brad H	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
DAVIS, C	15 Jun 1859	3	3	Tax List
DAVIS, Cyrus	13 April 1859	2	7	Sheriff Sale
DAVIS, David D	09 Nov 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
DAVIS, Mr	21 Sep 1859	3	1	Bachelors Convention
DAVIS, Mr	21 Sep 1859	2	2	Logan Courts
DAVIS, Mr.	27 Jul 1859	3	1	General
DAVIS, Nelson	06 April 1859	2	2	Court
DAVIS, Nelson	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
DAVIS, Nelson	27 Jul 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale

DAVIS, Owen	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
DAVIS, Perry	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
DAWSON, Andrew	04 May 1859	2	7	Sheriff Sale
DAWSON, Andrew	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
DAY, C N	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
DAY, Joshua	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
DEAN, Leveret H	03 Aug 1859	3	2	Sheriff Sale
DEAN, Loveret B	27 Jul 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
DELBY, J W	22 Jun 1859	1	4	Fair Comm
DELZELL & CO.	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
DEMENT, J D	15 Jun 1859	4	5	Tax List
DENNY, T H	26 Oct 1859	2	2	Republican Prcnct
DEPUTY, Joshua	27 Jul 1859	2	7	Circuit Court
DEPUTY, Joshua M	13 July 1859	2	6	Circuit Court
DESKINS, John	05 Oct 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
DESKINS, John	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
DESKINS, John	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
DESKINS, Mr	31 Aug 1859	3	1	Bachelors Conv.
DEVENPORT, Peter D	23 Nov 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
DEVERS, James	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
DEWEL & YATES	12 Oct 1859	2	7	Sheriff Sale
DEWITT, Simeon	20 April 1859	4	2	Death
DGLAM, C S	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
DIAMOND, J C	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
DICKENS, Joseph	29 Jun 1859	1	2	Notice
DICKS, Esq	05 Oct 1859	3	1	Atlanta
DICKS, Mr	21 Sep 1859	2	2	Logan Courts
DICKS, William E	20 July 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
DICKS, William E	20 July 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
DICKSON, Jos Esq	20 July 1859	3	1	New Business
DICKSON, Joseph	04 May 1859	1	2	Dissolution
DILLON	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
DILLON, Isaiah	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
DILLON, Miss Juliene	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
DILLS, A N	15 Jun 1859	4	4	Tax List
DILLS, Anthony N	22 Jun 1859	1	5	Fair Comm
DILLS, J H	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
DITMAN, George	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
DIXON, Solomon	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
DONNAN, Ben	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
DONNAVAN, John	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
DONNEGAN	15 Jun 1859	3	3	Tax List
DONOVE, Christian	09 Nov 1859	2	6	Chancery Sale
DORMAN, B	22 Jun 1859	1	7	Fair Comm
DORSETT, Folsom	02 Nov 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
DOUDSTON, Samuel	06 April 1859	2	4	Estrays
DOUGLAS, Charles	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
DOUGLAS, E. M.	06 April 1859	4	7	Sheriff Sale
DOUGLAS, M M	29 Jun 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
DOWNEY, A D	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List



DOWNEY, A. D.	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
DOWNEY, J	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
DOWNEY, James	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
DOWNEY, Mr	21 Dec 1859	2	4	Accident
DOWNEY, W. H.	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
DOWNEY, William H.	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
DOWNING, George	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
DOWNING, James	27 Jul 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
DOWNING, Josiah	27 Jul 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
DOWNING, Peter	20 July 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
DOWNING, Robert	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Grand Juror
DOYD, Robert C.	20 April 1859	2	5	Estrays
DRAKE, Charles S	27 Jul 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
DRAKE, Dr M C	22 Jun 1859	1	1	Ad
DRAKE, O C	06 July 1859	2	2	4th of July
DRAKE, O C	22 Jun 1859	1	5	Fair Comm
DRALEY, John H	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
DRULEY, John A	26 Oct 1859	2	5	Accident
DRULEY, John H.	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
DRULEY, Ruben	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
DUFF, Andrew	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
DUFF, JEANNIE	17 Aug 1859	3	2	Mount Vernon Festival
DUFF, Jennie	01 Jun 1859	2	1	#284 I.O.G.T.
DUFF, John E.	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
DUFF, Mrs Helen M	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
DUFF, Mrs. J E	29 Jun 1859	3	1	4th of July
DUFF, Sallie	01 Jun 1859	2	1	#284 I.O.G.T.
DUFF, Sallie	17 Aug 1859	3	2	Mount Vernon Festival
DUFF, Sarah	09 Nov 1859	2	5	Married 03 Nov
DUGGER, J L	08 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List
DUGGER, J C	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
DUGGER, J. L.	06 April 1859	2	2	Court
DUGGER, Jeff & Son L	14 Dec 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
DUGGER, S. B.	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
DUNAGAN, J B	08 Jun 1859	2	6	Tax List
DUNCAN, James F	07 Sep 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
DUNCAN, James F	09 Nov 1859	2	5	Chancery Sale
DUNCAN, James F	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
DUNCAN, James F	29 Jun 1859	2	6	Court
DUNCAN, James R	27 Jul 1859	2	6	Circuit Court
DUNHAM & ROBINSON	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
DUNHAM, C	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
DUNHAM, W S	08 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List
DUNHAM, William S	30 Nov 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
DUNLAP, E A	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
DUNLAP, Isaac	13 July 1859	1	2	Grand Jury
DUNLAP, R T	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
DUNLAP, Robert	06 July 1859	2	7	Sheriff Sale
DUNNEGAN, I. A.	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
DUNNEGAN, Isaac A.	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List

DUSTIN	14 Sep 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
DUSTIN & BRAINARD	07 Dec 1859	3	1	Sheriff Sale
DUSTIN, Mr.	20 July 1859	1	2	Assessments
DUSTIN, Mrs W M	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
DUSTIN, W M	22 Jun 1859	1	1	Ad
DUSTIN, Wm H	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
DUSTIN, Wm M	15 Jun 1859	3	5	Tax List
DYER, George	08 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List
DYER, George	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
DYER, Isaac	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
DYER, William O.	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
EAGER, Mrs	15 Jun 1859	3	3	Tax List
EASTON, H. S.	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
EBY, Edna	20 July 1859	3	1	Postville School
EBY, Susan	20 July 1859	3	1	Postville School
ECKERT, John	24 Aug 1859	2	6	Dissolution
EDDS, Lewis	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
EDGAR, G W	15 Jun 1859	3	5	Tax List
EDGAR, G W	21 Dec 1859	2	5	Circuit Court 17 Dec
EDGAR, G. W.	11 May 1859	3	1	Bible Society
EDGAR, George W	13 July 1859	2	5	Circuit Court
EDGAR, George W	21 Dec 1859	2	5	Circuit Court 17 Dec
EDGAR, George W	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
EDGAR, George W	22 Jun 1859	2	7	Ad
EDGAR, M	09 Nov 1859	2	5	Married 06 Nov
EDMONDS, Alex	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
EDMONDS, Mary Ann	09 Nov 1859	2	5	Married 03 Nov
EDWARDS	17 Aug 1859	3	1	Theft
EDWARDS, A	22 Jun 1859	2	6	Ad
EDWARDS, B F	22 Jun 1859	1	4	Fair Comm
EDWARDS, John M	13 July 1859	2	5	Circuit Court
EDWARDS, John M	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
EDWARDS, John M	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
EDWARDS, John M	15 Jun 1859	3	3	Tax List
EDWARDS, John M	21 Dec 1859	2	5	Circuit Court 17 Dec
EDWARDS, Mary	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
EDWARDS, W N	22 Jun 1859	1	3	Fair Comm
ELECTION	30 Nov 1859	2	3	Twp Org
ELLENBERG, Jacob	15 Jun 1859	3	4	Tax List
ELLIOTT, J F D	22 Jun 1859	2	7	Ad
ELS'MINNGER, David	15 Jun 1859	3	5	Tax List
ELWOOD, D S	10 Aug 1859	2	4	Sheriff Sale
EMITT, Samuel	21 Dec 1859	2	5	Circuit Court 17 Dec
EMMELT, Samuel	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
EMMITT, Samuel	13 July 1859	2	5	Circuit Court
EMMITT, Samuel	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
EMMITT, Samuel	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
ENGLAND, Parren	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
ENSLOW, David	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
ESTABROCK, G H	08 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List



ESTABROOK, G.H.	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
ESTABROOK, H N	05 Oct 1859	3	1	Atlanta
ESTABROOK, H N	19 Oct 1859	3	2	Atlanta
ESTABROOK, Mr	21 Sep 1859	2	2	Logan Courts
ESTABROOK, Mr	31 Aug 1859	3	1	Bachelors Conv.
ESTABROOK, Mr.	14 Sep 1859	3	1	Bachelors Convention
EVANS, D G	02 Nov 1859	2	3	Republican Convention
EVANS, D G	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
EVANS, D G	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
EVANS, D G	15 Jun 1859	2	2	4th of July
EVANS, D G	22 Jun 1859	1	4	Fair Comm
EVANS, D. C.	04 May 1859	3	1	Ag Society
EVANS, David G	02 Nov 1859	2	5	Chancery Sale
EVANS, David G	15 Jun 1859	2	2	4th of July
EVANS, John	15 Jun 1859	2	2	4th of July
EVANS, Marie J.	01 Jun 1859	2	1	#284 I.O.G.T.
EVANS, Mrs John	22 Jun 1859	1	6	Fair Comm
EVANS, Mrs. John	29 Jun 1859	3	1	4th of July
EVANS, Rebecca	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
EVANS, Samuel B	03 Aug 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
EVANS, Samuel B	21 Dec 1859	2	5	Circuit Court 17 Dec
EVANS, Samuel E	13 July 1859	2	5	Circuit Court
EWING, C	26 Oct 1859	2	2	Republican Precinct
EWING, Charles F	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Grand Juror
EWING, Chatham	02 Nov 1859	2	3	Republican Convention
EWING, Chris	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
EWING, Christopher	02 Nov 1859	2	3	Republican Convention
EWING, Christopher	19 Oct 1859	3	1	School Trustee
EWING, H B	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
EWING, J L	15 Jun 1859	4	5	Tax List
EWING, James	06 April 1859	2	2	Court
EWING, James	15 Jun 1859	3	3	Tax List
EWING, JS	15 Jun 1859	4	4	Tax List
EWING, O	15 Jun 1859	3	5	Tax List
EWING, R B	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
EWING, R B	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
EWING, R S	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
EWING, Reuben B	22 Jun 1859	1	1	Directory
EWING, Ruben H.	01 Jun 1859	1	1	Logan Co. Officers
EWING, W D H	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
EWING, William L. & Co.	01 Jun 1859	1	7	Sheriff Sale
EWING, Wm. L.	13 April 1859	3	1	Sheriff Sale
FAIRCHILD, C E	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
FASSETT, Charles	20 July 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
FATTES, C F	02 Nov 1859	3	1	Tailor
FAUCETT, Jacob H	27 Jul 1859	2	7	Sheriff Sale
FAUCH, Charles	15 Jun 1859	4	4	Tax List
FAX	15 Jun 1859	3	2	Tax List
FAY, Rev Cyrus H	07 Sep 1859	2	6	Marriage
FELLOWS, Dr A	09 Nov 1859	3	1	Surgery

## Publications & CD's for Sale

### NOW ON SALE

This Is My Story, Vol. II - (hard cover) 365 pages  
Personal stories from Logan County Veterans who  
served in any branch of the Military. \$45+5 S/H  
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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

1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1866, 1867 Lincoln  
Herald Newspaper Indexes

### BOOKS

Logan County During The Civil War, The Early  
Years (soft cover) \$25+4 S/H

1917 Prairie Farmers Reliable Directory of  
Breeder's & Farmers in Logan County  
3 ring notebook & protective sleeves  
\$20+4 S/H or \$15 for soft cover

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(Soft cover) \$30 + \$4 S/H

(soft cover) \$30+ \$5 S/H

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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

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- Atlanta, Bethel, Green Hill & Hartsburg Union  
Cemeteries \$18 + \$3 S/H

Atlanta Cemetery Records maps, index 3-ring  
notebook - updated in 2008 \$20 + \$3 S/H/

Mt. Pulaski Cemetery Records  
(soft cover) updated in 2004 20.00 + \$3 S/H

Updated Pleasant Valley Cemetery  
(Soft cover) \$12+ \$3 S/H

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400 pages Stories & photos from those who attended or  
taught in one room schools. \$35 + \$5 S/H

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Cemeteries (soft cover) shows location of one  
room schools & cemeteries in Logan County.  
\$7.50 + \$3 S/H

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

Lincoln, IL, A Chronology 1953-2003 \$5+\$3 S/H

"Logan County, Illinois' Civil War Dead" Contains  
Gov. Oglesby's dedication address, articles from the  
Herald and service records of the men listed on the  
monument as well as service records of those to be  
added to the monument. \$20 + \$4 S/

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.



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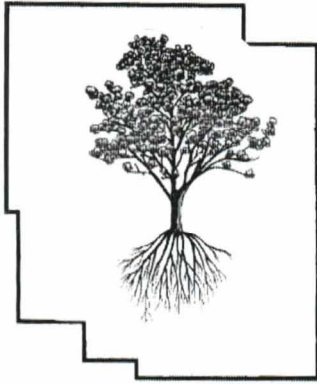
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Indicate the family history/ research that you are researching.

Indicate the Surnames and/or any information you already have that will help us in our search.

(i.e., dates, places of birth, death, etc.)

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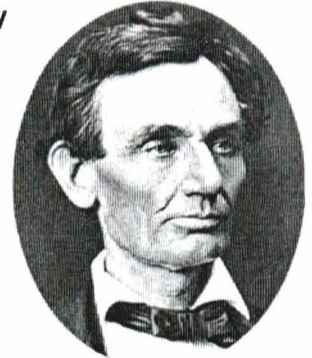
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Spring 2011 April, May, June

## Civil War 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Observation

Contributed by Bill Donath

The following articles are taken from Logan County, Illinois' During the Civil War... (Donath, 2006). The first two stories humorously exemplify the attitude that the war would not occur or would not last beyond the end of the year 1861. Examples of this type quickly disappear from the *Herald* once Southern determination became clear. Sometimes the war was used to work against those whose political alignment was with the Democratic Party. Several examples of this practice will be presented in future issues. This example targets G. W. Turley. His response to rumors questioning his loyalty to the Union is repeated here. Soldier's pay, pensions and bonuses were common topics of discussion. Here is an early listing of the soldiers' pay. Letters from soldiers were welcome additions to the *Lincoln Herald*. One of the earliest correspondents was Sergeant Philo H. Conkling, Company H, 7<sup>th</sup> IL INF Volunteers. He had been a newspaper man before the war and he wrote some interesting articles for the *Herald* until he became so ill that he was discharged from service. Several of his letters are included in the book. After his discharge Philo became a teacher in Mason County, married and had two children. He died in 1870 of lung disease, a delayed casualty of the war. More stories will follow during the observation of this anniversary.

### Attention! Wide Awakes

*Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, 02 January 1861*

Washington City,

*Captain Estabrook:-* Sir: - Having been officially advised that the State of Lawndale has seceded from the Union, you are hereby commanded to hold yourself and company of Wide Awakes in readiness at a moment's warning, with your lamps filled with fluid and a jug of whisky, to whip them into the Union again.

Done at Washington this 14th day of December, 1860.

J. Buchanan, President

Lewis Cass, Sec. of State.

The above dispatch was actually received last week. The company will please take notice and be governed accordingly.

### Two-Mile Grove Secedes –

*Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, 11 April 1861*

Six Men Testify on Oath that Jeff Davis is President of the United States!

Logan County prepare for war! We received a dispatch from Mt. Pulaski yesterday, stating that the Two-Mile Grove had "seceded." The facts are briefly as follows: Last fall a Democrat sold thirty head of cattle to a Republican for \$3 per hundred if Lincoln was elected President, and \$3.50 if he wasn't; the three dollars were paid on delivery of cattle and the other fifty cents to be paid if events



so determined. Lincoln being elected, our Republican friend thought the contract already complied with, Saturday last, however, the democrat dunned him for the fifty cents, and on its being refused, the parties agreed to *arbitrate* the matter. – Twelve Judges were selected and after a lengthy investigation of the case, the *contract being written*, six of them, all democrats, decided that *Jeff Davis being President of the United States* the Republican should pay the extra fifty cents!

### To The Public

*Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, 25 April 1861*

Whereas false and very erroneous impressions have been put in circulation of my true position towards our Government, I take this method of correcting those false impressions by declaring myself a true friend to our Constitution and that I ever have been. – Given under my hand this 23rd day of April 1861. G. W. Turley.

Since the above was written a son of Mr. Turley has enrolled himself with the Volunteers.

### Soldiers' Pay

*Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, 09 May 1861*

The pay per month of artillery and infantry, and of dragoons and riflemen when serving on foot, is as follows: Sergeant Major, Quartermaster Sergeant, Principal Musician, and Chief Bugler, \$21

First Sergeant of a Company, 30  
Ordnance Sergeants, 22  
Hospital Stewards, 22  
All other Sergeants, each 17  
Corporals, 13  
Buglers, 12  
Musicians, 12  
Farriers and Blacksmiths, 15  
Artificers, 15  
Privates, 11

In addition to the pay as above stated one ration per day, an abundant supply of good clothing is allowed to every soldier. Quarters, fuel and medical attendance are always provided by the government without deduction from the soldier's pay. If a soldier should become disabled in the line of duties, the law provides for him a pension, or he may, if he prefer it, obtain admission into the Military Asylum, which will afford him a

comfortable home so long as he may wish to receive its benefits.

### From Alton.

*Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, 09 May 1861*

From Our Own Correspondent.

Camp Dubois, Alton,  
April 30, 1861.

Ms. Editor: - Presuming that a few lines from here would be interesting to those who have friends and acquaintances stationed here, I devote a few leisure moments to give you an idea as to how we are progressing.

We left Springfield last Saturday at 10 A. M. We received our arms there, much to our satisfaction, as we had been anxiously waiting for them. It seemed as though the whole city had turned out to witness our departure, notwithstanding the drizzling rain. All wished us God speed, and by a thousand little acts of kindness testified their deep interest in our comfort and happiness.

We were delayed a short time at the depot, but last the train moved along amid the cheers of thousands. From Springfield to Alton it seemed as though the whole country had turned out to get a sight at us, and cheer us onward. At every station there were hundreds collected, and their hearty cheers served not a little to encourage us to greater exertions to do even more than is expected of us. At every farm house on our road the fluttering of a handkerchief betokened a woman's parting salute, which you may be assured was promptly answered.

Upon our arrival at Alton we were immediately conducted to and quartered in the old penitentiary. We had rather a hard time the first night, but now we are all settled, have good quarters, and enjoy ourselves as well as could be expected. We are fortunate enough to have two or three good fiddlers in our company – a contribution of a dime apiece brought a fiddle, and if you want to enjoy a ball without ladies, come down to the quarters of company E any night, and you shall be furnished with complimentary ticket. There are ten companies quartered here as follow:

Comp. A, Capt. Joslyn, of Elgin; Comp. B,

Capt. Monroe, of Mattoon; Comp. C, Capt. Cawyer, of Aurora; Comp. D, Capt. Muno, Litchfield, Comp. E, Capt. Estabrook, Atlanta; Comp. F, Capt. Cumming, Bunker Hill; Comp. G, Capt. Sands, Springfield; Comp. H, Capt. Holden, Lincoln; Comp. I, Capt. Babcock, Springfield; Comp. K, Capt. Rowatt, Carlinville.

Col. Cook of Springfield is our commander. Our duties are as follows:

Reveille at 5 o'clock, A. M. Company Drill from 5 ½ o'clock to 6 ½. Breakfast at 7,

Sergeant's call for reports at 8. Guard mounting at 9. Company Drill on Manual from 10 ½ to 11 ½. Dinner at 12. Battalion Drill by Division from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Dress Parade and Roll Call at 5. Supper at 7. Roll Call at 8 ½. Tatoo at 9, (all in quarters,) Taps at 9 ½, (lights out.)

So that you see we have very little spare time.

The boys are in good spirits and are anxious to be called into active service. Truly Yours, P. H. C.

### Those Who Died

Contributed by Bill Donath

Information about soldiers who died during the Civil War is from the book Logan County, Illinois' Civil War Dead... (Donath, 2009). Each of the Quarterlies published during the observation of the 150 Anniversary of the Civil war will contain a list of the Logan County soldiers who died during the preceding three months. Logan County men had not yet begun to die during the first quarter of 1861. However, there were thirteen names on the Civil War Monument for which no death dates were found. This is an appropriate time to present these names. Perhaps relatives reading this article will be forthcoming with family information.

**ALLEN, I. N.** - No Records Found

**BONES, B.** - No Records Found

**BOWERS, J. N.** - No Records Found

**DAVIDSON, W.** - No Records Found

**HANGER, K.** - No Records Found

**LYON, A. J.** - No Records Found

**WASCHLE, W.** - No Records Found

**ELLIS, William J.**; Residence: Logan Co., IL; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 20; Death Date: N/A; Died Where: N/A; Cause of Death: N/A

**GAULOCHER, Anton**; Residence: Lincoln, Logan Co., IL; Rank: Pvt.; Company: A; Regiment: 9

IL US INF; Age: 23; Death Date: N/A; Died Where: N/A; Cause of Death: N/A

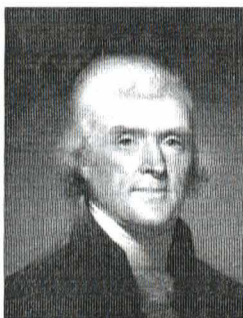
**HAMILTON, J. W.**; Residence: Atlanta, Logan Co., IL; Rank: Lt; Company: H; Regiment: 68 IL US INF; Age: 22; Death Date: N/A; Died Where: N/A; Cause of Death: N/A; Buried: Elkhart Cemetery

**RIECE, Victor**; Residence: Logan Co., IL; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 38; Death Date: N/A; Died Where: N/A; Cause of Death: N/A; Buried: Bethel Cemetery near Emden

**REILEY, Wm.**; Residence: Lincoln, Logan Co., IL; Rank: Pvt.; Company: H; Regiment: 7 IL US INF; Age: 21; Death Date: N/A; Died Where: N/A; Cause of Death: N/A

**STURGEON, S. R.**; Residence: Lincoln, Logan Co., IL; Rank: Private, Company: H; Regiment: 7 IL US INF; Age: 20; Death Date: N/A; Died Where: N/A; Cause of Death: N/A





Everyone has to start somewhere, which includes all of the celebrities, billionaires, executives and CEOs of the world – even U.S. presidents. So where did they begin their careers? Read on to find out what 11 U.S. Presidents did before landing in office.

### 1. **George Washington**

Before he became the first president of the United States, George Washington was a surveyor. Surveyors measure land, air space and water, explain what it looks like or how much is there, and then put those facts into legal documents. Washington was the official surveyor for his county in 1749, which allowed him to purchase his first piece of land in western Virginia. “Washington: A Life,” by Ron Chernow.

### 2. **John Adams**

John Adams, the second U.S. President, was expected to become a minister, but he wasn’t sure he wanted to take that career path.

After teaching for a few years, Adams decided to become a lawyer and was admitted to the bar in 1758. “John Adams: A Life,” by John E. Ferling.

### 3. **Thomas Jefferson**

Before taking office as the third president of the United States, Thomas Jefferson was somewhat of a jack of all trades. Growing up, he studied history, science, math, metaphysics and philosophy, in addition to several languages. As a result, he was recognized as a horticulturist, political leader, architect, archaeologist, paleontologist, musician and inventor. He also founded the University of Virginia. “Thomas Jefferson and the New Nation: A Biography,” by Merrill D. Peterson.

### 4. **Abraham Lincoln**

After a brief stint as owner of a general store in 1832, Abraham Lincoln, the 16<sup>th</sup> President of the United States, was the postmaster for the area in New Salem. Afterwards he taught himself to become the county surveyor. Then he became a lawyer, another self taught profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1837. “Lincoln,” by David Herbert Donald.

### 5. **Andrew Jackson**

Before his career in politics, Andrew Jackson worked as an apprentice tailor for his mother while in his adolescent years. He eventually left his apprenticeship and found work as a tailor in South Carolina and Tennessee. He became the 7<sup>th</sup> President of the United States in 1829. Encyclopedia Britannica and “Labor of Innocents: Forced Apprenticeship in North Carolina, 1715- 1919” by Karin Zipf.



#### **6. James Garfield**

James Garfield, the 20th President of the United States, dabbled in education before entering the second-shortest presidential term in 1881. He was a preacher for about a year at a Christian church when he decided to try his hand as principal of a high school in New York. When another applicant got the job, became an instructor at the Eclectic Institute where he taught classical languages and then was made principal. "Garfield" by Allan Peskin.



#### **7. William Howard Taft**

William Howard Taft was in the legal field before his presidency in 1908. After passing the bar, Taft was the assistant prosecutor for his county in Ohio. In 1882 he was selected as local collector of internal revenue. A few years later, he was appointed a judge of the Ohio Superior court and then in 1890, President Benjamin Harrison appointed him solicitor general of the United States, otherwise known as the person who represents the government before the Supreme Court. "William Howard Taft" by the National Park Service and "William Howard Taft" by Walter Hertz.



#### **8. Woodrow Wilson**

Woodrow Wilson got his start in education. After receiving his Ph.D., he was a visiting lecturer at Cornell University in 1886, but wasn't offered a full-time gig. He landed teaching jobs at Bryn Mawr College (1885-1888) and Wesleyan University (1888-1890, when he coached the football team. Wilson was also the President of Princeton University from 1902 to 1910 and was elected president in 1912. "Wilson, Woodrow," by Arthur S. Link.



#### **9. Herbert Hoover**

Herbert Hoover graduated in 1895 with a degree in geology. He served as a geologist and mining engineer while searching the Western Australian gold fields in 1897. After being appointed mine manager at 23, he mined the Sons of Gwalia gold mine, and also the Big Bell, Cue, Leonora, Menzies and Coolgardoe mines. He continued his mining and engineering career until 1908, when he became an independent mining consultant. He was elected to office in 1928. Gwalia Historic Site and "Hoover's Gold," from Australian Broadcasting Corp.

#### **10. Ronald Reagan**

Ronald Reagan was an actor before taking office as the 40<sup>th</sup> U.S. president in 1981. He starred in more than 50 movies, was president of the Screen Actors Guild and was a spokesman for





General Electric which is when he got his start in politics. Before that Reagan was a sports broadcaster at the University of Iowa, where he was paid \$10 per game. He became a radio announcer before working as an announcer for the Chicago Cubs. He received his contract with Warner Brothers in 1937.

"Actor, Governor, President, Icon," By Lou Cannon, the Washington Post.

## Notes From Olden Times

Lincoln Herald: March 10, 1910

The first Logan County teachers institute was held away back in 1862 in the month of July, but was so poorly attended that no attempt to hold another was made until 1867. Since that date these gatherings have been held every year.

\*\*\*\*\*

The first church erected in Lincoln was built by the Methodist denomination in 1857; the first hall was built by Logan, Cox & Co. In 1855, for the use of the Masonic fraternity; the first hotel, the Lincoln House, was erected by a town company in 1854 and was opened in 1855. It was originally two stories and in 1857 Mr. Halderman put on the third story. In 1868 the house was entirely refitted by Henry Palmer and name changed to Eagle Hotel, which was destroyed by fire in April 1870. The first mayor of Lincoln was J.C. Webster.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Lincoln House structure was erected in 1867-8 by John D. Gillett and in 1868 the two story building east of the Lincoln House block were erected by Mr. Gillett.

\*\*\*\*\*

Hungerford's planning mill was erected in 1868, but in a short time thereafter was burned to the ground. A new mill was erected within three months, much more commodious than the first and it stands till

this day with Mr. Hungerford still in command.

\*\*\*\*\*

Frank Frorer commenced business in Lincoln in the year 1858; William Gullett began the floral business in the year 1865; Martin Spitly came to Postville as a hostler<sup>1</sup> in 1850, a few years later was the first to come from Postville to build in the new town of Lincoln, and opened a livery stable in 1859. He purchased the ground on Sangamon and Broadway, where the Spitly House was located. In 1860 he opened the new Western House to the public, business increased and he erected the Spitly House in 1867. He removed the front of the Western House to the corner of Sangamon and Pekin streets. Both buildings cost him \$31,000.

\*\*\*\*\*

The county jail was erected in 1868 at the cost of \$36,000 and the following year the first buildings on the county farm were erected which contained 160 acres. The land was purchased from C.H. Couch at \$62.50 an acre. The entire cost of the farm buildings was not quite \$20,000.

<sup>1</sup>The word, recorded since c.1386, meaning "one who tends to horses at an inn."

## HELPFUL HINT FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

*You should also photocopy the abbreviations and introductory or prefatory information so you are clear about the criteria used in compiling the work (titles can sometimes be ambiguous or misleading).*

### LINCOLN HERALD INDEXES

*Transcribed by Bill Donath*

We will be publishing a list of names in the Roots & Branches that appeared in the Lincoln Herald starting with the year 1858. These indexes give you the person's name, the date his name appeared in the Herald, the page, column and why the person's name appeared. This list is ALL of the years 1858-1869. Some lines wrap around to 2 lines due to the amount of information.

NAME:	DATE:	PAGE:	COL:	EVENT:
FICKES, Miss Em.	29 Jun 1859	3	1	4th of July
FIELD, Wm.	08 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List
FINCH, John	08 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List
FINCH, Mrs Dr	22 Jun 1859	1	5	Fair Comm
FINK, Mr.	14 Sep 1859	3	1	Bachelors Convention
FISH, P	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
FISHER, A	15 Jun 1859	3	3	Tax List
FISHER, Alen	21 Sep 1859	2	7	Marriage 13 Sep
FISHER, George	16 Nov 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
FISK, F	15 Jun 1859	2	2	4th of July
FISK, F	30 Nov 1859	2	5	Wedding
FISK, F Esq.	06 July 1859	2	2	4th of July
FISK, Franklin	21 Sep 1859	3	1	Bachelors Convention
FISK, Franklin	22 Jun 1859	1	1	Ad
FISK, Mr	21 Sep 1859	3	1	Bachelors Convention
FITZGERALD, James	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
FITZGERALD, James	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
FLAGG, William F	20 July 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
FLAHERTY, Michael F	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
FLEMING, George A	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
FLEMING, Samuel	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
FLEMMING, George A	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
FLENNIKEN, G W	22 Jun 1859	2	7	Ad
FLENNIKEN, G W	22 Jun 1859	4	2	Ad
FLINT, Richard F	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
FLOYD, Dr Edward A	14 Dec 1859	3	1	Dentist
FLOYD, R C	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
FODER, Squire	07 Dec 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
FOLEY, James	06 April 1859	3	7	Sheriff Sale
FOLEY, John	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
FORBES, Jesse	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List



FORBES, Jesse	21 Dec 1859	2	6	Estate
FORBES, Jesse jr	21 Dec 1859	2	6	Estate
FORSYTH, Miss Til.	29 Jun 1859	3	1	4th of July
FORSYTH, Robert	11 May 1859	3	1	Bible Society
FORSYTH, Robt	26 Oct 1859	2	2	Republican Precinct
FORSYTH, Robt	27 Jul 1859	3	1	Bachelors Convention
FOSTER, H H	22 Jun 1859	1	1	Directory
FOSTER, H N	15 Jun 1859	3	5	Tax List
FOSTER, N. H.	01 Jun 1859	1	1	Logan Co. Officers
FOSTER, Nathaniel	06 April 1859	4	7	Sheriff Sale
FOSTER, Samuel B	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
FOSTER, Squire	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
FOWLER, B	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
FOWLER, Matthew	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
FRACKELTON, Jas W	12 Oct 1859	3	1	Mt. Pulaski
FRAIKS, Dawson	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
FRAIKS, William	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
FRAIL, George	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
FRANCKELTON, Jas. W.	18 May 1859	2	7	Notice
FRANK, Charley	19 Oct 1859	3	1	Arrest
FRANKELTON, James W	22 Jun 1859	2	6	Notice
FRANKELTON, Jas W	02 Nov 1859	3	1	Mt. Pulaski Bus.
FRANKHOUSE, Daniel	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
FRIEDUION, Heirala Eickberg	26 Oct 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
FROYER, Dr. J M	08 Jun 1859	3	1	
FRY, Edmund	01 Jun 1859	2	2	Sheriff Sale
FULLER, Frederick	04 May 1859	2	7	Sheriff Sale
FULLER, H H	15 Jun 1859	3	5	Tax List
GAGE, Miss Hattie	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
GAINER	15 Jun 1859	3	2	Tax List
GALLATLEY, John	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
GAMBREL, William	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
GARDNER, Barth	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
GARDNER, Bartholomew	06 April 1859	2	2	Court
GARDNER, Francis	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
GARDNER, Hugh	20 July 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
GARDNER, James	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
GARDNER, James W.	06 April 1859	3	7	Sheriff Sale
GARDNER, Miss Mattie	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
GARDNER, Thomas G.	06 April 1859	3	7	Sheriff Sale
GARLEN, James	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
GARRISON, Rev O	30 Nov 1859	3	1	Sermon
GARSIDE, Joshua	13 July 1859	2	5	Circuit Court
GARSIDE, Joshua	21 Dec 1859	2	5	Circuit Court 17 Dec
GASAWAY, James W.	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
GASSAWAY, J	22 Jun 1859	1	4	Fair Comm
GASSAWAY, John M	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Grand Juror
GASSAWAY, John W.	04 May 1859	3	1	Ag Society
GAST, Ambrose	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
GATTON, Joseph S	13 July 1859	1	2	Grand Jury

GAUS	15 Jun 1859	3	5	Tax List
GEER, Miss	17 Aug 1859	3	2	Mount Vernon Festival
GEER, Mrs.	29 Jun 1859	3	1	4th of July
GENERAL, P M	17 Aug 1859	3	2	Mount Vernon Festival
GIBLER, W A	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
GILES, James	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
GILL & Brother	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
GILL, C.	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
GILL, James M.	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
GILL, John M	17 Aug 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
GILL, Mrs Richard T	22 Jun 1859	1	5	Fair Comm
GILL, R. T.	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
GILL, Richard T	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
GILL, T.	06 April 1859	2	2	Court
GILL, Thomas H	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
GILL, Thomas N.	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
GILL, Thos H.	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
GILL, Thos W	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
GILLET	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
GILLET	15 Jun 1859	3	5	Tax List
GILLET	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
GILLET	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
GILLET & LATHAM	12 Oct 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
GILLET, J D	12 Oct 1859	2	4	County Fair
GILLET, J D	22 Jun 1859	1	6	Fair Comm
GILLET, J'n	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
GILLET, John	02 Nov 1859	2	5	Chancery Sale
GILLET, John	09 Nov 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
GILLET, John	12 Oct 1859	2	3	County Fair
GILLET, John	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
GILLET, John D	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
GILLET, John D	20 July 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
GILLET, John D	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Grand Juror
GILLET, Mr.	12 Oct 1859	2	3	County Fair
GILLETTE, John	06 April 1859	4	7	Sheriff Sale
GLEASON, Michael	22 Jun 1859	2	5	Chancery Sale
GLENN, George D	13 July 1859	2	5	Circuit Court
GLENN, George D	21 Dec 1859	2	5	Circuit Court 17 Dec
GLENN, John G	13 July 1859	2	5	Circuit Court
GLENN, John G	21 Dec 1859	2	5	Circuit Court 17 Dec
GODFREY	15 Jun 1859	3	3	Tax List
GODFREY, Benjamin F	06 July 1859	3	1	St. John's Day
GOER, C H	15 Jun 1859	2	2	4th of July
GOLURA, Oliver	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
GOOD TEMPLARS	30 Nov 1859	2	4	Atlanta
GOODRICH, Judge	09 Nov 1859	2	4	Moved
GOODRICH, Mr	21 Sep 1859	2	2	Logan Courts
GOODSELL, Rev J	07 Dec 1859	2	5	Wedding
GOODSELL, Rev J S	14 Dec 1859	2	4	Wedding
GOODSELL, Rev S G	09 Nov 1859	2	5	Wedding



GOODSELL, Rev S J	19 Oct 1859	3	1	Resignation
GOODSELL, Rev S J	20 July 1859	3	1	A Card
GOODSELL, Rev. S J	29 Jun 1859	3	1	4th of July
GORDAN, James	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
GORDON, James	08 Jun 1859	2	6	Tax List
GORDON, James	09 Nov 1859	2	5	Chancery Sale
GORDON, Mr	21 Sep 1859	1	7	Rat Killing
GRADEN, William	14 Dec 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
GRAHAM, Benj O	08 Jun 1859	4	2	Chancery Sale
GRAHAM, Benj. O.	18 May 1859	2	7	Sheriff Sale
GRANT, Wm	15 Jun 1859	4	5	Tax List
GRAPES, C M	02 Nov 1859	2	3	Republican Convention
GRAYDON, James	14 Dec 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
G'RDN'R. Wh	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
GREEN	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
GREEN Thomas	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
GREEN, Joseph	15 Jun 1859	3	3	Tax List
GREEN, L. M.	20 April 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
GREEN, Lynn M	10 Aug 1859	2	4	Sheriff Sale
GREEN, Mr	21 Sep 1859	2	2	Logan Courts
GREEN, William	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
GREER, John	27 Jul 1859	3	1	General
GREGORY, T. E.	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
G'RER, Samuel	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
GRIDLEY, Asabel	13 July 1859	2	5	Circuit Court
GRIDLEY, Asshel	21 Dec 1859	2	5	Circuit Court 17 Dec
GRIGG, John	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
GRIGG, John	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
GRIGG, John	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
GRIGG, John	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
GRITMAN, Delos W	21 Dec 1859	2	6	Circuit Court
GROTKIE, Charles	24 Aug 1859	2	6	For Sale
GROTKIE, William E	24 Aug 1859	2	6	For Sale
GROVES. George	18 May 1859	2	7	Sheriff Sale
GULLETT, John	15 Jun 1859	2	2	4th of July
GULLETT, John C.	01 Jun 1859	2	1	#284 I.O.G.T.
GUNNING & COLTA	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
GUNTER, Spencer	08 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List
GUNTER, Spencer	15 Jun 1859	4	5	Tax List

## HELPFUL HINTS FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

*When you are making photocopies of records, copy the entire page. Be sure to include the line numbers on both sides of the census page and the information from the top of the page.*

# LOGAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS - EARLY HEIRSHIP INDEXES

ESTATES 1839 - 1849

*Transcribed by Bill & Diane Detmers - 2009*

Following is the next group of second estate information abstracted from legal notices published in the Illinois State Register. This is not a complete listing of all estates probated by Logan County. The partial listing shown here helps fill the gap in records created by the destruction of the Logan County Courthouse in 1857. The date is the issue of the newspaper in which the notice first appeared.

ALLISON, Andrew 6 May 1842  
First Attachment Notice: Estate of Andrew Allison. Elias Bushnell vs. Andrew Allison. Writ dated April 11, 1842, against estate of said Andrew Allison for \$350, land attached:

E 1/2 SE 1/4 S9 T19N  
NE 1/4 S 23 T20 N R4W

Notice dated April 11, 1842. Signed: Stephen Moore, Clerk.

ROSS, John A. 20 May 1842  
Administrator's Notice: Estate of John A. Ross, Deceased. Notice dated April 15, 1842. Samuel R. Lowry, Administrator.

WATSON, Harrison 28 November 1842  
Administrator's Notice: Estate of Harrison Watson.  
Notice dated October 18, 1842. Administrators: Rhodes Lloyd and Sanford Watson.

BIRKES, James 25 November 1842  
Administrator's Notice: Estate of James Birkes. Notice dated October 20, 1842.  
Administrator's: Rial Birkes and David Birkes. (or may be spelled Birks)

POWERS, Edward 25 April 1844  
Administrator's Notice: Estate of Edward Powers. Notice dated April 3, 1844.  
Administrator: James Z. Powers.

MUSICK, Samuel 16 May 1844  
Administrator's Notice: Estate of Samuel Musick. Notice dated April 30, 1844.  
Administrators: George M. Cowardin and Matilda Musick.

FRENCH, Asa 13 June 1844  
Administrator's Notice: Estate of Asa French. Notice dated 30 May 1844.  
Administrators: D.W. Clark and Hannah French.

TURLEY, Samuel, Sr. 13 February 1845  
Administrator's Notice: Estate of Samuel Turley, Sr. Notice dated 6 February 1845.  
Administrator: Samuel Turley, Jr.

LORANCE, Charles P. 7 August 1845  
Administrator's Notice: Estate of Charles P. Lorance. Notice dated 18 July 1845.  
Administrator: Robert P. Lorance. (possibly spelled Lawrence)



PATTON, John 6 November 1845  
 Administrator's Notice: Estate of John Patton. Notice dated 30 October 1845.  
 Administrator: Joseph A. Orendorff.

ROWE, Willis M. 10 April 1845  
 Petition to Sell Real Estate: Petition to be made at Postville, Logan County, at the next  
 Circuit Court in June to sell:

W 1/2 S13 T17N R3W  
 NE 1/4 SW 1/4 S6 T 17N R2W  
 Lots 4, 5, 6, 7 in Bl. 13, town of Mt. Pulaski  
 Notice dated 1 April 1845. Administrator: Horace B. Rowe.

BEACH, Riley R. 8 May 1845  
 Petition for the Sale of Real Estate: Estate of Riley R. Beach. Land described as:  
 E 1/2 S28 T 16N R1E of the 4<sup>th</sup> P.M. (land not In Logan County)  
 W 1/2 SW 1/2 S27  
 NW 1/4 S9  
 W 1/2 NE 1/4 S9  
 All in township and range above mentioned. Notice dated 16 April 1845. Executor:  
 T.R. Skinner.

THOMPSON, Lewis D. 12 March 1845  
 Executor's Notice: Estate of Lewis D. Thompson. Notice dated 17 February 1846.  
 Executor: Martin G. Stafford.

DOLBY, Jesse L. 4 March 1847  
 Administrator's Notice: Estate of Jesse L. Dolby, "late of Green County, Ohio." Notice  
 dated 22 February 1847. Public Administrator: James Primm.

SUTTON, John 4 March 1847  
 Petition to sell Real Estate: Estate of John Sutton. Notice dated 22 February 1847.  
 Administrator: James Primm.

SULLIVAN, John 20 May 1847  
 Administrator's Notice: Estate of John Sullivan. Notice dated 26 April 1847.  
 Administrator: Jefferson Britt.

DARNALL, Caleb 22 April 1847  
 Administrator's Notice: Estate of Caleb Darnall. Notice dated 27 March 1847.  
 Administrator: S.S. Martin.

REECE, Charles 22 April 1847  
 Administrator's Notice: Estate of Charles Reece. Notice dated 26 March 1847.  
 Administrator: Victor Reese.

KERR, William 10 June 1847

BUSHNELL, Elisha 17 April 1849

Administrator's Sale: Estate of Elisha Bushnell. "Valuable Mills for Sale." By order of Circuit Court of Logan County at Sept. term, 1848, will sell at public sale on the premises Friday, 18 May 1848:

W 1/2 SE 1/4 S26 T21N R1W  
E 1/2 NE 1/4 S25 T21N R1W  
SW 1/4 SE 1/4 S25 T21N R1W  
NW 1/4 SE 1/4 S25 T21N R1W  
E 1/2 SW 1/4 S25 T21N R1a  
SE 1/4 SW 1/4 S25 T21N R1W

and part of the W1/2 NW1/4 T21N R1W, 3 acres, upon which last tract is situated a carding machine, saw mill and grist mill. All said land lying upon Kickapoo Creek in said County. James Primm, Administrator de bonis non. Widow's dower right relinquished in open court.

DOLBEY, Jesse L. 17 April 1949

Administrator's Sale: Estate of Jesse L. Dolbey, "late of Green County, Ohio." Lots 65 and 66 in the town of New Castle, Logan County, Illinois. Public Administrator: James Primm.

COWARDIN, Peter G. 16 August 1849

Administrator's Notice: Notice dated 13 August 1849. Administrator: John B. Cowardin.

WALKER, Rebecca 16 August 1849

Bill in chancery to set aside a mortgage: Estate of Rebecca Walker. Isaac R. Braugher vs. Bird Thomas, Emily A. Thomas, Hiram Hersey, Nancy Hersey, Jerome R. Gorin, Eleanor E.D. Gorin, William Dement and Jerome Gorin, Administrator of Rebecca Walker, deceased. Bird and Emily A. Thomas are non-residents of the State of Illinois. Signed: Samuel Emmitt, Clerk.

McGRAW, William 22 August 1849

Petition to sell Real Estate: Estate of William McGraw, deceased. James McGraw, Administrator of the estate of William McGraw, deceased, vs. Eliza McGraw, Lucy McGraw, Walden Stephen McGraw and Elizabeth Hurt. Notice dated 15 August 1849.

MORGAN, John 31 October 1849

Administrator's Sale: Estate of John Morgan, deceased. Will sell at public auction 14 December 1849 "land of which John Morgan died seized".

E 1/2 SW 1/4 S9 T21N R2W  
SW 1/4 SE 1/4 S9 T21n R2W

except one acre in the last described tract that the said Morgan deeded to the Christian Church and except also, two acres in the south-east corner of the same tract that the said Morgan deeded to Phillip B. Miles. A part of the land is also subject to dower. Wilford W. Morgan, Administrator of John Morgan, deceased."

JOHNSON, Royal 14 November 1849

Petition to sell Real Estate: Estate of Royal Johnson, deceased. Wilford W. Morgan, Administrator. Land advertised in 14 November 1849 issue:

W 1/2 NW 1/4 S2 T21N R2W, 82 acres

MOORE, Moses 19 December 1849

Administrator's Notice: Estate of Moses Moore. I.R. Braucher, Administrator.



LANTERMAN, John

4 November 1842

Administrator's Notice: Estate of John Lanterman. Notice dated 1 October, 1842.

Administrators: Andrew J. Lanterman and Gunnell McKinnie.

## **Jeremiah Miller House Old County Landmark,**

Recalls Early History

*Lincoln Evening Courier February 3, 1944*

By Ben Hilgendorf: Emden, Illinois

Lincoln Evening Courier

February 3, 1944

One of the few remaining pioneer landmarks on the Delavan's prairie in the northern part of Logan County is being razed this week. This is the old Jeremiah Miller house located on the farm now owned by Mrs. Helena Hilgendorf and family, in Orville Township four and one-half miles east of Emden, IL. It was remembered by early pioneers as having served as a country store and as a post office for a branch of the Stage Coach that traveled from Lincoln North to Pekin and thence to Fort Clark (now Peoria) according to data compiled by the late Judge Stringer of Lincoln. This house is said to have been the second house built on the then known Delavan prairie. According to records it was built in 1850 preceded only by the David Bowles house located one mile north on State Route 119 (Route 136) and now owned by Burt Smallwood.

### **Lincoln May Have Stopped There**

Jeremiah Miller moved to the 160 acre tract of land located one-half mile west of the present site of Bethel Church. He preempted the land from the government for \$1.25 per acre. It was during that year (1850) that the house was built, the one was to stand until 1944. In the one large room of this house Mr. Miller kept a country store and post office. In an interview with County Judge L. B. Stringer two years ago, he inferred that it was possible that Abraham Lincoln stopped here while riding his circuit on the stagecoach trail from Lincoln to Pekin.

According to Dr. M.L. Howser of Peoria, son of the late J.W. Howser who was a neighbor and relative of the Millers, many of the pioneer families who came from the East and settled in the Bethel neighborhood were always welcome at the Miller home. When Mr. and Mrs. John Matlock came from Indiana to Orvil Township, Logan County, they lived for three months at the Miller home until they found a place to settle. Mr. Miller, who was a very religious man, was one of the founders and served as deacon of the first Bethel Church when it was built in 1854 only one-half mile east of the Miller place.

Some of the great pioneer ministers such as William Ryan, Walter P. Bowles, N.B. Peeler, James Lindsay, George W. Minier, James Mitchell and others who preached in the circuit of country churches in the vicinity always found a welcome and hospitality at the Miller home, according to Mrs. S.L. Quisenberry of Union.

The old Bethel schoolhouse which was built about 1859 on the corner of the old D.H. Gemberling farm one-half mile east of the Miller place is still standing today and has been attended by the children of three generations including those of Jeremiah Miller. "I had the good fortune of attending the school for a short time-the same school house that my grandmother (Mrs. J.B. Story, Jennie Quisenberry) attended in the early 1860's. It was one of the first schools built on the Delavan prairie and as the prairie was

sparsely settled at the time, the school district comprised of about 30 square miles representing about 25 different families. *Told by the late E.L. Carnahan of Union.*

### **Stage Coach Days**

Frank Payne, teller at the Hartsburg State Bank, recalls how his mother would tell of traveling by team and wagon to the Miller store and post office in the early 1850's and he said she mentioned the stage coach coming from Lincoln and stopping to deliver the mail at the post office. She also claimed that the old country store of J. Miller was in one room of the old house that has always been standing at the place. It is believed that the route from Lincoln was finally abandoned and the post office was moved to the Norman Summer place on the Atlanta route.

In an interview with Mr. I. J. Gale, 92, of near Union, said that many of the old houses around that part of the country were built by Scottish carpenters. They used what was termed as the Milrite Frame. (These were built of white pine and yellow popular.) The lumber was cut from the timber on Sugar Creek near the old Morgan Bridge and hauled by oxen to the saw mill at Pekin. Then from Pekin it was hauled to various places for building in the Milrite frame, the cross plate that held the building together wasn't nailed or pinned but was notched as were the floor joists. We found this true in the old Miller house. The first shingles used were called clapboards which were not tapered but twice as long as ordinary shingles and were put on with a flow by splitting a block.

Another interesting fact which Mr. Gale mentioned concerned the roads east of the Miller place. They are known as gift roads which when laid out did not run straight but would wind and twist following cattle paths and early wagon trails. They were donated by the land owners for public use and could

not be straightened or widened without the consent of the land owners bordering them.

### **Few Old Houses Left**

There are but very few of the old houses still standing today in the Bethel neighborhood in Orvil Township. The oldest as mentioned above is the Old David Bowles house which has been moved to the farm of Burt Smallwood on the south side of Route 119 (now Route 136) a mile northwest of the Bethel Cemetery. The house that stood back on the field on the old James McNish farm one mile west of the old Miller place is believed to have been built soon after J. Miller's house. This was the place where Elias Carnahan (grandfather of the late E. L. Carnahan of Union.) settled when he came from Greenville, Ohio on 1854. The farm is now owned by Mrs. Helena Hilgendorf. It was in this old house that Henry Clay Quisenberry Sr. and Charlotte Carnahan were married on December 3, 1858.

Other old houses in the neighborhood include the old portion of the house on the old Houston place one half mile south of the Miller house. This was built before the Civil War by Robert Houston and his brother William (father of William J. Houston of Lincoln) Mr. Houston recalls that his father and uncle built several of the houses around that neighborhood. He remembers that at this time most of the land around Hartsburg was nothing but swamp area covered with tall reed grass.

### **Got Sick On Cinnamon**

An incident concerning the old Miller store which is rather interesting is one told by Mrs. S.C. Carnahan of the Bethel neighborhood about her father William Matlock and Arthur Miller (Jeremiah's son) getting sick on cinnamon sticks which they purchased in that country store when they were young. According to stories handed



down by old settlers, the Miller home was quite a community center and meeting place for the neighborhood. The pond just northeast of the house served as a community skating rink where the young people would assemble in the winter time and spend many hours of their spare time. Two years ago I talked with Miss Jennie Hayes, 91, (now deceased) of Clinton, Iowa, who very vividly recalled having skated on that pond in 1856. She also spoke of the house standing at that time (the same one that was standing up until now with the exception of the kitchen.)

Mrs. Lucy Montgomery, mother of Mrs. E.D. Rhoads of Lincoln, tells how during the years of the Civil War the young men of the neighborhood would assemble at the Miller home in the evenings after the days labors were completed and practiced military drilling by candlelight. However the hill just west of the Bethel schoolhouse on the D.H. Gemberling farm served as the main training center in that vicinity for volunteer recruits of the Civil War according to the late E.L. Carnahan in his column in the Emden News of several years ago. Mr. Carnahan told where the company consisted of about 80 men ranging in ages from 18 to 45. They drilled under the direction of Captain Shiveley. Later M.A. Miles came from the East and substituted for Shiveley. It became very interesting and on Saturday afternoons one could see 200 – 300 people on that drill ground. A flag pole 40 to 50 feet and a 24 foot flag floated from the top of it on Saturdays.

The old Miller house was built on what was formerly the old Gov. Edwards trail of 1812 according to the records of L.B. Stringer. This trail was the route which the army under Gov. Edwards in 1812 followed in their march from Fort Russell near Edwardsville to Fort Clark (now Peoria) and it is known by early records as the 'Old

Edwards Trace'. Also the house was located one half mile west of the old Pekin trail which ran from Atlanta to Pekin. This trail started at Waynesville in DeWitt County and went on to Atlanta, thence to Morgan Mill on the Sugar Creek, up the Pekin Hill on the north side of Union (Station) Cemetery and on west to the edge of the timber one mile north of the home of Henry Quisenberry. From there it traveled on past the Bethel Church and cemetery where it turned north across the Matlock farm and just in front of the Bowles homestead. The trail then went on north on the east side of the home where the late George Mowrey resided and angled across the field just east of where the Young American school house stands today. The ridge of the old trail can still be detected at some of these places and at one place just east of the Young American School house, the hedge remains divided where the trail used to travel through.

### **House Had Many Occupants**

Merle Miller, prominent farmer residing west of Atlanta, recalls how years ago he and his father Arthur P. Miller (son of Jeremiah) would drive past the old Miller homestead near the Bethel school, and his father would tell him how he was born and had spent his boyhood and that was the same old house that was built when his father first settled there in 1850. Arthur Miller was born in 1851.

As we look back over the records of the past we find that the Miller house has been the home of several families during its 94 years of existence. When Jeremiah Miller moved to Eminence Township, his son Charles A. farmed the land until 1882 when the farm was sold to Henry Clay Quisenberry Sr. The following renters lived in the house and farmed the ground for Mr. Quisenberry, Theodore Ross, Cornelius Towels, James Kindred, William Jones, Henry Quisenberry,

(son of Clay) Robert Laughery, Mr. Ogg, Mr. Neeley, Mr. Wheeler, Phillip Kaufman, George Shields, Harm Heineken, R. Geryets and Ken Dorsetts. Mr. & Mrs. Otto Hilgendorf (the latter a granddaughter of Mr. Quisenberry and now owning part of the farm) moved into the old house and farmed the original 160 acres that J. Miller had owned. They lived on the place until 1928 when they moved to a little farm west of Lincoln. They had purchased the property in order to be nearer to the grade and high schools.

The following people lived in the house since 1928: Harold Hilsen, Oran Bruns, Hershal Walker, Fred Ubenga and Harm Sampen. Then in 1938 Mr. & Mrs. Otto Hilgendorf moved back since they had been farming the ground for several years and had livestock on the place. In the spring of 1941 Mr. & Mrs. Otto Hilgendorf decided that the old house with its sagging roof, weathered

sill, time-worn weather boards, and lack of modern equipment had served its purpose as a home, so it was moved back about 40 feet and the construction of a new colonial style house was begun.

With the wrecking of the old house goes the passing of a pioneer landmark – a landmark which represents an era which has seen the settling and development of the barren Delavan prairie; which has watched the land around Hartsburg and Emden develop from a swampy marsh to become the richest soil area in the United States. The old house witnessed the small towns of Emden and Hartsburg spring from mere desolate areas. Union was laid out in 1909 by S.L. Quisenberry, rose from a country church from which it received its name. The country church of Bethel was founded by pioneer families and was well attended became isolated as has many country churches.

## HELPFUL HINTS FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

*Start a system for organizing your research at the beginning. You will be able to find what you are looking for and you won't spend months organizing it later.*

### 1875 Marriages – Taken from the Lincoln Harold

There are known spelling errors. (License date)

*Transcribed by Bill & Diane Detmers - 2009*

#### **Jan. 7, 1875**

A. C. Smith & Kimball Lawler

Marcellus Piatt & Ada E. Braucher "last Sunday", Beason

George W. Wendle & Elvira N. Woodruff, Jan 7, 1875

R. W. Lawrence & Lida Littler, Dec 10, 1874, Atlanta

Monroe Dunham & Katie L. Alsop, Dec 24, 1874

John W. Clark & Emma K. Sterrett, Dec 24, 1875

Jacob Deitrich & Barbara Stully, Dec. 26, 1874

Michael Christy & Margaret Carrigan

Wm. Etterlein & Mary J. Shall, Dec. 27, 1874

Michael Presler & Catherine Horschler, Dec. 31, 1874



**Jan 14, 1875**

Thos. G. Montgomery & Laura Barnett, Jan 5, 1875  
Peter Engelhorn & Catherine Meyer  
Andrew M. McElhaney & Emma R. Norriss, Jan 7, 1875  
John H. McKinzie & Frances Bebinger, Jan 7, 1875  
Konstad Boplar & Amelia Spitly  
Benjamin F. Forest & Sarah F. Price, Jan. 7, 1875  
George W. Lynn & Grace A. Turnbolt, Jan. 12, 1875  
Hiram W. Curtis & Miss Sarah A. Scroggin, Jan. 14, 1875

**Jan. 21, 1875**

Samuel Hanley & Martha A. Foley, Jan. 14, 1875  
George D. Corwine & Polly A. Rankin, Jan 14, 1875  
David Mitchell & Ellen Hickey, Jan 17, 1875  
Isaiah W. Green & Margaret J. Caughren (sic), Jan. 19, 1875  
Jacob Schwartz & Mrs. Annie Gehlbach, Jan. 21, 1875  
Wm. M. Prince & Saide Bailey, Jan 21, 187

**Feb. 4, 1875**

James M. Boyd & Serena Bentley, Jan 26, 1875 (also listed in Feb 23)

**Feb. 11, 1875**

Wm. L. High & Edan Kean, Feb. 5, 1875  
Zachery T. Drake & Mary L. Lockridge, Feb. 7, 1875  
Robert Campbell & Mrs. Amanda M. Cantrall  
Charles Martinie & Margaret A. Brown, Feb. 9, 1875  
Walter Bermingham & Maggie M. O'Brien, Jan. 26, 1875  
E.W.S. Hamg & Mrs. Martha D. Hume, Jan. 26, 1875

**Feb. 18, 1875**

Chas. M. Tribbett & Sarah E. Scroggin, Feb. 11, 1875  
Thomas L. Robertson & Mary Shepard, Feb. 17, 1875  
Resin Mills & Mrs. Mary A. Roach, Feb. 14, 1875  
Daniel Bechler & Matilda Rummell  
George W. Kelly (or Keller) & Annie M. Breech, Feb. 18, 1875

**Feb. 23, 1875**

Lambert Simpson & Sarah Hubbard  
Jacob Buttell & Bena Wachter  
James M. Boyd & Serena Bentley (also listed in Feb 4)

**Feb. 25, 1875**

Derias Buckles & Catherine A. Turley  
David C. Lingenfelter & Mary E. Gallagher, Feb. 18, 1875  
Wm. L. Montgomery & Mary J. Davidson, Feb. 17, 1875  
Wm. H. Hahn & Pauline Heiserman  
Samuel L. Morris & Phoebe Lucas

Noah Laugh & Lydia J. Stanley, Feb. 23, 1875  
Wm. P. Jumper & Louisa T. Howell, Feb. 25, 1875

**Mar. 4, 1875**

Joseph E. Hammond & Nettie E. Allen, Feb. 2, 1875  
Orlando M. Small & Mary Gleason, Feb. 23, 1875, Lincoln  
Adam Armstrong & Lizzie Johnston, Feb. 25, 1875, Lincoln  
Lewis Miller & Lida Hamilton, Feb. 25, 1875, Atlanta  
Geo. W. Rossiter & Colista Rineholt (Rinehart), Feb. 25, 1875

**Mar. 11, 1875**

Samuel Baker & Elizabeth Rheinhardt  
Wm. Clevenger & Lucinda J. Leonard, Mar. 1, 1875, Lincoln  
John T. Hampton & Nellie Drabing, Mar. 3, 1875, Lincoln  
John Layman & Helen C. Rare, Mar. 4, 1875  
James H. Helms & Barbara Danner, Mar. 4, 1875  
W. D. Knowles & Mrs. Sarah J. Rendels, Mar. 4, 1875  
Henry Remmors & Geeike Ruben  
W. Koester (Kuster) & Lizzie A. Curry, Mar. 7, 1875

**Mar. 18, 1875**

Peter C. Sargent & Mattie Feuton  
Frank J. Downing & Florence E. Allen, Mar. 11, 1875, Lincoln  
Lewis Sutphin & Mary A. Braucher, Mar. 22, 1875  
W. L. Hecht & Amelia Baker, Mar. 16, 1875  
Richard Gabbett & Mary Fitzgerald, Mar. 30, 1875  
Frank L. Michner & Mary L. Simpson  
John Wachel & Mary Stull, Mar. 16, 1875  
Richard Logue & Eliza Logue  
John Martin & Mary A. Smith, Mar. 18, 1875

**Mar. 25, 1875**

John A. Cavett & Mary M. Roach, Mar. 17, 1875  
Dietrick Reinders & Anna M. Bolafelt, Mar. 18, 1875  
James W. Echlberg & Catherine E. Dixon  
Berend Brommer & Frankie Rieken  
Samuel J. Barger & Sarah C. Winkel, Mar. 21, 1875  
Andres Kessler & Elizabeth Will

**April 1, 1875**

Elisha M. Bushell & Harriet Ayers  
Matthew Stoll & Christian Nolle  
Wilson Lee & Lizzie J. Robbins  
James Lamb & Mrs. Annie Lynch  
Jacob Layhr & Christian Foffer, Mar. 18, 1875  
W. Humble & M. E. Bruce, Mar. 31, 1875, Lincoln (see Apr. 8)



### **April 8, 1875**

George Connley & Katie Klotz

Wm. H. Humble & Martha E. Bruce (see Apr. 1)

Charles M. Babcock & Mollie Suttle, Apr. 4, 1875

Seamon Bales (Bates) & Mrs. Elizabeth Kennedy, Apr. 2, 1875, Lincoln

M. K. Ehrhart & Anna McGowan, Apr. 6, 1875

Benjamin F. Dardon & Mary F. Gasaway, Apr. 6, 1875, Latham

Condon Smith & Thurissa Schweickhardt, Apr. 5, 1875

Levi Johnson & Mary E. Musselmann, Apr. 4, 1875

Geo. B. Jones & Almira M. Copeland (see Geo. E. Johnson)

Philip Zangloin & Matilda Bucholz

S. M. Wallace & Lizzie Brown, Apr. &, 1875, Lincoln

Wm. E. Setz & Sallie J. Turnbolt, Apr. 14, 1875, Lincoln

Geo. E. Johnson & Almira M. Copeland, Apr. 7, 1875 (see Geo. B. Jones)

### **April 22, 1875**

Loranzo D. V. Morris & Mrs. Mary E. Meyers, Apr. 14, 1875

Henry Nolte & Mrs. Emily Mitzel, Apr. 26, 1875

Wm. R. Lewis & Annabelle (Arabella) R. Montague, Apr. 22, 1875, Lincoln

John J. Kline & Bertha Horsler, Apr. 22, 1875

Henry Adams & Ella Mountjoy, Apr. 29, 1875, Lincoln (see W. Adams, May 13)

### **May 3, 1875**

No marriages listed

### **May 13, 1875**

Wm. H. Adams & Nancy E. Mountjoy (see Henry Adams, May 3)

Teis Meyer & Peterke Rodenbeck, May 5, 1875

Charles F. Pieper & Sarah A. Waite, May 3, 1873, Mt. Pulaski.

Chas. W. E. Polsum & Flora M. Horney, May 5, 1875

Wm. T. Barnard & Lizzie A. Row, May 6, 1873

James Inskeep & Mrs. Alcinda C. Ogdon

C. H. Chism & Clara Armington, May 12, 1875

Wm. Davis & Margaret E. Johnston, May 6, 1875

The following two articles are included for the baseball enthusiasts in our reading audience. Have fun reading them. There were no sports pages in the paper as such during the 1870's and sporting news was quite limited.

#### **An Editor Plays Base Ball**

The Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, 11 Aug 1870

Contributed by Bill Donath

The delightful and tender game of baseball having broken out with fresh virulence this season, the following sketch is in order.

The doctor said we needed exercise. Doctor knows. He told us to join a baseball; we joined. Bought a book of instructions, and for five days studied it wisely, if not too well. Then we bought a

sugar-scoop hat, a red belt, a green shirt, yellow trousers, pumpkin colored shoes, a paper collar, and a purple neck tie, and with a lot of other delegates, moved gently to the ground.

There were two nines. The two nines were antagonists. The ball is a pretty little drop of softness, size of a goose egg, and five degrees

harder than a rock. The two nines play against each other. It is a quiet game, much like chess, only a little more chase than chess.

There was an umpire. His position was a hard one. He sits on a box, and yells, "foul." His duty is severe.

I took the bat. It is a murderous plaything, descended from Pocahontas to the head of John Smith. The man in front of me was pitcher. He was a nice "pitch," he sent the balls hot. The man behind me was catcher. He caught it too!

Umpire said "play." It is the most radical play I know of, this baseball. — Sawing cord wood is midnight rambles beside baseball. So the pitcher sent a ball towards me. It looked pretty coming, so I let it come. Then he sent another. I hit it with the club and hove it gently upward. Then I started to walk to first base. The ball hit the pitcher's hands, and somebody said he caught a fly. Alas! Poor fly. I walked leisurely toward the base. Another man took the bat. I turned to see how he was making it, and a mule kicked me on the cheek. The man said it was the ball. It felt like a mule, and I reposed upon the grass. The ball went on!

Pretty soon there were two more flies, and three of us flew out. Then the other nine come in, and us nine went out. This was better. Just as I was standing on my dignity in the left field, a hot ball, as they call it, come skyrocketing toward me. My captain yelled, "take it."

I hastened gently forward to where the ball was aiming to descend. I have a good eye to measure distances, and I saw at a glance where the little aerolite was to light. I put up my hands. — how sweetly the ball descended! Everybody looked. I felt something warm in my eye.

"Muffin!" yelled ninety fellows.

"Muffin, d—d! It's a cannon ball!"

For three days I've had two pounds of raw beef on that eye, and yet it paineth!

Then I wanted to go home, but my gentle captain said "nay." So I nayed and stayed. Pretty soon it was my strike. "To bat!" yelled the umpire. I went, but not all serene, as was my wont. The pitcher sent in one hip high. It struck me in the gullet. "Foul," yelled the umpire. He sent the ball again. This time I took it square and sent it down the right field through a parlor window, a kerosene lamp and rip up against the head of an infant, who was quietly taking its — nap in his or her mother's

arms. Then I slung the bat, and meandered forth to the first base. I heard high words, and looked. When I slung the bat, I had with it broken the jaw of the umpire and was fined ten cents.

The game went on. I liked it. It is so much like fun to run from base to base just in time to be put out, or to chase a ball three-fourths of a mile down hill, while all the spectators yell "Muffin!" "Go it!" "Home run!" "go around again!" or, "go around a dozen times!"

Baseball is a sweet little game. — When it came my turn to bat again, I noticed everybody moved back about twelve rods. The new umpire retreated twelve rods. He was timid. The pitcher sent 'em in hot. Hot balls in time of war are good. But I don't like 'em too hot for fun. After a while, I got a fair clip at it, and you bet it went, cutting the daisies down the right field. A fat man and a dog sat in the shade of an oak, enjoying the game. The ball broke one leg of dog, and landed, like a runaway engine, in the corporeity of the fat man. He was taken home to die.

Then I went on a double quick to the field, and tried to stop a hot ball. It came toward me from the bat at the rate of nine miles a minute. I put up my hands — the ball went sweetly singing on its way, with all skin of my palms with it.

More raw beef.

That was an eventful chap who first invented baseball. It's such fun. — I've played five games and this is the result.

Twenty seven dollars paid out for things.

One bunged eye — badly bunged.

One broken little finger.

One bump on the head.

Nineteen lame backs

A sore jaw.

One thumb dislocated.

Three sprained ankles.

Five swelled legs.

One dislocated shoulder, from trying to stop hot balls.

A lump the size of a hornet's nest on left hip, well back.

A nose sweet jammed, and five uniforms spoiled from rolling in the dirt at the bases.

I have played two weeks and I don't think I like the game. I've looked over the scorer's book, and find that I have broken several bats, made one tally, broken one umpire's jaw, broken ten



windows in adjoining houses, killed a baby, broke the leg of a dog, mortally injured the bread-basket of a spectator, knocked five other players out of time by slinging my bat, and knocked the waterfall from a school marm, who was standing twenty rods from the field, a quiet looker on.

I've used up fifteen bottles of arnica liniment, five bottles of lotions, half a raw beef, and am so full of pain, that it seems as if my limbs were but broken bats, and my legs the limbs of a dead horse chestnut.

## **BASEBALL**

The Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, IL  
Thursday 04 April 1872  
Contributed by Bill Donath

There has grown up within the past two or three years a class of men who make their livelihood wholly by playing base ball matches. The professional player, aside from his private character, is not precisely a majestic object. It may not be incumbent upon any man to lead a life of really productive industry, but it certainly seems as though one might find some other occupation than hiring oneself to win matches for the Black Stockings and White, Blue and Gray Stockings, who claim to be the exponents of the national game. Evidently the professional player himself sympathizes with this view, for except when compelled to play during the summer season, he keeps himself modestly out of sight in those quiet retreats connected with bars, and not free from a suspicion of rat-pits, where the sporting men of the metropolis meet for social improvement and unpremeditated pugilism – Not to put too fine a point upon it, the professional player, though doubtless occasionally an honest, inoffensive fellow, is usually a worthless, dissipated gladiator; not much above the professional pugilist in morality and respectability. Not only does the employment of these men in a match game render the result simply a question of money, for the club which can afford to hire the best player is of

course the winner, but it opens the way to dishonest and fraudulent practices. The professional player can if he chooses, insure the defeat of the side on which he plays. It is only necessary for the gambler who has large sums at stake to buy him, in order to make sure of winning his bets. That this is frequently done, anyone who reads the reports of the quarrels which usually follow an important match game, will find abundant reason to believe. The professional player thus makes the game an instrument in the hands of the gamblers, and so brings it into deserved disrepute.

If those who really enjoy baseball as a sport desire to retain for it the interest of the respectable classes, they must sternly set their faces against the professional player. In every point of view he is an eminently undesirable person, and he ought to be peremptorily and completely suppressed. Let our young men meet and play base ball if they choose. They will thus improve physical well-being without detriment to their morals. To employ professional players to perspire in public for the benefit of gamblers, is, however, a benefit to no one, and furnishes to dyspeptic moralists strong argument against any form of muscular Christianity.

## **Glad to Get Rid of Them**

The Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, IL  
Thursday, 04 December 1873

In case the reader believes that aggressive young female drivers are modern phenomena, read on.

Not long since a traveling man who drives a good team overtook three young ladies coming to town by the Atlanta road. They were in a buggy drawn by one horse, and seemed to be jogging comfortably along with an abundance of leisure

before them. Our traveling man turned out to pass them and succeeded, though not without a severe struggle, in the course of which he noticed that the single horse driven by the lady Jehu was, as he expressed it, "mighty smart" and that his driver

was uncommonly handy with the ribbons. Of course he now gave his team a touch of whalebone to show the ladies that he was actually in a hurry, but, singularly enough, he couldn't leave them behind. The single horse kept his nose close to our traveling friend's back and the young ladies seemed to be enjoying the situation. In passing some rough ground he held up, out of regard for

his horses, and was consoled by hearing one of the young ladies say, "I wish that man *would* drive faster." This was repeated several times, and the traveling man was heartily glad to reach town and see the single horse and the young ladies go down another street. He still thinks they drove "a mighty smart horse."

## A PIONEER

The Lincoln Herald  
Thursday, August 26, 1880  
Contributed by Bill Donath

The following interesting paper concerning a worthy citizen of our county was read at the old settlers' meeting at Mt. Pulaski on the 12<sup>th</sup>. It will well repay a careful reading. Mr. Capps was the next to the oldest man present, Robert Downing, aged 86, being the oldest. The paper was prepared by C. S. Capps of Mt. Pulaski.

Jabez Capps the first settler of this village was born in London, England, on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of September 1796. His father was a free thinker and strongly in favor of a republican form of government.

Jabez Capps came to Boston, Mass., in October 1817, after a three months voyage across the Atlantic. He spent a short time in New York and Philadelphia, then, with some companions went on foot over the mountains to Pittsburg, thence by skiff down the Ohio River to Cincinnati, where he remained a year or so. Next he went to Louisville, from which place he and his brother, Ebenezer, walked to St. Louis, which at that time was a small French village. The arrival of a steamboat was then an event that called out the whole population, with salutes from cannon, etc. After six months stay in St. Louis, he came to Round Prairie in Sangamon County, or, as it was then called, the St. Gamy country; where he and his brother purchased a claim; this was in the spring of 1819. They farmed and carried on the shoe making business until Springfield was started and they were among the first to locate in that place, which was at that time called Calhoun. This was about the year 1822. The county of Sangamon was organized about that time. Up to about the year 1821, Madison County extended up to Chicago, and Edwardsville was the county seat.

Jabez Capps taught the first school ever taught in Sangamon County, about the year 1820, near Clark's mill on the south fork of the Sangamon River. He afterwards taught school in the old log court house in Springfield. Erastus Wright was one of his pupils. Ebenezer Capps took a flat boat of produce down the Sangamon River about the time Springfield was started, and brought back a stock of groceries.

The brothers then went into the general mercantile business, starting a branch store at Vandalia, then the state capitol. In these days buckskin was one of the principal materials for men's wear.

As an instance of the primitive manners of these times, Mr. Capps says that he once called at a cabin where the children were eating bread and gravy from a frying pan. The mother, in the kindness of her heart, told the children to "stand back and let Mr. Capps sop a while." It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Capps declined the proffered hospitality.

Bread was made from corn pounded in a mortar, or ground at horse mills, which were few and far between. Game was plenty and cheap, a kind neighborly feeling prevailed and the rights of property were more sacredly observed than in the present day.

During the summer of 1836, Mr. Capps built the first house erected in this village. He and his family were the sole inhabitants of the place for several months. Finally, by giving away several lots as an inducement, he prevailed on others to settle here.

Although Mr. Capps is an Englishman by birth, he is in sentiment thoroughly American and



Republican. He likes the country and its institutions so well that he can say with the Scotchman who had a like experience, that had he "known what a good country this is a little sooner he would have been born here." Mr. Capps has ever been a friend to those who are struggling to get a start in the world, and in his kind efforts to help others has neglected to look after his own financial interests, and consequently has not fared so well in this respect as some of his neighbors. Mr. Capps has been engaged in mercantile pursuits for 50 years. He has also been distinguished as a pioneer horticulturist. He was the first county recorder or clerk of Logan County, and has also

acted in the capacity of postmaster for 15 years. He will be 84 years old the 9<sup>th</sup> day of next month, has lived in central Illinois 61 years, and in his humble way has probably been as useful a citizen as we have among us.

These old pioneers are passing away. We have but few of them with us. They are men who should be respected and revered while they are with us, and their memory cherished when they are gone.

Let us that such kindly men as Jabez Capps may be long spared to attend the annual meetings of the Old Settlers of Illinois.

### **The Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, 15 Sep 1870**

Contributed by Bill Donath

Mr. Jno. D. Gillett has in his possession at his farm in Elkhart, a bird of the genus Turkey, which is decidedly a profitable institution on a farm. Notwithstanding the fact that said bird is of the masculine gender, he has lately accomplished a feat that will puzzle any "gobbler in the State to beat." After three weeks patient labor and steady sitting, he accomplished the task of hatching out a brood of chickens, and now struts around the barn-

yard with his little flock, feeling as proud of his "responsibilities" as any maternal hen does of hers. And besides, he omits nothing in the care of them, sheltering them when danger appears, and ever assiduous that the wants of their appetites may be satisfied.

### **A Miner's Experience**

The Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, 07 Sep 1871

Contributed by Bill Donath

My grandfathers Joseph Donath and William P. Heinzl were coal miners in Lincoln, as were their fathers, Henry Donath and William E. Heinzl. Several of our relatives (Weitkamper and Pause by name) died in the mines here, killed in explosions. The earliest known death in the mines for the Donath family was my 5<sup>th</sup> Great Grandfather, Christopher Donath, who died in the Orien Mine, Stockhausen, Germany, 04 Dec 1758, of the Black Damp along with the son of the mine's owner. Articles about the experiences of the miners are always of intense interest.

An old miner, who has experienced explosions, thus describes them: "As soon as the explosion occurs, it drives like a whirlwind and with force enough to carry any weight before it in the direction of the nearest vent. In going it sweeps along the ceiling, tearing, away props, brattices,

and everything else, even the pillars of coal. The unfortunate miner, who may be within its influences, instinctively throws himself flat upon the ground. Before he can rise, the gas has encountered the body of air moving in an opposite direction. They come together with an elastic shock; sufficient to change the position of the gaseous tornado, and back it comes with a rush; lifting the miner and flinging him probably a distance of fifty feet against the ragged coal. Behind again there is a shock of pure air and foul, and again the gas whirls back with undiminished fury, lifting the miner once more and dashing him back whence he originally came. Again and again this terrible game of battle-dore is repeated. Nothing can resist its impetuosity. Meanwhile the terrible after-damp accumulates with surprising rapidity. This is composed of the black damp which hangs from the roof and the white damp

which gathers along the floor. It joins the gas at every rush, and adds power and volume to its fury. The helpless miner struggles with superhuman strength to resist the buffeting of the mine-fiend, but now the damp begins to seize upon his senses.

He feels slight dizziness; he becomes weak and sleepy; he staggers; his knees lose all their power and he falls.

### A "Census" Incident

The Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, 11 Aug 1870  
Contributed by Bill Donath

If you have ever wondered how your great-grand-aunt was named Eva, here is how it happened.

An episode that lightened the labors of an assistant in one of the upper wards, says the *New York Times*, was an interview with a German with but little of this world's goods, but blessed with eight children under his roof-tree, and four married and living out. He was "interviewed" where he sat – on his bench – with a boot in one hand and an awl in the other. After considerable spelling and effort to write down a most unpronounceable name, the children were taken from the eldest down the ladder until the youngest, an infant of six months was reached. "What is her name?" said the interrogator. – "Well," said the cobbler laying down his work, scratching his head, and looking blankly at the frau, "dat ish vat I don't know. She has got no name. – Now, old voman, you see vat it is; dot child go midout dot census."

"Yes," said the assistant, gravely, it is very important that the child should have a name."

"Vell," said the frau. "I told you how it vas; my man he vant dot dis child sall have von name vat he likes; I like some oder name. We have

talked much over mit dis ting and we have not chosen any name." she concluded helplessly.

"Ah," said the cobbler rubbing his hands with glee, "I have some dings. You put dat child down on dot book vid any name vot you like, and dot is de name vot she shall have. Is dot vot you 'gree mit me, old voman."

"Yah, yah." She said eagerly; "you do dot, do first name what you tink."

The marshal thought of Eva and wrote it down. When the old woman saw this she jumped for joy.

"Dat is de name vot I wanted – You see, old man, you see."

"Yah." Said the cobbler, half vexed. "I van dot child vas called Helena, but dot old woman will have her own way: but," said he, affectionately patting her head, "she is de best old voman vet I want."

Bidding them adieu, and promising to be present at the christening the census taker left them.

### Organization of the Fire Department

The Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, 21 Dec 1871  
Contributed by Bill Donath

A meeting was called by members to organize themselves into a Hook and Ladder company.

On motion F. Thorn was called to the chair and L. B. Davis sec'y.

Chair stated the object of the meeting was to effect an organization and elect officers, viz.: Chief, 1<sup>st</sup> Ass't, and 2d Ass't.

First in order was nomination of candidates for Chief and Assistants and four Directors; ballots spread with the following persons elected:

F. Thorn, Chief.

A. McGalliard, 1<sup>st</sup> Ass't Chief.

Frank Gerard, 2d Ass't Chief

Wm. A. Coons, Jr., L. B. Davis, H. Friend, G. W. Hurtman, Directors.

On motion of L. B. Davis, that the three principle officers act as committee to draft by-laws. Motion carried.

On motion of Benjamin Core that the company ask permission of City Council for the use of the council room to hold meetings until a permanent organization be effected.

On motion of H. Friend that a meeting be called or appointed for next Thursday night, December 28<sup>th</sup>. Motion carried.



On motion of C. M. Knapp that the Secretary be instructed to furnish the Lincoln Herald a copy of the proceedings of this meeting. Motion carried.

Motion to adjourn. Motion carried.  
L. B. Davis, Sec'y

### **Plan Big Mausoleum**

Abbey Association Formed to Erect 200 Crypt Buildings in Union

The Lincoln Morning Courier, Lincoln, IL, 21 Oct 1913

Contributed by Bill Donath

Those of you who remember the mausoleum at Old Union Cemetery may be interested in this. I do remember driving past the old building as a child and a teenager when visiting the cemetery.

Articles of incorporation for the Abbey association of Logan County have been filed with the county recorder. The object of the company is to construct mausoleums for burial purposes and to own and sell burial crypts.

The capital stock is \$10,000 and the incorporators are Joseph A. Tabke, Judge J. Gehlbach, and William Engleman. The directors, elected at a meeting last week, are: Thomas Blackburn, P. M. Biwer, Joseph A. Tabke, O. M. Kiest and William H. Engleman. The first two named to hold office for three years, the second two for two years and the latter for one year. Mr. Kiest is president, Mr. Blackburn, vice president and Judge Gehlbach secretary and treasurer.

#### **Of White Stone**

The plan of the new company is to build a 200 crypt mausoleum in the Jones addition to Union cemetery. Ground has already been purchased near the entrance of the cemetery. The building will be a most handsome one, and will be built of concrete and re-enforced steel, with an exterior of Bedford stone. It will be 43 by 80 feet in size. The roof will be of re-enforced concrete covered with three-ply asbestos, over which asphalt will be placed. Embedded in the asphalt will be vitrified tile.

#### **Handsome Interior**

Work on the foundation will start this fall, and the building will be completed next spring. The interior will be richly finished, and will contain a

rest room, chapel and four corridors. The crypts will be arranged in tiers of five. The chapel will be used for memorial and funeral services and will seat 200 persons. All the metal parts, including the doors, will be of bronze, and art glass will be used in the windows. The walls, floors and ceilings will be built of snow white marble.

#### **A Local Corporation**

All stock of the company is held by Lincoln people with the exception of Mr. Engleman, of Chicago, one of the incorporators. Mr. Engleman has been in the city six weeks getting the company organized. The construction will be done by C. E. Bryan of Chicago, who has just finished mausoleums in Rockford and Morris, Ill. Crypts will sell at \$175 each, and an endowment fund has been established to maintain the building. When a crypt is purchased there is no further cost to the purchaser, as it is maintained by the company out of this fund.

Mausoleums are rapidly growing in favor for burial purposes, although their cost when single is out of the reach of the average family. There are eight private mausoleums in Union cemetery at present.



### **Interesting History Facts**

Contributed by Billie Timm

The next time you are washing your hands and complain because the water temperature isn't just how you like it, think about how things used to be. Here are some facts about how it was in the 1500s. Most people got married in June

because they took their yearly bath in May and they still would smell fairly well by June. However since they were starting to smell, Brides carried a bouquet of flowers to hide the

body odor. Hence is the custom of today, "brides carry a bouquet when getting married."

Baths consisted of a big tub filled with hot water. The man of the house had the privilege of the nice clean water, then all the other sons and men, then the women and finally the children. Last of all were the babies. By then the water was so dirty you could actually lose someone in it. Hence the saying, "Don't throw the baby out with the bath water."



Houses had thatched roofs – (thick straw) piled high, with no wood underneath. It was the only place for small animals including mice and bugs, lived in the roof. When it rained it became slippery and sometimes the animals would slip and fall off the roof. Hence the saying, "It's raining cats and dogs."



There was nothing to stop things from falling into the house. This posed a real problem in the bedroom. Bug and other droppings would mess up the clean bed. Therefore a bed with tall post and a sheet hung over the top afforded some protection. That's how canopy beds came into existence.

Most floors were dirt. Only the wealthy had something other than dirt floors. Hence became the saying, "Dirt Poor." The wealthy had slate floors that would get slippery in the winter when wet. So they would spread thresh or straw on the floor to help keep their footing. As the winter wore on, more thresh more and more thresh was added until thresh would start slipping to the

outside. A piece of wood was placed in the entrance-way, hence called a thresh hold.

### (Getting quite an education aren't you)

In those old days they cooked in the kitchen with a large kettle that always hung over the fire. Every day they lit the fire and added things to the pot. They ate mostly vegetables and did not get much meat. They would eat the stew for dinner leaving leftovers in the pot to get cold overnight and then start over the next day. Sometimes stew had food in it that had been there for quite a while. Remember the rhyme, "Peas Porridge hot, peas porridge cold, peas porridge in the pot nine days old."

Sometimes they could obtain pork, which made them feel quite special. When visitors came over, they would hang up their bacon to show off. It was a sign of wealth that a man could "bring home the bacon." They would cut off a little to share with their quests and all would sit around and "chew the fat".



### New Member

Wayne Morris  
#6 Grand Oak Drive  
Lincoln, Il 62656  
Ph. 217-732-8675  
Surnames: Morris, Shull

### Donations

**Nancy Adkins:** Photo of the Englehorn family; certificate of purchase for 2 lots in harness, Illinois.

**Karen Birnbaum:** A book "A Family History" by William Maxwell.

**Susie Cecil:** Six family history books from Mother's and Father's side of their families.



**Robert L. Doyle:** Photo of Edward R. Madigan.

**Christopher Jorgensen:** Bishop and Jordan family histories, also significant research dollars for 2010.

**City Clerk's Office of Lincoln, Illinois:** 1905 Logan County Courthouse Information; Brochure of facts about institutions in Lincoln, IL; Historic Preservation Plan; Miscellaneous old census information.

**Mary Ellen Martin:** Souvenir Plate for Illinois; Souvenir Plate with presidents. Book covers & photos of Skully mansion/garden.

**Billie Timm:** Canning colander with pestle circa 1930's, Notebook of Stillman Valley, IL Memorial Park –re: Blackhawk War.

**Nancy Vannoy:** 3 cent postcard, old reading glasses, copies of family marriage and birth certificates.

**Bill & Diane Detmers:** Snow shovel, large ice scraper, ice melt, office, kitchen and bathroom supplies.

**Dorothy Gleason:** Newsletter from Lincoln College

**David & Jayne Zimmer:** One furnace filter.

**Tony Donath:** "The Tropics" Restaurant matchbooks.

### **Monetary Donations**

We want to express our gratitude for your monetary donations in response to the fund raising letter that was sent to our members. A total of nearly \$4000 has been received so far. It is because of your commitment to the Society that we are able to keep Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society doors open for the benefit of researchers, with Logan County roots, from across our nation.

**Donald Wise**

**Dave/Jayne Zimmer**

**JoAnn Marlin**

**Gary Davis**

**John/Margarette Peifer**

**Betty Hickey**

**Robert Walters**

**Catherine B. Sloman**

**Billie Timm**

**James Moriearty**

**Elvira Fleming**

**Gregory Laun**

**Esther Chilton**

**Lawrence Bussard**

**Donald Bacon**

**Jerome Gipson**

**Paul/Marion Adams**

**Mary Ellen Thornton**

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**Donald/Betty Wagner**

**Paul Gleason**

**Judy Knoblock**

**Alice Scharf**

**Gary Freese**

**Barb Miller**

**Deryle D.Hovinga**

**Ruth Hathaway**

**Gary Drummond**

**Richard/ Mary Ellen Martin**

**Larry/Judith Miller**

**Marilee Cochran**

**Larry/Judith E. Reiners**

**Bill/Diane Detmers**

**Freda May MacNeil**

**Bill Donath**

**LaRene Kauffman**

## Important Announcement

The Society (LCGH&S) will be taking part in the annual **Route 66 Garage Sales on May 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>**, from 8:00 AM – 6:00 PM; sponsored by The Heritage Foundation of Logan County. We would appreciate donations of any “Garage Sale” type items to include in the sale. The items left over after the sale will not be returned and we reserve the right to price all items as we see fit. Any items to be donated should be brought to LCGH&S at 114 N. Chicago Street, Lincoln, IL. NO LATER THE May 6<sup>th</sup>. Please do not leave items outside the building. The Society is open from 11:00AM – 4:00PM. Tuesday – Friday. Any questions call 217-732-3200  
Proceeds will be used to fund, repair and update our building.  
Thank you very much.

## Publications & CD's for Sale

### NOW ON SALE

**This Is My Story, Vol. II** - (hard cover) 365 pages  
Personal stories from Logan County Veterans who served in any branch of the Military. \$35+\$5 S/H

### CD's

All CD's are \$20 + \$2 S/H

*CD's are searchable unless noted*

**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

1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1866, 1867 Lincoln Herald Newspaper Indexes

### BOOKS

Logan County During The Civil War, The Early Years (soft cover) \$25+\$4 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

1878 History of Logan County- 2nd Edition  
(hard cover) 560 pages \$45+\$5 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

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

**Cemetery. Records** (soft cover) last updated circa 1997 - Atlanta, Bethel, Green Hill & Hartsburg Union Cemeteries  
\$18 + \$3 S/H

**Atlanta Cemetery Records maps, index 3**-ring notebook - updated in 2008 \$20 + \$3 S/H/

**Mt. Pulaski Cemetery Records**

(soft cover) updated in 2004 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

**"Days Gone By"** (soft cover) only a few left!  
400 pages Stories & photos from those who attended or taught in one room schools. \$35 + \$5 S/H

**Logan Co. Township Maps of one room schools & Cemeteries** (soft cover) shows location of one room schools & cemeteries in Logan County.  
\$7.50 + \$3 S/H

**Logan County Courthouse 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary** (soft cover) \$10 +\$4 S/H

**Lincoln, IL, A Chronology 1953-2003** \$5+\$3 S/H



**"Logan County, Illinois' Civil War Dead"** Contains Gov. Oglesby's dedication address, articles from the Herald and service records of the men listed on (Soft cover) \$30 + \$4 S/H

the monument as well as service records of those to be added to the monument. \$20 + \$4 S/

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.

### **Membership Form**

Membership year runs from January 1 through December 31 of every year. Members joining throughout the year will receive all quarterlies of that year. Memberships received October through the end of the year will be credited with membership through the following year.

Today's Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Membership year: \_\_\_\_\_  
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City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_  
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Email: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Membership Dues:**

**Individual** (Single Person): \_\_\_\_\_ \$15.00 Check - Cash (circle one)

**Dual Membership** (Two Persons at same address): \_\_\_\_\_ \$20.00 Check - Cash (circle one)

Indicate the family surname and information that you are researching.

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

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

\$10 \_\_\_\_\_ \$20 \_\_\_\_\_ \$50 \_\_\_\_\_ \$100 \_\_\_\_\_  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_ (fill in amount)

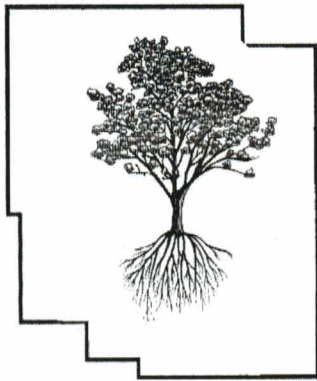
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Summer: July, August, September

## New Civil War Statue Dedicated

Bill Donath



Photo by Lisa Cale

The new Logan County Civil War statue, honoring the 444 men who served from Logan County and who died during the war was dedicated on April 9, 2011. After two years of planning by the Civil War Statue Committee the project grew to include the new statue, an interpretive board near the statue and a name board inside the courthouse. The Logan County Genealogical and Historical Society played a major role in the project. Your Society served as the repository for donations to the project provided the research for the interpretive board and the name board inside the courthouse and several members of the Society served on the committee.

The dedication program included several speakers: Paul Gleason (LCG&HS Life member); Joe Mintjal; Senator Larry Bomke; Representative Rich Brauer; Representative Bill Mitchell; Kyle Sullivan and Bill Donath (President of LCG&HS & Life Member)

The original statue was dedicated on June 10, 1869 and succumbed to the elements of nature on December 28, 2008. The book, Logan County, Illinois' Civil War Dead... includes the complete dedication address of General and Governor Richard J. Oglesby, the service records of the 444 soldiers listed on the Interpretive Board and a collection of articles about the original monument's development and dedication.

Members of the Civil War Statue Committee were: Paul Gleason (Co-Chair), JoAnne Marlin (Co-Chair), , Cliff Sullivan (Co-Chair, deceased), John Sutton, Joe Mintjal, Bill Donath, Bruce Huskins, David Doolin, Chuck Conzo, Mary Ellen Martin, Eleanor Gunderman and Roger Matson. They represented Logan County very well throughout the life of the committee.

**A DVD of the dedication ceremony is available at LCG&HS for \$20.** The DVD contains video of the dedication; installation of the statue with an interview with Paul Gleason; an interview with David Seagraves, the artist; and an interview with Bill Donath.



## Logan County During the Civil War

Bill Donath

During the course of the observation of the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Civil War the LCG&HS will be printing excerpts from the Lincoln Herald of the period. The following articles were printed in the Herald 150 years ago and give us a depiction of life in Logan County as it was affected by the war. These articles help us understand the effect the war had on Logan County and the men of the county who went to war.

*18 April 1861*

The Union Meeting at the Court House last night was a grand one. Eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. Parks, Wyatt, Young and Callon, all of whom denounced the traitors and avowed themselves for the Union

at all hazards. The court room was densely crowded.

Capt. Wyatt is receiving recruits at his office. Books open this morning, Company to be ready to leave by Saturday.

*25 April 1861*

### **Rifle Company.**

A.B. MacKenzie, Sec'y

An independent Rifle Company is being formed at the office of David Blain & Bro., where those desiring to join can enroll their business

### **Camp Yates**

### **The Soldiers Moving**

At the election held at the Court House in Lincoln, for the purpose of selecting officers for the Yates Rangers – a company formed in pursuance of a call by the Governor of Illinois, and in conformity with a proclamation of the President of the United States, the following officers were elected:

C. W. Holden, Captain,  
C. C. Mason, 1st Lieut.,  
Leo W. Myers, 2d Lieut.,  
J. L. Ring, 1st Sergeant,  
Chester Jackson, 2d Sergeant,  
Simeon McFall, 3d Sergeant,  
John F. Adams, 4th Sergeant,  
-----, 1st Corporal,  
-----, 2d Corporal,  
Monroe Shoup, 3d Corporal,  
Elijah Comstock, 4th Corporal  
Wm. H. Young, Pres.

No one who can, should fail to visit Camp Yates, at Springfield. We have spent a few days there, and feel well repaid for the time. It is extremely gratifying to see the utmost good feeling which prevails among the members of the different companies. We only heard of one man being put under arrest, and that was not on account of bad conduct, but merely for forgetting or not understanding, his duty while acting as a sentinel. The Lincoln Guards, the first company on the ground, are encamped on the right of the entrance, in the first of the row of sheds; the Yates' Rangers, (Logan co.,) will be found on the east side of the grounds, near the headquarters. Capts. Wyatt and Holden and their commands feel in excellent spirits, and are anxious for their arms and equipments, and an order to march. We expect to have noble deeds of theirs to record, if they are ever brought to face the traitors. – Five companies, including one of artillery left for Cairo on Monday night, together with 750 men from Chicago, making a force of 1,250 men that are now quartered at the mouth of the

Ohio. Visitors to the Camp must procure a pass at the Adj. General's office, in the State House, before they can be admitted.

### **To Adopted Citizens – Attention!**

Doctor Thomas Clarke, of Lincoln, Logan County, is authorized by Gov. Yates and the Adjutant General, to raise a company of volunteers for the support of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, and appeals especially to his fellow citizens by adoption, to come forward promptly at this critical moment of their country's peril, in response to the call. Now is the time to vindicate our loyalty to our adopted country and its glorious stars and stripes, whose integrity we have sworn to maintain, and beneath whose folds alone we can look for protection, and which is the only hope of down-trodden millions everywhere.

The office in Lincoln, at Mayfield's Hall, will be open at all times to receive volunteers.

The "Stars and Stripes" are now unfurled in all our principal public and business places. Lincoln is *almost* a unit for the Union – those who are "opposed to the movement" are for the Government provided slavery can be spread everywhere by the Constitution. To such men we say, you are either for your country or against it – look before you leap!

**MIDDLETOWN** – A Union meeting was held in Middletown on Friday night last, which was addressed by Messrs. Wemple and Ring, of Pulaski, and Wm G. Bates, of this place. Middletown responded with about a dozen volunteers.

### **Good for Logan County**

Two companies have already been organized in this county, numbering respectively 84 and 120 men. The movement is on foot to get up three additional companies. Hurrah for Logan!

A vast concourse of people assembled at the Depot to bid adieu to the soldiers.

**Logan County Ahead.** – On Friday last, Capt. Wyatt's company, the Lincoln Guards, left home for Camp Yates. They were met at Springfield depot by the Grays, and by them escorted to Camp. They were the first company that arrived on the ground. – Logan County has already furnished nearly 250 men, and 3 companies are now forming, which will be ready if the Executive makes another call.

Mr. Coddington, south of town, has erected a splendid pole and unfurled upon it the emblem of all patriots. Mr. C. is a Democrat and a strong Union man. All hail to the stars – may they twinkle light and arouse liberty and courage o'er all the land, and among the aspiring of all the nations!

**CAVALRY** – Capt. John Wyatt, of Logan County, is raising and has nearly completed, a company of cavalry – mainly in Logan County. Names of the members will also be received at Camp Yates by Capt. W. D. Wyatt. This is a branch of service absolutely indispensable, and the gentleman above named has received the highest assurance that they will be at once put upon duty. – State Journal

Volunteers for the above Company will be received at Searight & Co.'s Store in Lincoln. "Pitch in!" boys; there is fight enough for all. Logan County is bound to be represented, and her boys know no such word as run.

**OMINUS!** – "The fate of traitors North and South" was written in large letters on an effigy suspended to a beam in the cattle-yard Monday morning. It was the size of a man and indicative of the end of traitors. Treason will not be allowed to show its monster head in these parts without a rope.



On leaving for "Camp Yates," Captain W. D. Wyatt, made a strong speech for the Union. An excellent patriotic adieu was also read by Miss Judy. The crowd shouted, and laughed, and cried alternately as the brave company

moved away. The gallant fellows are at Springfield waiting impatiently for a conflict.

*09 May 1861*

**CAMP DUBOIS** – We took a trip down to Alton the other day, on purpose to visit an old friend there, and to see our soldiers in Camp Dubois. We found the boys all well and hearty, and to all appearances enjoying themselves to a high degree. Capt. Holden and Lieut. Myers were the officers of the day. The camp ground, as nearly all our readers know, is the old penitentiary enclosure. The accommodations are much better than those at Camp Yates, as they have large roomy buildings (the old workshops, &c.) with good floors instead of cattle stalls and the bare ground. Capt. Estabrook conducted us over the grounds and showed us the Rhinoceros in all his different shapes, and Col. Wyatt did all the honors in his characteristic manner. – Each and every one of the men seemed glad to see us, (*i.e.* we and a satchel crammed full of "little or nothings" which we carried.) and we shook hands with almost everybody, and distributed the contents of the aforesaid satchel to different ones. One kind father sends a package of delicacies to his "boys," a loving mother sends a change of linen for Sunday, a friend sends a letter, newspaper, &c. to gladden their hearts by making them know that their comforts are not forgotten by those left at home. The Volunteers have a great deal of hard drilling to go through with, but none too much, they all agree, for health

and comfort. It is unnecessary for us to give a detailed account of their various duties, as that will all be found in our correspondent's letter on the first page.

The men would be glad to see any of their friends from this County; and we would here remark, that if there are any who are going to visit them, you can make many a one feel glad (and thus be well paid for your trouble) by seeing such of their friends here as you can conveniently, and taking along a letter, a word, a clean pair of socks, or a thousand and one other little things, which would not at all discommode you, and if after this trouble is over and the soldiers are all back again, if you should have any aspirations for the important trust of pound-keeper, or feel that you are called to "do the State some service" in her industrial institution in Joliet, we will pledge our word which is never disputed that they will vote for you "every time."

#### **From Atlanta**

Our military company, now organized, was rejected in the last call on the ground that other companies more remote from Springfield have not been allowed their proportion in the quota of Illinois. We will not have a show for the present even in the call for 10,000 militia.

*16 May 1861*

#### **FROM ALTON**

From Our Own Correspondent, Camp Dubois, Alton, May 6, 1861

MESSERS EDITORS: - Since the date of my last; nothing of particular note has transpired here. The *romance* of war is fast

disappearing, as the *reality* forces itself upon us. — We have settled down to our “regular rations,” and, though of not so good a quality, or in as great variety as we could wish, they are eaten with a relish. Notwithstanding many unfavorable circumstances, the ardor of the men does not abate in the least, but on the contrary, the desire for active service is on the increase. We make considerable progress in drilling, and all wish to be as near perfect, according to the manual, as possible. The health of the Logan Co. boys is good with a few exceptions, and those are nothing of a serious nature...

On Friday morning we erected a flag pole ninety feet in height. The different companies were assembled about it, and a beautiful flag soon floated from the top, where it now! “Catches the gleam of the morning’s first beam”

As it caught the first breath of air, and slowly and gladly unfurled to its full proportions, Col. Cook gave the order, “Boy’s three cheers for your country’s flag.” And such cheers. — The good citizens of Alton were startled, the old prison walls fairly trembled, and I have no doubt they convinced some of the secessionists on the other side of the river that the Northern people will do something to save the country.

At dress parade on Saturday afternoon an order was read, requiring every person in the regiment, excepting those on guard, to attend church at the City Hall the next afternoon. Accordingly, yesterday afternoon at 2 o’clock, the several companies were marched to the place aforesaid; but hardly had the services commenced, when a violent gust of wind, almost a hurricane, partially unroofed the building. Nearly all were startled, and some few reached the door, but an order from Col. Cook to resume their seats was promptly obeyed, except by a few; who distinctly remembered of having to crawl out of bed several times in Lincoln, when the wind was about to blow the house down. Quiet was soon

restored and the companies marched out in order and back to quarters.

We occasionally hear of secessionists in Logan County. It is only rumored that there are some of that class there, but we all hope it is not so. But if among you there should be any, who at this stage of affairs; uphold a desperate attempt to overthrow the government, and institute a reign of anarchy and despotism, we depend upon you to create a market for hemp. The course of Judge Douglas ought to satisfy all Democrats, and his position should be theirs, “that while we will not allow any encroachment upon the Constitutional rights of the South, we will never permit them to invade ours.” P. H. C.

Camp Dubois, Alton,  
May 14th, 1861.

Messers Editors: The even tenor of camp life has hardly been disturbed by a single incident since I wrote you last. Though there is always variety enough to prevent monotony, yet the occurrences are too trivial to transfer to paper. Last Saturday, a company from Alton City left for Bellivine, where they will go into camp. Leave was given to all of us in mind of our own leave-taking in Lincoln — an immense crowd at the depot — ladies in great abundance — while the same parting advice, “be sure and shoot a secessionist,” was frequently repeated.

An amusing circumstance occurred just before the cars left. Some of the friends of the company had procured a cannon and were firing a parting salute, as an old stern-wheeler was passing down the river on the Missouri side. She had passed nearly a mile below, when she was seen to hoist the Stars and Stripes, and put back to the levee. The captain did some tall talking when he found out the firing had no reference to his craft, and that no fears were entertained that he carried anything contraband.



The news from St. Louis created an intense excitement in the camp, and the action of the Missouri boys is highly commended...

The boys are uncommonly well, and all eager for news from old Logan.

P. H. C.

*23 May 1861*

### **From Alton**

From Our Own Correspondent, Camp Dubois, Alton, May 20, 1861

Another week still finds us in the same old quarters, contrary to numerous rumors in the camp to the effect that we were to be ordered to St. Louis, Hannibal or Cairo, immediately. In spite of our anxiety to enter into active service, it does not seem to affect, in the least, our evening's duty or amusement, as it is no uncommon occurrence to have a prayer meeting, dance, and n----- concert, all in successful operation at the same time. Among the "stars" who figure in the latter, and the one who elicits the loudest applause, is Columbus Cox, formerly of Lincoln.

Yesterday, a number of the Lincoln Guards attended service at the Presbyterian Church, at which Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Atlanta, officiated. Among those from our company who listened to him were quite a number who, when at home, were regular attendants at his church. The afternoon was devoted to the mournful duty of escorting to the cars the remains of one of the members of the Elgin company, who died at the hospital on Saturday. It being the first death here, unusual honors were paid – the flag at Headquarters floating at half mast, that of his own company draped in mourning. The hearse was drawn by six of his comrades, while the whole regiment marched in the procession. – The slow and measured step, the indescribably mournful music, and above all, the fact that one of our number had been stricken down, far from home, while obeying the call of his country, caused a deep feeling of solemnity to pervade us all.

Perhaps it would not be out of place to daguerreotype a portion of the company at this time; Lieut. Buzzard is in a comfortable position, studying the army regulations; Lieut. Worthington, in officer's quarters, suffering from a slight cold, Hanly, Saunders, Tom Parker, and Dick Adams are engaged in a deep argument at one table, having for spectators Johnny Allen and Bob Howard, while at another, Sturgen, Green, Hood, Worthington, and one of the Zouaves, are engaged in a match game. John A. Smith is on his bed, deep in the columns of the Missouri Democrat, Deskins, have got hold of a novel, and rolled in his blanket, is lost to the outer world; Martine is vainly endeavoring to write a letter on the top of a keg; Webster, having just been relieved from his post as Sergeant of the Guard, sits by the fire evidently thinking of home; Wright who was on duty last night, is taking his sleep now; Mead, Dannel, Parrott, and Gordon are singing a new version of "Dixie," adapted to "Yankee Land;" Sergeant Smith is solitary and alone going through with the "manual," Newton is instructing a squad of men in the "left shoulder, shift arms;" around the fire place are the several cooks, Campbell, Moore, Scates, and Turner, preparing supper, and when you add to these the Noise of two fiddles; one boxing match, and the invincible Plunkett singing his favorite song, you can form some idea of the quiet we enjoy here.

We are all well, with the exception of A. J. Jones, who is suffering from a slight attack of bilious fever. He is not seriously ill, and the doctor informs me today that his is improving.

News from Logan County is in great demand. If those who have friends here wo'd subscribe for the Herald, and send it to them, I



know the kindness would be appreciated. We are all on the tip toe of expectation, having heard from some source of an intended excursion from Lincoln to this place. It is too good news to be true.

For the benefit of those of our company who were rejected at Springfield, I would say, that

they are entitled to one month's pay, which they will receive as soon as Capt. Estabrook can make the necessary arrangements. All of them had better send their names to him, so that there will be no mistake.

P. H. C.

30 May 1861

### **Food for the Soldiers – How the Ladies Responded**

We informed the Ladies of Lincoln, last week, that we designed visiting the soldiers at Camp Dubois, and wished them to send us provisions to take along and make the boys glad to see us upon our arrival. Saturday morning, long before our business hours, the stairway was literally crammed with baskets filled with cakes and pies, meat and bread, and all conceivable dietetic preparations – the very finest we have ever seen; and they continued coming in until noon. With the assistance of a few fair friends, who knew how to arrange the pies without smashing them, we boxed up, in addition to the one we thought of, *seven large boxes, weighing altogether over one thousand pounds!* Of course, sour as we are reported to be, we flung up our hats for the ladies, and broke into the sweetest cake of the lot before we got to Alton.

Here are the names of the Ladies who so generously responded to the call:

Mrs. Wm P. Bates; Mrs. J. H. Biedler; Mrs. Geo. Blain; Mrs. John Blain; Mrs. Chenoweth; Mrs. Theo Chowning; Mrs. J. A. Clark; Mrs. Thos. Clarke; Mrs. Doner; Mrs. W. D. Duff; Mrs. M. W. Dustin; Mrs. S. F. Eager; Mrs. G. W. Edgar; Mrs. John Evans; Mrs. Eli Flenniken; Mrs. C. H. Geer; Mrs. Hart; Mrs. Wm Hittle; Mrs. S. F. Hodgson; Mrs. John Howser; Mrs. D. Hummell; Mrs. Wm. Hungerford; Mrs. Henry Johnson; Mrs. M. Kahn; Mrs. Fred Kent; Mrs. F. C. W. Koehnle; Mrs. T. J. Larison; Mrs. R. B. Latham; Mrs. Robt. Lesslie; Mrs. C. H.

Miller; Mrs. A. B. Nicholson; Mrs. Robt. Orendorf; Mrs. S. Parker;; Mrs. Sam S. Parks; Mrs. N. Pegram; Mrs. C. D. Robinson; Mrs. Jacob Rudolph; Mrs. Field Ryan; Mrs. Sam Smith; Mrs. W. G. Starkey; Mrs. Henry Sturges; Mrs. Jas. Thacker; Mrs. John Truby; Mrs. Waltman; Mrs. Geog Webb; Mrs. J. C. Webster; Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Wright; Mrs. John Wyatt; Mrs. J. S. Yates;

In the hurry of stowing away and taking care of the provisions as they were received, quite a number of names were overlooked. In addition to the above, Messrs. E. P. Hurlbut, Crang & Co., and Mayfield & Travis, furnish – boxes; Dustin & Music, and Van & Lacey, sent boxes packed with extras; “the boys” contributed money enough to purchase two boxes of “the weed,” and a lot of socks and towels, which latter were out and hemmed in double short order by a few ladies; Neddy carted them to the station, free, and the Railroad, through the agency of friend Mowry, carried the pile, gratis, to Alton. We won't say anything about how we were met at the depot, on our arrival, by “the boys,” nor how glad they were to see them, nor how Squire Fisk was so pleased to see them that he shook us heartily by the hand, asked us how we liked camp life, and how long before we expected to do any fighting, - mistaking us for a soldier; we won't mention anything about Sheriff Nicholson, or Joe. Webster, neither for we agreed not to; neither will we say anything about how kind Mrs. Geo. Cutter and Mrs. Carr, of Alton, and Mrs. Lieut. Mason, of Mt. Pulaski, were to offer their services in



spreading the tables; but will leave the task to our Alton correspondent.

### FROM ALTON

From Our Own Correspondent, Camp Dubois, Alton, May 27, 1861

The stirring war news of the past few days has aroused our martial spirit to the utmost, and makes us more than ever anxious to share with our brethren in the East the glory and danger of active service against the enemies of our country. The unexpected news of the death of Col. Ellsworth produced a sensation here. He had many personal friends and acquaintances in the camp here, and if ever an opportunity occurs, his death will be doubly avenged.

Saturday evening it was rumored in the camp that several of the citizens of Lincoln had arrived on the evening train, with a gift offering from the ladies of Logan County, to the members of Yates Rangers and the Lincoln Guards. We had been so often deceived by rumors, that but little reliance was placed in the report, and it was not until Messrs. Nicholson, Webster, MacKenzie, Fisk, and Sturges, made their appearance, accompanied by a huge dray load of boxes, did we commence to anticipate the good time before us. Regular army rations declined in value astonishingly, and sundry pieces of cold boiled beef, and small loaves of bread, which had been carefully husbanded for Sunday's dinner, were contemptuously thrown aside.

After a consultation, it was decided to serve up the contents in the shape of a grand dinner, at Capt. Holden's quarters, on Sunday at 1 o'clock. All preliminary arrangements being made, inquiries in regard to friends at home answered, and fully posted up in Logan county news, we retired to our quarters and entered upon the regular camp sports, in which our visitors joined with as much zest as any of us.

At one o'clock, on Sunday, we were marched to the place designated, where we found two long tables beautifully spread with everything that could tempt the appetite. We know the ladies at home would care well for us, but astonishment is no word to describe our feelings when we could see the extent of the liberality. We feel prouder of them than ever. Had they but sent us a crust of bread it would have been welcome, but the profusion we received on Saturday caused feelings which we cannot express. With such assurances from them of their sympathy and approval of our cause, we feel that we must be victorious. Their approval makes hardship a pleasure, and danger a pastime.

We were soon arrayed around the tables, and after a few well-timed remarks from Col. Wyatt, the order was given to "fall to." Unlike some orders which we receive while on drill, it needed no repetition, for we obeyed it with a promptness that would have made the best drilled veteran in camp stare. It would have amused you to have heard some of the remarks at the table. — Some thought they could recognize the *home* taste in some of the articles, and one was certain that *his* mother made the cake which was disappearing so fast under his auspices. For once since we left home, we had enough, and that of the best kind. It would be useless to particularize, when everything was of the first order, but as I have been requested to do so, I will return particular thanks for the contributions of boiled ham, baked fish, sweet butter, and home-made bread. The dinner passed off pleasantly, all were satisfied with the contributions from home, and we desire you, in the name of the company, to tender to the ladies our heartfelt thanks, and assure them, that if we are to judge of their feelings by their kindness to us, we shall be stronger than ever for *Union*, when we get home...

We are still enjoying the best of health, and by constant practice are progressing rapidly in our drill. We are now practicing in field

evolutions – the same as we will have to go through with in case of a battle. As most of the movements are made in “double quick time,” which is only a little slower than a run, and the thermometer ranges from 85° to 90°, you can judge as to whether we have warm times or not. But as it is a matter of personal safety to us to be well drilled, we do not complain if it does go a little hard. P. H. C.

*Alton, May 28, 1861*

We have just received orders to hold ourselves in readiness to leave here, when we do not know. We are all busy packing up our things. I will write you whenever we get located. As the Major went through the different quarters and read the order of leaving, he was greeted with tremendous cheers. We are all rejoiced to be moved near the scene of active operations, as we suppose we are to be. P. H. C.

The loyal ladies of Elkhart, always among the first to work for the good of their country, prepared a couple of boxes of provisions for the soldiers at Alton, and had them ready to

“send along” on Saturday last. The gallant boys from that place were never more delighted.

The Logan Co. Soldiers at Camp Dubois desire us to tender their thanks to our obliging R. R. Agent, W. L. Lowry for kindnesses that they did not fail to appreciate. They also express themselves under many obligations to R. B. Mason, Esq. Supt. of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Our friend, Dr. Wemple, of Mt. Pulaski, will speak at Broughton’s School House, Friday night next, on the events of the day. It is well known that the Doctor is a staunch Union man, and bitterly opposed to traitors. He was one of the first democrats in the country who denounced the infamous doctrine of secession, and one of the first to declare his fidelity to the present administration. Willing to submit to the constitutional decision of the people, he is at war with rebels everywhere. We love such manhood – such disinterested loyalty and patriotism. The Doctor is an eloquent speaker, and well posted on the crisis. Let the people all turn out to hear him.

*06 June 1861*

**THE LOGAN SOLDIERS** – While at Alton recently, we heard the soldiers express a desire to be put upon active service; indeed their only source of unhappiness seemed to be that of waiting for an opportunity to fight for their country and rout the enemy upon the battle field. We are glad to know that the boys have been gratified with an order to march, which was received at head quarters Monday last. They are now at Cairo.

Lieut.’s Myers and Jackson of Capt. Holden’s and Lieut. Worthington of Capt.

Estabrook’s Company were in town Monday getting recruits. They received orders to return in the afternoon train to join the regiment which was to move towards Cairo that night.

We understand that Dr. Wemple, of Mt. Pulaski, will address the citizens of Broadwell, Friday night next, on the events of the hour. We hope the friends of the Union, at that place, will give him a cordial reception.



13 June 1861

## FROM CAIRO

From Our Own Correspondent, Camp  
Defiance, Cairo, June 9.

Messrs. Editors: - At last I am enabled to send you a letter from within cannon sound of the enemy. We left Alton last Monday night about eleven o'clock, and arrived here the next day at about two o'clock. The whole *walking* population of Alton was out to bid us farewell, and many were the regrets expressed on account of our leaving. The most prominent citizens were loud in the praise of the conduct of the members of our regiment, while stationed there, and were in some doubt as to whether any other regiment would be so acceptable to them as ours had been. As we passed Duncan's Island below St. Louis, the battery at that place fired a gun across the bow of our boat, and ordered us to heave to. An explanation by our Colonel sufficed as a passport to us, and soon we were steaming with increased speed, down the broad and beautiful waters of the Mississippi.

Our trip down was calculated to inspire us with the wildest enthusiasm. On both the Illinois and Missouri shores we were greeted with hearty and prolonged cheers, accompanied by the elevation of the stars and stripes at several points. Our attention was particularly directed to the Missouri shore, and in no instance did we notice the least sign of secessionism. On the contrary, we were heartily greeted at all the towns on the river.

A short distance above Cape Girardeau, a steamboat was discovered ahead of us, which, on minute inspection, proved to be the "Louisiana," having on board Col McArthur's regiment lately encamped at Caseyville, and bound to Cairo. Our boat, the "City of Alton," not accustomed to be in the rear, made preparation, and soon passed the "Louisiana."

Of course there were no cheers, no words of encouragement as we glided by them.

As we neared this place the batteries on the Mississippi saluted us, which was returned by our cannon on board. As we rounded Bird's Point, the same thing occurred, and finally as we landed at the levee here, it seemed as tho' the enthusiasm knows no bounds. We were immediately marched to our camping ground, pitched our tents and are now enjoying ourselves to the extent of our ability, with more privileges and more advantages than we ever enjoyed at Camp Dubois.

On Friday night a melancholy accident occurred, which damped the enjoyment of us all, and more especially the members of company H. George Jacobs, a member of Capt. Holden's company, and formerly a resident of Lincoln, was drowned while bathing in the Ohio River. He was unable to swim and unfortunately ventured beyond his depth, and sank before assistance co'd reach him. Every exertion was made by Col. Cook and Capt. Holden to recover his body, but the attempts were useless. About 10 A. M. today, while some of the soldiers were bathing near the spot where he sank, his body was seen to rise out of the water and was recovered. I understand that it will be sent home. The deceased stood high in the estimation of his officers, and was beloved by the company. It seems hard, that when he was so near meeting the enemies of his country, he should have been taken off in this untimely manner; but we bow with cheerfulness of Him who is the "God of Battle," and who "holds us in the hollow of His hand," satisfied that His ways are the best. His friends may rest assured that everything that can be, will be done for them by the officers of his company.

I have met with several prominent men from Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri since my arrival here, and would like those doughfaces in the North to hear their story, and then see if

they can longer uphold the Southern traitors. One man in particular, who had lived in Kentucky for 18 years was ordered to leave by a mob or be shot, merely because he had raised an American flag. He is here now trying to borrow or purchase arms for the defense of himself and neighbors. It is the universal story – the Union men are kept down by a half-drunken mob of irresponsible persons, and are not allowed to exercise even in the least degree the privilege of an American citizen. They are all anxious for us to march to Columbus in order to secure to them the privileges they are entitled to.

In my next I will endeavor to give you some account of the fortifications at this place. There are about 9,000 soldiers here now, and all the Confederate States can't take Cairo.

Yours truly, P. H. C.

### **Local Matters**

**Union Pic-nic.** – The citizens of Linn Grove, in this county, held a Union pic-nic at the above place Saturday last. It was well attended. Speeches were made by Mr. Wm. McGalliard, of Lincoln, and Mr. Knowls, of Middletown.

Dr. Wemple will address the citizens of Hurricane Point, Friday evening next. Let every "peace" man for ten miles around turn out. The doctor is abundantly able to show the justice of sustaining the government, and the duty of patriots to stand firmly by the Union. Being a strong Douglas Democrat, what he

says is entitled to the respect and consideration of the few who are still chagrined over the conflict of November last. We love to meet men who possess the magnanimity to ignore party in this hour. They are the men who will live after the war is over and receive the plaudits of future generations for their patriotism and devotion to human rights.

**Volunteer Drowned,** – A private in Capt. Holden's company, named George Jacobs, was drowned at Cairo, on Friday last, while bathing in the Ohio River.

**Recruits,** – Lieut. Mason, of Capt. Holden's Company arrived here yesterday, from Mt. Pulaski. He reports that he has procured twenty-six recruits, the number desired, and will therefore speedily return to Camp Defiance.

**Dr. Wemple,** – This gentleman is doing good service for the Union. He addressed a large meeting at Broadwell Friday evening last, and knocked the secession logic into pi. The Broadwell Union boys express themselves highly pleased with the speaker and his speech, Mr. St. Clair also made an excellent address.

On Friday last, almost every person that had a flag run it up to half mast. That, with the tolling of bells, made our city wear an aspect of sadness.

*20 June 1861*

### **Where Does He Stand!**

The importance of the crisis has induced our intelligent correspondent "Senex," of Mt. Pulaski, to write the people a letter on Traitors. In times like these we have a right to know who are the friends of the country, and

we therefore insert his letter. If the "lawyer" spoken of is a loyal citizen, let him so declare himself; if his is an enemy, wishing the success of treason, it should be known. We deem it our duty to insert the letter and to ask him to come out and define his position, as the time for neutrality is passed. We will not say



Mr. Lawyer is secessionist, although we have heard many rumors of it; but our correspondent seems to think so, and it will do no harm to comply with his request by publishing his letter which will give him an opportunity, if he chooses, to clear the reports. No loyal citizen wants to be set down as an enemy to his country, and if he has any self-respect, he will, if his silence has produced the misapprehension, comply with the invitation to let his views be known. The people now feel that every man, high and low, must take a position either for the Government or against it. The gentleman in question will confer a favor upon the people by making known his true position, in this hour of his country's peril.

### Logan County Traitors

Eds. Herald, - No one would suppose, from the eagerness with which the proclamation of the 15th of April, calling for 75,000 volunteers to defend the Government from the assaults of rebels and traitors, that a single individual, possessed of an ordinary amount of common sense, and endowed with a decent degree of reasoning power, could be found within the precincts of Logan, that would not be willing to extend to his friends and neighbors who responded so willingly to the request of the Government, his warmest sympathy, and share with them his purse however low in its ebb. But strange as it may appear, some *few* men, (miserly misanthropes,) in this county, who have not only no sympathy with the movements of the Government, no charity to extend to the volunteers of their needy families, but are so bold as to say in their opinions and judgment this Southern rebellion is, on the part of its movers, just and due to themselves – that it is in fact the only plan by which they can insure to themselves their sovereign rights and a proper recognition by the nations of the world. Moreover that the erection of batteries, collecting of troops and

munitions of war at Charleston was no more than an act of injustice towards the people of Charleston, if they were afraid that the General Government intended to reinforce Fort Sumter – that if they wished to throw off the allegiance they owed the Government and *assert* and *acquire* their independence they were justifiable in collecting troops and commencing the war by firing upon Anderson and his men – that the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter was an act of invasion by the States not warranted by the Constitution.

We know a certain Lawyer (of magnanimous proportions!) in your town, and a certain Farmer near Mt. Pulaski (of somewhat similar magnitude,) who thus labor, in a cowardly way of course, to justify secession and treason. They have been heard, repeatedly, to express the above opinions, and have refused to give anything for the volunteers, alleging as a reason, that they "*had no sympathy whatever with the movement!*"

Now we would like to have you tell us, Mr. Lawyer, whereabouts you find any authority that bears you out in condemning the Government for *enforcing the laws*? Can you find a clause in the Constitution which grants the right of secession to a State? Can you find anything in the Constitutional election of November last that justifies rebellion? You say this war is all wrong: can you see no wrong in the open rebellion of Southern traitors? What interest have *you* in the success of rebellion, in the overthrow of the Government, that you refuse to speak for the flag and the Union? Why, in this great crisis, when rebels threaten the perpetuity of the greatness, the best and freest nation in the world, do you sit still in your office, reading the very laws, practicing the very laws, making money out of the very laws, that you seek to have overthrown and universally disobeyed? Does not your conduct give the *lie* to your cold hearted treason? If you believe in rebellion against the Supreme Law of the land, wherein consists the common sense of



enforcing obedience to minor laws? – If it is just for South Carolina to repudiate her debts, how are we to account for the avidity, with which you pursue your clients for fees, except we impute it to your unjust and penurious disposition? Where, oh! Where is the “sound judgment,” the “legal wisdom,” the extensive “acquaintance with law,” in saying the Government is wrong in putting down rebellion – that the doctrine of secession is true – when the “sage” who utters the opinion is engaged in the business of practicing the very laws he rebels against for a livelihood?

Citizens of Logan County, will you throw your business into the hands of a man who believes the *laws ought not to be obeyed*? And will you entrust your claims with a man who holds to the doctrine that a State has a right to secede and repudiate all her honest debts? – If a citizen of this glorious land of liberty will thus array himself against the country of his birth – the land that has nourished and educated him – protected his home and his property, and given him freedom of thought and independence of notion; if *he* has no “sympathy” for such a Government, and refuses to contribute a dime to support it or feed the men who defend it, should *he receive the confidence or patronage of freemen*? No! *Treason being his theory let him go to traitors for his pay!*

Scratch your head, secession attorney, and as this is an age of books, take down one from your shelf, and give us the page whereon there is anything, even an implication, that justifies rebellion. Does his great explanation of the Constitution place State laws above Federal laws? Is Kent a secessionist? Does he not affirm, in many places that if the Government is faulty anywhere it is in a lack of Federal power? Consult Jefferson. He ought to be good authority with you. – But, did he ever even intimate that the minority should rebel against the Government because beaten by the majority? True, he said “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness” were the dearest rights

of man that to secure these rights governments were instituted among men that whenever any form of government became destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it.” Now, pray tell us, *has there been any attempt by this or any preceding Administration* to destroy the, “Life, liberty or property” of the South? Not an act of this character has been meditated or committed. Your great grandfather also said: “Prudence will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for slight and transient causes.” Have the rebels been so much oppressed by Mr. Lincoln *before his inauguration* that rebellion is justifiable? Are the speeches of Wendell Phillips, Josh R. Giddings, Theodore Parker and a few others, any other than “slight and transient causes?” If the unity and welfare of the Government is jeopardized by allowing men to express their views against slavery and other moral evils, why was the right inserted in the Constitution? If free speech is a cause for rebellion why not censure Jefferson? And hang all the old line democrats that practice it?

But, when a “long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariability the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.” Now point out the “long train of abuses” the rebels have suffered at the hands of the Government. For thirty years they have lived under rulers of their own election and laws of their own making; for thirty years they have controlled the affairs of the Government; for thirty years they have had their fingers in the public crib, and now that they are constitutionally denied these privileges for the term of *four* years by the people, they rebel, and take up arms to fight their way to power again. They want to keep their hands on the treasury; they cannot submit to be deprived of the privilege of taking *pap*<sup>1</sup> from Washington. They know that the command, “Thou shalt



earn thy bread by the sweat of thy face," is especially applicable to ex-Federal functionaries. For these Mr. Lawyer, you seem to keep manufactured a barrel of tears to flow at a moment's warning.

Bah! Think of Washington and don't be a baby! Come out on the side of courage, come out on the side of your country, come out to the side of Union and Constitution, come out on the side which shines bright with national honor, come out where the rays of the Stars of Liberty will fall upon you while you swear to protect the symbol of Freedom from the ruthless touch of unworthy hands. Stop

*'Political Patronage; money or favors from public office.*

mouthng and puking because of the horrors of war – get some physician to put a mustard plaster on your stomach to settle its uprisings when you hear of the victorious march of the Federal troops – make up your mind at once that the only compromise now is a perfect execution of Constitutional law – a complete subjugation of rebels and traitors. Do this soon, or the strong hand of Uncle Sam may close on the seat of your breeches and hold you up amid the curses and indignation of your countrymen, as an object of everlasting ridicule and disgrace! SENEX Mt. Pulaski, June 10th.

27 June 1861

#### **Local Matters** **Hon. Wm. H. Herndon**

We are personally assured, that this gentleman will DELIVER THE ORATION on the *Fourth at the Grove*. Come then and hear

Herndon! Come in wagons, come in buggies, come on horseback, come any way you can get here, and help us celebrate the Glorious Anniversary of our National Independence. – Mr. Herndon will arrive on the evening train of the 3rd.

### **Zollars Boys Go To War**

In the next issue of Roots & Branches we will begin presenting stories of the Civil War and life experiences of Wesley, Damascus and Lindsey Zollars. Sonjo Zollars Cronson has contributed the stories of her great-grandfather, Lindsey Zollars, and her great-granduncles. Lindsey's story is a personal account of his experiences as a prisoner of war at Camp Ford Prison near Tyler, Texas. His story will take up about ten pages in the Roots

& Branches. The stories of Damascus and Wesley are a combination of historical records and family stories. These stories may be serialized so we can continue to share with you the stories from the Lincoln Herald and the list of those who died during the war. If your family has stories about soldiers who served in the Civil War, let us know so we can work with you to preserve and share those stories.

### **Those Who Died**

In each quarterly we are printing the names of the soldiers from Logan County who died during the American Civil War. The first three to die are:

<b>JACOBS, George</b> ; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: H; Regiment: 7 IL US INF;	Age: 23; Death Date: 07 Jun 1861; Died Where: Cairo, IL; Cause of Death: Drowned
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**McCREARY, Richard**; Residence: Atlanta, IL; Rank: N/A; Company: N/A; Regiment: N/A; Death Date: 08 Jun 1861; buried: Roach's Chapel Cemetery, Atlanta, IL

**PENDLETON, Alfred**; Residence: N/A; Rank: Pvt.; Company, H; Regiment: 7 IL US INF; Age: 26; Death Date: 25 Jun 1861; Died Where: Mound City; Cause of Death: N/A

### **Decoration Day** ***The Memory of the Past***

By D. Leib Ambrose

The Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, IL, Thursday, May 29, 1873 (Contributed by Bill Donath)

As we think of the men who fell – our boon companions in the morning of life; we think of the battle – the rush of armies, the tramp of the war steeds, the rattle of musketry, the clash of steel, the cannon's intonations, and the flag in the wind with its grand inspiration, the shouts of victory

Oh! 'twas glorious, grand, heroic,  
Rushing over hill and plain –  
With its mighty recollections  
How the heart leaps up again!

How they cheered and low they rallied –  
How they charged mid shot and shell  
How they bore aloft the banner –  
How they conquered, how they fell!

Fell! Oh, who shall tell the story –  
Those among the brave and best  
Who went down amidst the battle,  
Estabrook, Duff and the rest.

This the grateful pen hath written,  
Nations in their homage bow,  
Myrtle weeps the fallen heroes,  
Laurel crowns the living brow.

Wreathed with immortelles forever,  
Men shall in the future tell,  
Standing where he nobly perished,

How the brave Leo Myres fell.

Fell amid the storm of battle,  
Fell, while comrades mourn his name,  
Writing on a field historic,  
Epitaphs of endless fame.

Fell! Oh, soldiers and civilians,  
All of us fell down that day,  
Weeping prostrate round the place  
Where the martial figure lay.

This the cost of human freedom –  
Many hearts that long and wait,  
Shadows on a thousand households,  
Sanctified but desolate.

Oh! Sometimes the friends who've left us,  
Joined the army gone before,  
Almost seem to bridge the river  
'Twixt the near and farther shore.

Mt. Pulaski, May 28, 1873

### **Henry Sturges – Editor & Soldier**

Contributed by Bill Donath

Henry Sturges, editor of the *Lincoln Herald* from 1859 to 1861, came to Lincoln in 1859 with his wife Sylvia. They had married earlier in 1859 in New York or Connecticut. Henry was born March 13, 1838 in Albion

New York to Hiram Sturges and Diadama Wheeler Dodge.

Henry had taken the position of editor of the *Lincoln Herald*, Lincoln, Illinois. Early in 1860 Henry made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln at a tea party in Lincoln, at



the home of Robert B. Latham. He was seated to Lincoln's right. After Mr. Lincoln was nominated as candidate for the Presidency he invited Henry to his office at the State House in Springfield on many occasions. Later in 1860 the Sturges' first child, a son, Walter was born.

Henry continued in the position of editor of the *Herald* until October of 1861 when he enlisted as a Private in Company H, 4<sup>th</sup> US IL Cavalry Volunteers. In addition to his military duties, he served as war correspondent to the *Herald* through May of 1863. Thirty-two of his letters were preserved in the *Herald* and are included in the book, "Logan County, Illinois, During the Civil War, The Early Years..." These letters are well written and contain very interesting stories about camp life, engagements, battles, wounded soldiers and soldiers who died. That book is available at the Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society. Soon after enlisting, Henry was made a Sergeant. During 1862 the Sturges' second child, a son, Frank was born.

Late in June 1863 Henry resigned from the 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry and was appointed Captain of Company G, 2<sup>nd</sup> Tennessee Infantry (African Descent). He became Captain on June 30, 1863. This regiment was later renamed as the 61<sup>st</sup> United States Color Troops. According to a history of the 4<sup>th</sup> Cavalry many members of that regiment, including several from Logan County, became officers in several Black Regiments.

The 61<sup>st</sup> USC regiment served in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana throughout the remainder of the war. Henry's Company was in several engagements during this time. On July 13-15, 1864, his company was in an engagement at Tupelo, Mississippi. Henry received a wound to his right arm during this engagement. After the war he

claimed a pension due to a disability from the wound he received.

After the cessation of hostilities, the regiment was posted to Minden, Louisiana. The following quote from the website of Minden tells of the regiment's responsibilities. "...What is an established fact is that from May until December 1865 forces of the 61<sup>st</sup> United States Colored Troops lived on the Berry Plantation in 24 cabins built by the soldiers after they arrived in Minden. These African-American troops, most of whom were freed slaves from Tennessee, Northern Mississippi and Northern Alabama, were the occupation army charged with reestablishing the control of the United States government over Minden and protecting the rights of the newly freed slaves. The interaction between those forces and the residents of Minden marks the beginning of what would be a century long process that eventually allowed African-Americans to become full partners in citizenship." Henry was Mustered Out of service on December 30, 1865.

Returning to Lincoln after the war, Henry started another newspaper, the *Lincoln Intelligencer*. He continued with that paper until 1868. Unfortunately no issues of the *Intelligencer* survive. He also became interested in politics and was elected alderman from the 3<sup>rd</sup> ward of Lincoln.

In 1868 he moved his family to Springfield where he was editor of another paper. In 1878 Henry moved his family to Trinidad, Las Animas County, Colorado. There he established the *Trinidad News*. He continued there until 1885 when he moved to Raton, Colfax County, New Mexico where he was associated with the *Colfax County Stockman*. He continued with the *Stockman* until 1893 when he retired to farming. Henry died 13 Feb 1904 in Salem, Oregon of Bright's disease.

### **The Gobbler That Could!**

14 April 1910

From the state of Texas comes the following story of the experience of a farmer near

Dallas. He set a hen turkey on fifteen eggs, but just as the eggs were in a fair-way to incubate, she strayed away. So the farmer



pressed a gobbler into service. The gobbler took kindly to the job at the start, but after a week, he began to show signs of restlessness. In order to make him comfortable the farmer fed him corn soaked in whisky. As long as the gobbler had a comfortable jag on, he kept the eggs warm and was perfectly contented. The neighbors say that during the entire

period of incubation the farmer kept the old gobbler drunk and happy. Occasionally he voiced his satisfaction by loud and strenuous "gobbles", but he stuck to his task and at the end of the time he hatched out fifteen as fine turkeys as the state of Texas ever saw. If the gobbler had been a prohibitionist, not a single egg would have hatched.\_\_\_\_ *Peoria Star*

## HELPFUL HINTS FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

*When you go to do research at a repository, decide what you're looking for in advance and stay focused. Some advance planning and a research worksheet of some kind can help with this.*

### THE OLD PEKIN TRAIL

Written by C.R. Bowles, great grandfather of Cheryl Ruben Baker

Perhaps many people have asked about and wondered at the angling roads in front of the residences of Chris Eichelberger, George Betzelberger, and John Kennedy. This is the Pekin road that was traveled in the early days when this was a vast prairie, there were no fences and travelers chose the most direct route across the prairie, always trying as much as possible to dodge the many sloughs and ponds that were filled with water the year around.

When the Osage Orange fence fever struck, the settlers planted their hedge fences by the trail instead of being governed by section lines. The result is that many fields adjoining these roads have "Pint Rows". We start to follow this trail at Waynesville in Dewitt County to Atlanta. The next important point was Morgan's Mill on Sugar Creek where a water wheel mill had run for many years to grind the corn and wheat for food for these pioneers.

We cross the creek here and come to the Pekin Hill, so named because it was the steepest hill on the Pekin road and those who were engaged in hauling heavy loads were glad when they reached the top of this hill. Many ox yokes were broken on this hill and many heavy loads were divided at the bottom of the hill to be loaded up again at the top. From here the trail leads us near the north side of the Union Cemetery and on west to the outlet of Sugar Creek timber, one-fourth mile north of the home of Henry Quisenberry. Here a man lived by the name of Silvers. This man would lodge strangers over night especially if they were supposed to have considerable money on their person. Many bad reports came to the ears of the settlers in regard to the doings of this man and he was given a very few hours in which to close up his business and make himself scarce. He knew they meant it and he vacated in a hurry and the Silvers place became a matter of history.

From here the trail went near the Bethel Church, then across the Matlock farm and just in front of the Bowles homestead, then across one corner of the Sheets farm to where the angling road now plainly marks the trail. If someone living on this old trail were asked the question so often asked in this early day: "How far is it to the Devil's Jumps?", we wonder what the answer would be. The location of these places is on the farms of John Kennedy, John Betzelberger and the Crawford farm. They are depressions in the earth's surface and, as the old story was told, it was caused in this way: A mean peddler was cheating the early settlers. The Devil got after him and just made three jumps until he had him and these depressions mark the jumps the Devil made.

Livestock was delivered to market by being driven and the long journey required two and sometimes three days to make the trip. Several of the settlers would put their herds together and all assist in delivering them to market. On one occasion there came to the home of David Bowles eleven men driving a large drove of hogs. It was late in the day and as this was the only house in several miles they asked for lodging over night.



They were not refused although the dwelling consisted of just one room, sixteen feet square, which served as kitchen, dining room, parlor and bedroom and also contained a loom which my mother used to weave the cloth upon for their clothing. These good people often said that night no one got up for fear of stepping on someone as there were sixteen persons in that room that night. Here let me ask: Is hospitality practiced by us, the children of these noble pioneers, who endured so many hardships that we might have the comforts that we today enjoy or are we woefully lacking in our kindly interest that we take in the welfare of not only strangers but of those whom we meet every day?

The spirit that governed the pioneer was this: "I have a little start and I want to help you to get started." With us of today too often the spirit that moves us is: "You have a dollar and I'm after it." And we often measure men by the size of their purse rather than by the size of a noble heart that prompts them to deeds of kindness and generosity.

### **Travel in 1850 from Springfield to Peoria**

Peoria, Sept. 20, 1850

Dear Journal:

This morning was one of the most beautiful of which autumn can boast. The sun rose clear and bright, the air was cool enough to be bracing and with good roads, fine stage and an excellent driver, we were passing rapidly on our way to this point. It is several years since I had passed up on this route to Peoria. I could not but remark the extension of farms into the prairie and the manifest increase of a valuable working population. Some few years ago, the place of the elder Nathan Hussey was the utmost extension of improvements on the northern side of the river to forward Irish Grove. Now farms can be seen dotting the prairies in all directions, conspicuous in the distance on the left is that of our old friend Mounts, whose industry is most manifest in a handsome improvement.

The village of Middletown, near Salt Creek, is taking a new start. A number of dwellings are being built and brick church is in course of erection. There are three stores here which are doing a good business. The country is setting about rapidly and with the best of farmers. Hence Middletown in a few years will of necessity become a town of importance.

There is nothing of interest from Salt Creek to Delavan. There are more farms on the left side of the road than before when I traveled this way. A new post office called the "Prairie Creek" post office has been established in the neighborhood, south of what is now San Jose. The old "Prairie House" has been much improved by a new building and is an excellent stopping place. From "Prairie Creek" to Delavan there are few improvements, there is very little timber; but if I am any judge of soil, the quality, withstands the effects of drought or an unusual quantity of wet. This prairie is the best in the State considering the fact that it is of remarkable fertility as the crops on its borders show.

The village of Delavan or rather the settlement is made up of Rhode Island people who came to the country in what is called a colony. They have many fine farms, some handsome cottages and well improved lots. The Delevan House is one of the best country taverns with an intelligent landlord and a well educated family. We hope the colony will go on progressing until the whole of the vast space between Prairie Creek and the Mackinaw River shall be improved with fine farms.

The sun was about an hour high when we came to Pekin. But Pekin is not the place it was, even two years since. Unless you take some pains you can hardly discover the old shells of houses that used to form this beautiful city site at that period. I had heard of Pekin improvements, but they have gone far ahead of my expectations. It is really a beautiful and thriving city. We found our friend Yates here, the

man of the people. He will get a sweeping majority in old Tazewell. The young Whigs, God bless them, are taking hold of this matter in a manner that shows that the thing will be done.

It was about dusk a little after sunset when we struck the bridge at Peoria. It is a good and expensive work. It must be exceedingly useful both to Peoria and the country east, which does its business in that city. The river is now higher than has ever been known by the oldest inhabitant. We were taken to the Peoria House and a most excellent establishment where a stranger can feel himself at home. We had supper, sent for our old friend Riggs and had a chat with him. At ten o'clock we retired with the understanding that we were to be called up at twelve (midnight) should the Mountaineer steamer arrive as anticipated, we will take passage in the boat for LaSalle.

Good night!

*Courtesy of Gregory Laun*

*Transcribed by Carol Radespiel*

## Typing the UMLAUT on Your Computer

*By William Detmers*

As you are entering the names of German ancestors on your computer, you keep coming across names with vowels that have dots above them. These dots are called **umlauts** and should be used to keep the pronunciation of names as correct as possible.

The letters ü, ö, ä and ß can be replaced by "ue", "oe", "ae" or "ss" respectively in a name, but while replacing ö with oe, for instance, is correct when conveying the meaning of a certain word, it is considered a sloppy way of doing so in permanent records.

One or both of the following methods of typing umlauts should work on your desktop PC keyboard that has a keypad on the right side. Umlauts can only be typed on a keypad.

To type them, make sure you have "num lock" on. It is usually the top-left key in the keypad on the right of your keyboard. The keypad will not work with num lock turned off. Hold down the Alt key and type the following numbers on the keypad.

(Example: *While holding the **Alt** key down, type 132 on the Numbers Keypad. Release the Alt key and ä appears*)

ä = Alt-132    Ä = Alt-142    ö = Alt-148    Ö = Alt-153    ü = Alt-129    Ü = Alt-154  
ß = Alt-225 (this symbol is ss - eszet)

If the above combinations do not print the umlaut, try the following:

ä = Alt-0228    Ä = Alt-0196    ë = Alt-0235    Ë = Alt-0203    ï = Alt-0239    Ï = Alt-0207  
ö = Alt-0246    Ö = Alt-0214    ü = Alt-0252    Ü = Alt-0220    ß = Alt-0223 (eszet)

If you are using a laptop, most of them do not have a keypad. If your laptop has a keypad, use the above procedure. Otherwise follow these steps to get around the problem of no keypad:

- \* Open a new Word document and go to "insert" at the top of the screen.
- \* Then go to "symbol" on the far right of the screen, click on it and select "more symbols"
- \* Next, select "Latin -1 Supplement" and scroll down to the vowels with umlauts.
- \* Click on each vowel with the umlaut, then "insert" (As you do this, the vowel with the umlaut will appear where you have the curser on the blank page.)



- \* When you have the vowels on the blank page, it will look like this: Ä Ë Ì Ö Ü ä ë ï ö ü.
- \* Label the document so you can locate it when you are typing German names or places.
- \* Open this document and click on the - in the upper right corner to shrink it out of your way.
- \* When you need a letter with an umlaut, click on the shrunken document, bringing it back to full screen.
- \* Highlight the letter you need, right click and select "copy."
- \* Shrink the page again and go to where you need the vowel with the umlaut.
- \* Place the curser there, and right click on "paste." It does work!!!

### **Monetary Donations**

We want to express our gratitude for your monetary donations in response to the fund raising letter that was sent to our members. A total of nearly \$4000 has been received so far. It is because of your commitment to the Society that we are able to keep Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society doors open for the benefit of researchers, with Logan County roots, from across our nation.

**Donald Wise**  
**Dave/Jayne Zimmer**  
**JoAnn Marlin**  
**Gary Davis**  
**John/Margarette Peifer**  
**Betty Hickey**  
**Robert Walters**  
**Catherine B. Sloman**  
**Billie Timm**  
**James Moriearty**  
**Elvira Fleming**  
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**Mary Ellen Thornton**  
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**Helen V. Pollock**  
**Donald/Betty Wagner**  
**Paul Gleason**  
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**Deryle D. Hovinga**  
**Ruth Hathaway**  
**Gary Drummond**  
**Richard/ Mary Ellen Martin**  
**Larry/Judith Miller**  
**Marilee Cochran**  
**Larry/Judith E. Reiners**  
**Bill/Diane Detmers**  
**Freda May MacNeil**  
**Bill Donath**  
**LaRene Kauffman**  
**Bill & Phyllis Bryson**

### **DONATIONS**

**Larry Hill:** Two books, "War Book for American Soldiers, Sailors & Marines" & "Footprints of Abraham Lincoln".

**Bill Donath:** Pause Family Research Books, Logan Co. Civil War Binders; 16 digital copies (CD's) of abstracts; Book, "The Mail Goes

Through or "The Civil War Letters" of George Drake, 1846 – 1911; 2 page article that recalls Tragedy Enacted in Tazewell County in 1860" Pekin Daily Times

**Mt. Pulaski Historical Society:** "125 years of Mt. Pulaski", the Souvenir Edition of the Times-News Newspaper.

**Marian Brannen:** Application (copy) for membership to D.A.R. (includes much info re: ancestor Daniel Seward)

**David G. Edwards:** Box of VHS tapes of Hazel Bastin Family, plus year of Mrs. Bastin's daily household diaries.

**Harold D. Roos:** "1945 National Casualty, Detroit" Monogrammed red spiral ledger, from Vincent Jones Insurance Agency, Lincoln, IL.

**John Regan:** Framed photo and write up of Levi T. Regan; booklet containing newspaper articles from Illinois State Chronicle, Decatur Morning Herald, Decatur Guild Reporter and Decatur weekly news; Six 3-ring notebooks of newspaper articles from The Lincoln Herald and Lincoln

**Fred Detmers:** Baby dress worn by his wife, Dalnee Duffy Detmers, circa 1928, antique sugar bowl.

**John P. Schmal:** Buttell Family History

**Carol Pierce Gardner:** Family History of Captain Michael Pierce

**JoAnn Marlin:** Kitchen supplies.

**Paul A. Adams:** 6 new "Twelve Momentous Years in The Other Atlanta."

**Edwin Dahm:** Numerous newspaper articles relating to A. Lincoln, other misc. newspaper articles circa 60's and 70's; Orendorff drawing of A. Lincoln christening the town of Lincoln with watermelon juice; "The Lincoln Graphic" newspaper formerly "The Logan County News", Feb. 11, 1960 copy.

**Lea J. McEntire:** U.S. Bicentennial Commemorative Plate.

**Shirley A Moore:** Beason Grade School "School Days Photo", 1952-1953; Photo Album, includes many old post cards, old valentines, circa early 1900's; framed copy of Individual Service Record, Logan Co. IL for Clarence William Wilmert.

**Roseann Coers:** "Daniels Family History".

**Emily Engle:** 5 boxes sandwich bags for use at Bake Sale.

**Mary Ellen Martin:** Coffee, plastic sleeve protectors.

Times. Several 3 ring binders containing articles from the Kenney Gazette. 19 copies of 8 page booklet, titled "Bloomington at The World's Fair" in Chicago in 1892; 3 ring binder of newspaper articles from "The Kenney Gazette" Jan. 1914 – July 1916.

**Brad Stockton:** Ancestry Sheet, "Keepin' up with the Jones."

**Lincoln Public Library:** 20 magazine shelf files of assorted "Historical Illinois" booklets.

**Harry Zietz:** Framed document of Civil War Veteran Ferdinand Hoffman.

**Dave/Jayne Zimmer:** Furnace filters.

**Tony Donath:** Matchbooks from Tropics Restaurant; books "Abe Lincoln, Frontier Boy"; Lincoln by Emil Ludwig. 1975-1976 Illinois Blue Book, Bicentennial Edition. WWII military shirt and jacket which belonged to Edward Anthony Heinzl; Book "Portraits of our Presidents" by Alfred Pach & one pair of men's glasses from the office of Dr. Louis W. Lenz and Dr. Herbert F. Lenz of Lincoln, IL.

**Lisa Anne Dammerman Matchett:** Children's book "Bomba, The Merry Old King" Circa 1897; Section seven of Aug. 26, 1953 Lincoln Evening Courier, Centennial Edition; Three Mt. Pulaski High school yearbooks 1929, 1930 & 1934; Scrapbooks of variety of old cards and newspaper articles.

**Roger Matson:** (Civil War Committee) History of Civil War monument Committee, speeches, pictures, newspaper articles, "making of the statue."

**Thelma McKnight:** Electric Toaster-Circa 1930's.

**Wayne Newby:** Hartsburg-Emden High School yearbooks 1958 & 1959.

**Ron Rohlfs & Local 2002:** 23 3 ring binders of assorted sizes.

**Cherly Rothwell:** Descendancy chart of Philip Kime, Sr., Including photo of Kime's gravestone.

**Bill Timm:** Pieces of concrete from base of flag pole in Hartsburg, IL also photos of flagpole (which has been removed) and some businesses including the early post office in Hartsburg, which was torn down in 2011; and a brick from the old Gilbert's Hardware Store in Atlanta, IL which is now gone and a photo of the inside of Gilbert's Hardware, with write up about the store.



**Harold Wiggers:** Framed photo of 1922 graduating class of Logan County.

**Jane A. DeWitt:** Mics. articles which belonged to Louise Muller.

**Jim Miller:** Mics. Photos of a bridge being built possibly on Rt. West between Burtonview and Mason City, circa 1941 and 2 photos of a wrecked car that had been in the tornado that hit rural Hartsburg, IL in Oct. 1951.

### Program Schedule:

**July 18: 2011** We are meeting at the Woman's Club on 230 North McLean at 6:30 p.m. **Gary and Carol Simpkins** will represent Abe and Mary Todd Lincoln. They own and operate the Simpkins Military History Museum of Heyworth. After the presentation, Mary Todd's favorite cake will be served and recipes of the same will be available.

**August 15: 2011** Larry Brandt invited us to tour the Atlanta Museum at 112 Arch Street – Old U.S. 66 next to the Palms Grill Café. For those that would like to car pool, meet us at the research Center at 5:45- 6:00pm. We will meet in the back room of the Palms Grill Café at 6:30 pm. After a short business meeting, Larry Brandt will give us a tour of Atlanta Museum.

**September 19: 2011** At 6:30 p.m. **Bill Timm** will give a power point presentation about the conditions at Andersonville Prison in Georgia. Thirteen Logan County soldiers suffered and died there, a miracle spring that sprung up during a thunder storm, and a baby being born in the prison. There are many memorable stories that will be told about life in the prison.

### NEW MEMBERS

**Cindy/Greg DeJarnette**  
100 Mason St.  
Emden, IL 62635

**Marsha Knutson**  
PO Box 87  
Hartsburg, IL 62643  
Surnames: Will, Morgan,  
Swille, McGough

**David Hearne**  
92 Red Bridge Rd.  
Ludlow, VT 05149

**Margaret/Dale Bent**  
330 5<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lincoln, IL 62656

**Dean May**  
106 S. Postville  
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**Sonjo (Zollars) Cronson**  
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**Mary Aplington**  
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Surnames: Rimerman, Gayle,  
Fitzmaurice  
**Viola Alberts**  
425 Olive Street  
Emden, IL 62635  
217-376-3235

### LINCOLN HERALD INDEXES

*Transcribed by Bill Donath*

We will continue to publish a list of names in the Roots & Branches that appeared in the Lincoln Herald starting with the year 1858. These indexes give you the person's name the date his name appeared in the Herald, the page, column and why the person's name appeared. This list is ALL of the years 1858 -1869. Some lines wrap around to 2 lines due to the amount of information.

HADEN		4	3	Tax List
HAGANZ, S C	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List

HAIENS, Mary E	20 July 1859	3	1	Postville School
HAISE, J	15 Jun 1859	4	4	Tax List
HAISE, John	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
HAISE, John	09 Nov 1859	2	5	Chancery Sale
HALE, Horace G	20 July 1859	2	6	Circuit Court
HALE, John W	20 July 1859	2	6	Circuit Court
HALE, Lucy F	20 July 1859	2	6	Circuit Court
HALE, Mary A	20 July 1859	2	6	Circuit Court
HALL	15 Jun 1859	3	3	Tax List
HALL, Ambrose	08 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List
HALL, Ambrose	08 Jun 1859	2	6	Tax List
HALSTEAD, Ashael	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
HAMILTON & DUGGER	03 Aug 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
HAMILTON, Alec	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
HAMILTON, Alexander	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
HAMILTON, Daniel	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
HAMILTON, Daniel	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
HAMILTON, David	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
HAMILTON, Fannie	21 Dec 1859	2	4	Broken Arm 17 Dec
HAMILTON, L D	12 Oct 1859	3	1	Big Grove Rangers
HAMILTON, L.D.	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
HAMILTON, Lorenzo D	14 Dec 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
HAMILTON, Rev Mr	07 Dec 1859	3	1	Sermon
HAMILTON, Rev Mr	30 Nov 1859	3	1	Sermon
HAMMON, Mary Ann	23 Nov 1859	2	5	Married 17 Nov
HAMMON, Sarah	08 Jun 1859	2	3	Marriage
HANDBY, John M	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
HANDSHY, John	14 Sep 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
HANNAH, I H	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
HANNIL, William	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
HARBAUGH, Alex	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
HARDEN	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
HARDIN, Stephen	13 July 1859	1	2	Grand Jury
HARGADINE, William	04 May 1859	2	7	Sheriff Sale
HARGADINE, William	13 July 1859	2	5	Circuit Court
HARGADINE, William	21 Dec 1859	2	5	Circuit Court 17 Dec
HARIMAN, Samuel	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
HARKREADER, William	18 May 1859	2	7	Sheriff Sale
HARLESS, P M	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
HARLEY, Lewis	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
HARNESS, Mrs M J	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
HARPER, Baldwin C	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
HARPIE, Baldwin C	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
HARRIS, D G	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
HARRIS, H	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
HARRIS, James H	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
HARRIS, Richard	15 Jun 1859	3	5	Tax List
HARRIS, Thos H	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
HART, Josephine	12 Oct 1859	2	2	County Fair
HART, Miss Josephine	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
HARY, George	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List



HASELRIG, A	15 Jun 1859	3	3	Tax List
HATFIELD, George	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
HATFIELD, John J	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
HATTON, Levi L	09 Nov 1859	2	5	Chancery Sale
HAUCHIS, Thos J	17 Aug 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
HAUGHAN, Thomas	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
HAUGHEY, A M	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
HAUGHEY, Jeremiah T	06 July 1859	2	5	Circuit Court
HAUGHEY, Jeremiah T	29 Jun 1859	2	6	Court
HAUGHN, Thomas	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
HAUGHY, Jeremiah T	27 Jul 1859	2	6	Circuit Court
HAUGHY, Joseph	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
HAUGN, Thos	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
HAWES	09 Nov 1859	2	1	Election
HAWES	16 Nov 1859	2	1	Election
HAWES, John	22 Jun 1859	1	7	Fair Comm
HAWES, John	29 Jun 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
HAWES, Peter J	05 Oct 1859	1	7	Candidate
HAWES, Peter J	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
HAWKLEY, William K	22 Jun 1859	4	2	Chancery Sale
HAWLEY, Isaac A	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
HAWLEY, William E.	25 May 1859	2	5	Chancery Sale
HAWS, J P	08 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List
HAWS, Peter J	02 Nov 1859	2	4	Republican Convention
HAYS, Charles	06 July 1859	3	2	Lost
HAYS, Charles	29 Jun 1859	2	6	Lost Note
HAYS, S. C.	04 May 1859	2	7	Orphan
HEDGES, E	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
HEDGES, Ira	08 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List
HEDGES, Reb. M.	06 July 1859	2	2	4th of July
HEDGES, Rev T K	09 Nov 1859	2	5	Wedding
HEDGES, Rev T K	15 Jun 1859	2	2	4th of July
HEDGES, Rev T K	16 Nov 1859	2	6	Wedding
HEDGES, Rev.	07 Sep 1859	2	2	Horse Racing
HEDGES, Rev. T K	02 Nov 1859	2	5	Church
HEDGES, Rev. T K	29 Jun 1859	3	1	4th of July
HEDGES, Rev. T. K.	11 May 1859	3	1	Bible Society
HELM, Alexander	13 April 1859	2	5	Estrays
HEMMINGWAY, Joseph	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
HENDRICKSON, Adam	12 Oct 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
HENDRICKSON, M	15 Jun 1859	2	2	4th of July
HENDRICKSON, M	15 Jun 1859	3	5	Tax List
HERALD	30 Nov 1859	2	3	Vol 5
HERNDAN, A G	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
HESS, Barbara	15 Jun 1859	3	2	Tax List
HEWY, Brothes	08 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List
HICKEY, John	13 April 1859	2	5	Estrays
HICKEY, John W.	13 April 1859	3	4	Trustee Sale
HICKOX	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List

## Publications & CD's for Sale

### NOW ON SALE

**This Is My Story, Vol. II** - (hard cover) 365 pages  
Personal stories from Logan County Veterans who  
served in any branch of the Military. \$35+\$5 S/H

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All CD's are \$20 + \$2 S/H

*CD's are searchable unless noted*

**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

1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1866, 1867 Lincoln  
Herald Newspaper Indexes

### BOOKS

Logan County During The Civil War, The Early  
Years (soft cover) \$25+\$4 S/H

1917 Prairie Farmers Reliable Directory of  
Breeder's & Farmers in Logan County  
3 ring notebook & protective sleeves  
\$20+\$4 S/H or \$15 for soft cover

1878 History of Logan County- 2nd Edition  
(hard cover) 560 pages \$45+\$5 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

(Soft cover) \$30 + \$4 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.

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

**Cemetery. Records** (soft cover) last updated circa  
1997 - Atlanta, Bethel, Green Hill & Hartsburg  
Union Cemeteries \$18 + \$3 S/H

**Atlanta Cemetery Records maps, index** 3-ring  
notebook - updated in 2008 \$20 + \$3 S/H/

**Mt. Pulaski Cemetery Records**

(soft cover) updated in 2004 20.00 + \$3 S/H

**Updated Pleasant Valley Cemetery**

(Soft cover) \$12+ \$3 S/H

**Walnut Hill Cemetery** 1976 Edition \$12+ \$3 S/H  
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**"Days Gone By"** (soft cover) only a few left!

400 pages Stories & photos from those who attended or  
taught in one room schools. \$35 + \$5 S/H

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Cemeteries** (soft cover) shows location of one  
room schools & cemeteries in Logan County.  
\$7.50 + \$3 S/H

**Logan County Courthouse 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary** (soft  
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**Lincoln, IL, A Chronology 1953-2003** \$5+\$3 S/H

**"Logan County, Illinois' Civil War Dead"**

Contains Gov. Oglesby's dedication address,  
articles from the Herald and service records of the  
men listed on the monument as well as service  
records of those to be added to the monument. \$20  
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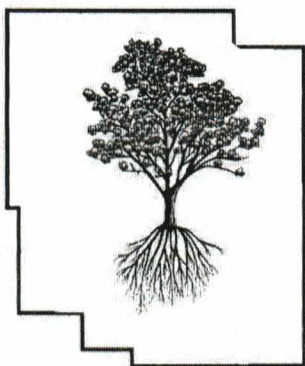
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# Roots & Branches

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Fall 2011: October, November, December



## LCG&HS Election October 2011

The election of officers for LCG&HS will take place at the regular meeting Monday, October 17, 2011. The nominating committee has recommended the following slate of officers. President: **Bill Donath**; V-President: open; Treasurer: **Karen Birnbaum**;

Recording Secretary: **Brenda Jones**; and Corresponding Secretary: **Mary Ellen Martin**. Anyone interested in the position of Vice-President should contact the Society. These officers will serve until the next election in October, 2013.

## By-Laws Change

Changes to a section of the By-Laws was approved by the membership during the meeting in August. The change affects the membership of the Executive Board. In the past, membership in the Executive, besides the officers, was closely tied to being a past president. In an effort to encourage Society

members to participate on the Executive Board that restriction has been removed. The change allows for three representatives from the regular membership. Those three representatives will be **Dorothy Gleason, Marla Blair and Dianne Osborn**.

## Editorial Change

**Carol Radespiel**, Vice President of LCG&HS, who has served as coordinator of Roots and Branches for several years has moved to Georgia. She has necessarily resigned her positions with LCG&HS. **Bill Donath** has temporarily taken over the

editorship of R&B. Anyone interested in the position should contact Bill at the Society. Versatility with Microsoft Word and use of a Laser jet printer are necessary. Support and training will be provided anyone interested in the position.



## **Zollars Boys Go To War**

Information provided by Sonjo Zollars Cronson

### **Damascus Zollars 1833-1895**

**Damascus Zollars** was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1833, the first child born to **Stephen** and **Temperance Zollars**. At the age of 4 years old, he moved with his parents to eastern Ohio. In 1854, Damascus married **Susanne Boyle** (both 20 years old) from Ohio. In that same year, Damascus' father **Stephen Zollars**, who was a millwright and farmer, moved the entire family to the thriving farm community near Atlanta, Illinois. There, alongside his father's and brother's farms, he and Susanna took up farming. Also born to them were **Mary Louise**, **John Wesley** and **Lafayette Zollars**.

Then came the Civil War! Damascus enlisted October 1, 1862, at the age of 29 in the Union Army in Eminence Township, Atlanta, Illinois, Company F, 106<sup>th</sup> Illinois Infantry. The same day his young brother **Lindsey**, just 19, enlisted. His other brother Wesley had been in the war since August 16, 1861. All three Zollars boys were now in the Civil War.

Damascus began his service at Camp Latham under **Colonel R. B. Latham**, who appointed him Wagon Master. Damascus was to be gone for 3 years, leaving his wife **Susanna** and his three children (ages, 2, 4, and 7) in the care of his parents and brother.

In May, 1865, he was admitted to U.S.A. General Hospital at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and treated for chronic dysentery. His health, as were thousand of other veterans, was permanently damaged by the bad food, the water, and the elements. He was discharged May 3, 1865. Damascus returned to Susanna and his family in Atlanta, Illinois, and in 1868, their fourth child, **William**, was born. He

resumed farming and purchased farm land alongside his brother's Zollars farms.

Damascus, who was an adventurer at heart, while in the war, remembered hearing soldiers talk about the rich land of South Dakota which had become a territory in 1862. He had to see for himself so he set out to explore the Dakotas and after many months returned to Lincoln with wonderful samples of flax, wheat, corn, potatoes and turnips weighing 3 ¾ lbs. Other families in Logan County were excited hearing him tell of this rich land, settlers already there, and they, too, wanted to go.

Damascus decided to return to this rich land with his family and make a claim near Ft. Pierce, which he did, as well as to take other families from Broadwell, Atlanta, and Lincoln, wanting to go to South Dakota. The persons below were in his wagon train:

Quoting from the article written in the Blunt, S. Dakota newspaper. "On the 23<sup>rd</sup> of March, 1882, what is known as The Lincoln Colony" arrived from Lincoln, Logan County, Illinois, and several families took claim in a body just northeast of Blunt. This body consists of their leader, **Damascus Zollars**, wife and two boys and married daughter, **Mary Louise Horney**; **Samuel Hayes**, wife and three daughters; **J. J. Houtz** and wife; **John Zollars** and his wife, **George Raber**, wife and child; **H. Dixon**; **George Reid**; **Albert Eberts**; **Beverly Cooper**; and **Frank Cunningham**. During this spring a few more arrived and it is estimated sixty-five will be in vicinity by July 4, 1881."

According to an article in the "Lincoln Times", **Damascus Zollars** was one of the pioneer settlers in South Dakota moving there

in March 1882. The living was hard and the families lived in sod houses, however, they were of pioneer blood and they survived and prospered...all filing hand claims.

His wife **Susanna Boyle Zollars**, died in 1894 at age 60. Damascus passed away December 14, 1895 at age 62, due to health problems he endured during the Civil War. Both had been living at the home of their son **Lafayette Zollars** in Rapid City, North Dakota.

Note: Damascus was a handsome and very strong man in his youth but whose health was broken by the Civil War hardships he endured for years. Everyone who knew him, liked him and called him "Mass". His pioneer friends said, "After all what else could you call such a bear of a man called Damascus?"

(Information provided by **Sonjo Zollars Cronson**)

### **Wesley Zollars 1840-1909**

**Wesley Zollars** was born August 9, 1840 to **Stephen** and **Temperance Zollars** in Carrolton, Ohio, and at age 14 the family moved to Atlanta, Illinois, and began farming.

Then came the Civil War! Wesley was 21 years of age when he joined the Union Army, Company F, 38<sup>th</sup> Infantry, as a Private with the Illinois Volunteers, August 16, 1861 in Atlanta, Illinois. In records he was listed as a Federalist and a Republican, and mustered out in Louisville, Kentucky. As our soldiers fought deeper into the war, he was detailed out to Pioneer Corps, Company D 2 Battalion in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

When **General Longstreet** (Confederate) saw an opening in the Union lines he forced a column of his men into a gap cutting Northern forces in half and shut off supplies from our soldiers. **General Rosecrans** (Union) forced **General Bragg** out of Tennessee and finally into Georgia, November, 1863, where the final battle took place at Lookout Mountain and Wesley was in that battle. The Union Army lost 19,000 men (killed, wounded or missing) during the siege at Chattanooga. Finally, **General Hooker** opened the Tennessee River

and brought relief. At this same time, **General Grant** was appointed Commander of the Western Forces and took charge at Chattanooga.

**Wesley Zollars** served in the battles of the Cumberland, Perryville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, and at Chattanooga. Of the three **Zollars** sons serving in the Civil War, Wesley saw the longest and hardest battle services. He was honorably discharged in 1864.

At 27 years of age, Wesley, at last, returned home to his family in Logan County and resumed farming alongside the Zollars' family members. On July 4, 1876, he married **Mary Catherine Hawes**, 19, of Atlanta, Illinois. She, too, as a youngster had moved to Illinois from Ohio with her family.

Wesley also had an adventurous foot and set out to explore the West. Letters and travel news from his adventures were welcomed by Lincoln family and friends, and printed in the local newspapers. He explored new developments and settlements all over the United States.

Editor's note: The companies of the 38<sup>th</sup> IL Infantry from Logan County suffered the second most number of deaths of all companies from Logan County, losing 26



soldiers. At Stone's River alone, on 31 Dec 1862, Company F, 38<sup>th</sup> IL Inf. lost 10 men killed in the battle.

## Lindsey Zollars 1843-1940

### Personal Experiences of **Lindsey Zollars** During the Civil War

I was born in Harrison County, Ohio, April 3, 1843. At the age of four years my parents moved to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where we lived for seven years. When I was eleven years old we moved to northern part of Logan County, Illinois.

On August 9, 1862, I enlisted in Co. F, 106 regiment, Illinois Infantry, for a period of three years or the duration of the war. We went into training camp at Lincoln, Illinois, until November 1<sup>st</sup>. At this time we started south, stopping first at Jackson, Tennessee. There we had our Belgium muskets overhauled and repaired. Each gun had to be rebored by a gunsmith to allow the cap to ignite the powder.

During the winter of '62-'63 we guarded the railroads and went on raids after Rebel **General Forrest**, until the Union Army drove him across the Tennessee River at Clifton. These raids often lasted 25 or more days. Our biggest skirmish we captured 300 prisoners at Parker's Roads. During the greater part of the winter we lived off the country by foraging. The Rebel Army was always ahead of us so we got what they had left. To make matters worse, the railroads to our rear had been destroyed so no Union supplies could reach us. The winter was especially cold and rainy, we had no tents, and if shelter was not at hand when night came we rolled in our blankets, lying on the driest ground we could find.

That was our first introduction to glorious war. During my entire service I can remember of no colds or sore throats, though we were exposed to all kinds of weather, often wet through, with ice or snow around us in the morning. One snow during that winter

measured 22 inches on top of a box-car in Tennessee.

In May 1863, we were transferred to the 16<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and sent to Vicksburg by steam-boat. Below Island No. 62 the boat was fired on and our Captain, **Cash Beasley's** son, a neighbor who was just 17 years old was killed.

We of the 16<sup>th</sup> Corps were sent to the Black River line in front of the Rebel **General Johnson** who was trying to raise the siege of Vicksburg. Springfield rifles were issued here.

After the surrender of Vicksburg we were transferred to the 7<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and sent the Helena, Arkansas, to take part in the Little Rock campaign. The march from Helena to Little Rock through cypress swamps with no water supply was terrible, and the suffering from mosquitoes and heat was terrific.

After Little Rock, Arkansas, was captured we had to obtain our supplies by raids and foraging on the surrounding countryside and also by hauling from Duvalls Bluff on the White River, which was the head of navigation at that time of the year. It was 50 miles to the Bluff and the round trip took a week. Troubles began when I was detailed to drive a six mule team in the supply train. The boy that had never committed a sin before would be certain to do so trying to handle six army mules in one team. The driver rode the mule nearest the wagon on the left, and tried to control the other five with one line attached to the lead mule only.

In December our brigade was sent to Benton, Arkansas, an outpost 25 miles southwest of Little Rock between Christmas and New Year's night commenced the worst

storm of rain, sleet and snow I was ever in. When we went to bed that night it was mild and pleasant. About midnight rain started to fall and soon thereafter sleet and snow. It was very cold the next morning and the following day was 12 below zero. The cold spell lasted for about two weeks and the ground was covered with ice for ten days. Our mess had a wall tent, but the greater majority of the men had only their rubber ponchos and one wool blanket, but despite the severe suffering there were no deaths from freezing.

While camped here I saw a 19 year old boy hung as a Rebel spy. He was caught with the drawings of all the picket posts, fortifications and batteries and regiment placements concealed in his shoe under the false insole. Two bush-wackers were hung at the same time as our regiment formed the hollow square around the scaffold. A bushwaker was one who stole, robbed and murdered from either Union or Confederate soldiers. The two bushwackers were caught by the cavalry after they had despoiled and hung some Union men.

During the campaign I was driving a team in the train to carry supplies to **General Steel's** Army in the field. **General Price** was aware of Steele's dependency on supplies from Pine Bluffs, consequently on April 23, when our supply train, escorted by **Col. Drake's** brigade, started for Pine Bluffs, **General Price** sent **Major General Fagan** on a parallel route to head us off when we were far enough from our Army at Camden. **Major General Fagan**, with about 6,000 men, after an all night march, got in front of us at Mark's Mill on April 25. Our supply train was located in a clearing to the left front of our firing line. As the men in the supply train were unarmed, we took shelter as quickly as possible after the fight started. I had barely gotten behind a tree when a ball from the rear clipped bark just above my head. This meant that the Rebels had surrounded us by a flank movement and we were subjected to the fire of our artillery

and musketry as well as that of the enemy. After a two hour fight our entire force, consisting of 1250 infantry, Co. E of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Missouri artillery and 250 six mule teams, was captured. We lost 350 killed and wounded. All of the commissioned officers as well as 30 out of the 62 men in the battery were killed or wounded. A great number of negroes who had left their masters to join our train were killed. I saw one mule out of our entire train being ridden away by a Rebel officer. The enemy loss was approximately as heavy. Our wounded were loaded in wagons and hauled to Pine Bluffs about 30 miles away. Most of the whites, but none of the negroes killed in the engagement, were buried.

After the surrender we were robbed of everything and had to exchange our good Army issue for the ragged clothes of the enemy. They were well armed but poorly clothed.

At sundown, April 25, began the hardest march that is ever possible to imagine and still live to tell of it. We had eaten at daybreak on the 25<sup>th</sup>, then the battle began about 10 o'clock. At sundown we began the march to prison without food or water all day. We marched continuously all that night with no food or water. The 26<sup>th</sup> we marched continuously without food and only such water to drink as we came to in footprints or ponds. At 4 o'clock that day we reached Moro Landing on the Ouachita River. It took all of that night and until evening of the 27<sup>th</sup> to get across (and still not eating), because there was only one flat boat. This boat held one team and 12-15 men at each load and was pulled back and forth by means of ropes. After the crossing we marched a few miles and went into camp, and not until the morning of the 28<sup>th</sup> did we get anything to eat. Our food that morning was a pint of unbolted cornmeal per man, which we made into mush. Some were lucky enough to have a cup or canteen in which to make the mush. Others ate their meal raw.



We were guarded throughout the march by **Colonel Hill's** regiment of cavalry or "lay out" as they are called a regiment. We marched between two lines of horses, with the nose of one horse touching the trail of the preceding. Each guard carried a revolver in his hand throughout the journey. We had covered 70 miles since the evening of the 25<sup>th</sup> until the 28<sup>th</sup> – without a morsel of food, very little to drink, and it was one continuous march. The exhaustion was so severe that many dropped in their tracks, others attempted to escape. Robust men shrank to thinness in the short time of 3 days and 2 nights without food.

From Moro's Landing we commenced the 400 miles to Camp Ford Prison pen near Tyler, Texas. We were 19 days on the march. The day's food consisted of one pint of rough cornmeal per man. Often we were without this so there would be two days marching without a morsel to eat. Hunger, exhaustion and exposure caused a good number to lose their reason, and on attempting to escape they were shot and left there.

We arrive at Shreveport, Louisiana, in the morning of the 10<sup>th</sup> of May, and stood in a beating rain until that evening. We then crossed the Red River and marched to an old cotton field where we camped in the mud without shelter or blankets. The only way to get any warmth at all was to get between two men bigger than you were, but everyone couldn't be in the middle. The next morning we were covered with mud and very miserable. That was the only time I ever drank out of a horse track in the road.

One other night on that march was vividly impressed on my memory. It had been a hot humid day. What few clothes we had were wet with sweat. The camp that night was on a low damp ground. About midnight the weather suddenly turned cold with a northwest wind. The side nearest the ground soon became wet, but turning over would expose our damp poorly clothed bodies to that biting wind and we were chilled to the bone. The guards were

in close around us and if one made an attempt to get up the command would be "Git down there Yank or I'll shoot daylight through you". It was torture to have to lie still through that night. My experience has been that 99 out of 100 men on hearing the click, click of a rifle or revolver will obey the man with the gun no matter what the suffering is.

We got to Camp Ford May 15, 1864, to be there many long and weary months before we would again sit down under the Old Flag.

They turned us into the stockade already containing between 6 and 7 thousand prisoners. The stockade was made of split logs about a foot in diameter and 13 feet long. These logs were set in the ground to a depth of about 5 feet which left them projecting above the ground about 8 feet. Dirt was thrown up against the outside of the stockade to allow the guards to walk around the enclosure and keep an eye on the prisoners.

The deadline was supposed to be 20 feet inside the stockade and ran around the entire camp, but was not marked in any way. It was optional with the guard about where he wanted it to be placed. Some of the boys were killed by getting too close to this imaginary line. Other large prisons in the South had deadlines marked by a row of stakes driven in the earth and spiked poles on top. The stockade enclosed about 4 ½ acres as near as we could estimate. This did not include the deadline which took off about ½ acre. In this 4 acre space were about 8,000 men in the beginning.

The prison was located on a sandy loam hillside. Water was supplied from Sweet Gum Spring, so named because of two large gum trees on either side of the spring. When we first arrived the water was good and plentiful, but during the latter months of the summer the supply was very poor.

Each morning we were lined up to be counted. The orderlies who counted us would then go to Headquarters and compare their count with the official count. If the figures did



not tally we were left in line until they did. Often this was a three hour ordeal, bad enough in good weather, but extremely uncomfortable in the cold or rain.

About 8 o'clock every morning two men on a mule, followed by packs of 10 or 12 bloodhounds, circled the outside of the stockade to pick up the scent of any prisoners that might have escaped. These hounds were found throughout the South and had been used to catch escaping negro slaves. The cry of the pack indicated a scent had been picked up. The Southern blood-hound when full grown was about 2 feet high and weighed approximately 100 pounds. They were long, heavy-set dogs, with short hair, usually dark gray in color. They had long flop ears like a hound, the nose was long and square. The jaws were long and massive, but the under jaw did not protrude as it does in the English bulldog. They ran entirely by scent, and the long drawn out howl, rather than the bark of the pack, was the occasion of chills up and down a man's spine as everyone knew these dogs were trained to tear a man down.

From May 15 until the last of November we were without shelter of any kind except holes in the ground with brush shades. The spring rains lasted from about the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> of June. During that time it rained every day and night. Our clothes were badly worn outfits the enemy exchanged with us at Mark's Mill, usually consisting of shirt and pants and what were left of the shoes after the 400 mile march. My boots were in good shape when we reached Camp Ford, but I had not been there a week when they were stolen from under my head while I was asleep.

The food consisted of one pint of unbolted cornmeal and about one pound of raw beef per man per day. That never varied from the day we entered until the day we were paroled. They used the same slaughtering ground all the time, and there never was a piece of beef brought into the camp from May until November, (when it froze) that wasn't fly

blown and maggoty. When the weather was good the guards would escort us out to carry firewood. Our cooking utensils were a one gallon pot and a three quart skillet. These utensils had to serve 30 men. When we were fortunate enough to have a fire we boiled the meat, then skimmed off the maggots as the water got hot. When the mill broke we were without meal from one to three days, but we got beef each morning.

About four months after confinement the general health of the men began to fail. Scurvy became common. The ones that were well had a constant fight with lice (gray-back) (they called them cooties in the World War) and fleas. The ground teemed with them. During July a smallpox scare caused a wholesale vaccination. This vaccination was optional and how fortunate were the men that refused. Many of those receiving the prophylactic measure were sick a few days. This, with the weakened condition of the men, allowed the vermin and flies to get to their work. The vaccinated area became gangrenous, flyblown and wormy. The flesh from the upper arm would drop away until it was almost fleshless from the shoulder to the elbow. These awful running sores invariably killed. Dysentery or bloody flux was practically 100% prevalent. **George Pheil**, 5<sup>th</sup> Iowa battery was the only man I knew who got seriously sick and recovered. He had some trouble in getting his breath, probably it was pneumonia. During the ten days he was down he got so bad that we had almost given him up, but his remarkable courage and determination finally pulled him through. Once a man got down his case was usually hopeless, because he couldn't retain or assimilate such food as he got, starvation would be the result. Others got homesick and would not keep up the fight against the vermin or take exercise and with very little control over kidneys or bowels these men became pitiable beyond description. Most of the sick died quite quickly, fortunately. Others would linger on for months as mere skeletons.



Nothing could be done for any of the sick men except wait on them. There wasn't any medicine, bandages or surgical supplies of any kind. These men, hopelessly sick, were carried out of the stockade and allowed to die in a space enclosed only on top by brush thrown over the poles. The air was much purer there and they were shaded from the sun, but not the rain. New prisoners coming in said the odor of filth and decomposing matter was noticeable a mile away with a favorable wind.

The first commandant was **Captain McErcheron**, who made life for the prisoners so unbearable that there were many infractions of prison rules. **Wirz** of Andersonville had not anything on him for cruelty. His favorite disciplinary measures for trying to escape were: tying up by the thumbs, standing on a stump and handcuffed in the guard house.

Tying up by the thumbs: the prisoner cords attached to the thumbs and the arms pulled up until the offender's toes were barely supporting his weight. The cords were then made fast above his head. When the arms were pulled up in front the man could hold out for some time, but when the arms were pulled up from the rear to relax or let your weight down suddenly meant sprained or dislocated shoulders. In the latter position a man soon lost consciousness, but not before pleading and begging the guards to shoot him. The next worst punishment was to be handcuffed and placed in the guardhouse. For every louse, flea or crab in the whole camp there must have been ten in the guardhouse. After a man had been in that place for 10 days, handcuffed so he could not remove his clothes, if not pretty badly harmed bodily, was almost a wreck mentally.

Second in severity in punishment was to be made to stand on a sump for two hours a day in the sun with the guard standing close by to jab the prisoner with a bayonet if he tried to move from a standing position.

The dead were carried out by the other prisoners and buried not 100 yards from the

source of our water supply a short distance outside the stockade. I have since heard that they were removed to a national cemetery at Shreveport, Louisiana.

Towards winter the suffering in the camp became more acute. What few clothes we had on coming there were even less protection to us now, because they were nearly worn out. A few of our men took the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy and I did not blame them. These men took that course as the only means to avoid an almost certain death.

About August 1<sup>st</sup> the prisoners were divided into wards to make it easier for counting. It also helped us to get our allotment of food and served as a means to bring in wood. There were 21 wards and an equal number of ward masters elected by the prisoners. I was chosen as the 4<sup>th</sup> ward master. This was comprised of about 400 men at the start and was the largest in the camp. The duty of the ward master was to see that the dead were carried out and buried, to be sure that his ward got its allotted rations. The greatest benefit was then privilege of bringing in firewood and shelter or shack timber. The ward master, on a parole of honor basis, was allowed to pick 20 min and under the escort of one guard went out for half a day to gather wood. Each day 4 wards were supplied with wood. If a man got away the privilege was denied the camp for 10 to 12 days. During such times those who hadn't hoarded a supply of wood were without fire for cooking or warmth. I was always careful to pick men on whom I could depend and never had anyone try to escape.

We soon associated ourselves into messes or congenial groups. Our mess was composed of 8 men in the beginning.

1. **Joe Buck** - 12<sup>th</sup> Michigan Infantry  
28-29 died of dropsy
2. **John Cook** - 12<sup>th</sup> Michigan Infantry  
19-20 lived to get out



3. **Jim Follett** - 12<sup>th</sup> Michigan Infantry  
19-20 lived to get out
4. **Avery Gear** - 12<sup>th</sup> Michigan Infantry  
19-20 died of dysentery
5. **Martin Stark** - 12<sup>th</sup> Michigan Infantry  
19 lived through
6. **Ed Keegan** - 12<sup>th</sup> Michigan Infantry  
21 lived through
7. **Theodore Nicodemus** - 106<sup>th</sup> IL Inf  
25 lived after much misery
8. **Lindsey Zollars** - 106<sup>th</sup> IL Inf  
21

I knew of only one negro in our prison, but there were 50-60 Indians. Perhaps the best educated man there was a Cherokee Indian chief, a graduate of Carlyle University. As a rule, the Crows and Choctaws sided with the Confederacy and the Cherokees with the Union.

I knew of only two tunnels to the outside that were started. Only one of these was completed. The chance of escape by this means was slight and the journey to the Union lines, if one did escape, was almost hopelessly long in our weakened condition. The nearest Union lines were 250 miles east on the Mississippi or 400 miles to the north to Pine Bluffs. A tunnel had to be started in a shanty or in the back of some cave. Only a very few men could be trusted with the secret. Sergeant Arnold of the Chicago Mercantile battery organized our tunnel. He was the only other man I knew personally who was working on it. The same two or three men always worked together, taking their turns and never knowing anything about the other shifts. We could work only on the darkest nights. Each bit of clay from the tunnel had to be buried under the sand. We started in **Seargent Arnold's** hut about 50 or 60 feet from the wall, hoping to surface on the outside under a brush pile about 75 feet from the wall. First we dug down six feet, the tunneled toward the wall. We had to work naked with only a bowie knife to dig with. The clay was carried out in a one gallon

haversack and buried. As the digging progressed it became more and more difficult. The tunnel was just large enough to admit one man at a time, by squirming along like a worm. The digger worked the clay behind him with his hands and feet. The next man filled the haversack attached to a string. The man at the entrance pulled the haversack out and buried its contents. As the tunnel got larger more and more men had to get into the hole to pass the haversack back by its short string. This was exhausting work, and on a hot night it was torture. The digger, of course, got the least supply of air. The man who could dig the length of his body without backing out for air was a hero. There were very few men who could do this, and it took every bit of a man's courage to go into that hole. When the tunnel was about 80 feet long, suffocation was the worst danger. If the digger should faint or lose consciousness the man back of him would hardly have the strength to get him out alive in those narrow confines. Cave-ins were a menace. Discovery by the guards on emerging was always a big chance, but the worst of all was discovery while working. The guards knew there was a tunnel somewhere and **Commandant McErcheron** had boasted that he would put a guard over it and fill up any tunnel found immediately, even though it contained a hundred men.

**Sergeant Tucker**, 1<sup>st</sup> Indiana Cavalry and **Major Atkinson**, 50<sup>th</sup> Indiana Infantry got to the Unions lines on the Mississippi, 250 miles away, through the tunnel that Tucker engineered. Two other men with Tucker died of starvation on the way. **Sergeant Lee**, and Iowa man, escaped twice and was brought back each time. **McErcheron** punished him by having him handcuffed and placed in the guardhouse with the vermin for 10-12 days. **Captain Jack Armstrong**, **John Bright** and a man by the name of Williams got as far as the Red River about 150 miles from prison but were captured and returned. These men were not punished.



**Captain Reed**, 3<sup>rd</sup> Missouri Cavalry, escaped twice and was captured both times. He was made to stand on a stump for 6 to 8 hours each day for a week. Reed was caught by the hounds each time. It was common to see 20 or 30 men, each on their stump with a guard over every man.

**John Patterson**, 1<sup>st</sup> Missouri Cavalry, almost got to the Union outpost at Benton, Arkansas. He had traveled 350 miles, living entirely on vegetables and berries, hiding during the day and emerging only at night. When within 5 miles of safety he came out of hiding before it was quite dark and a small boy saw him. Immediately the hounds were put on his trail and he was soon captured and returned to prison.

Practically every house, shanty or lean-to in the South had a pack of dogs around it and it was mainly by the hounds that so many of the escaped were hunted down. Each man living in the South had to help catch or report escaped prisoners.

The most pathetic looking bunch of men I had ever seen came into Camp Ford from the prison at Hemstead, Texas. They were **Colonel Leek's** brigade, captured at Sabine Pass early in the war. They had marched between five and seven hundred miles to Camp Hemstead, were held there about 1 ½ years and then were marched 250 miles to Camp Ford. They were without shoes. What was left of their clothing had been made into breech clouts. They were blistered from head to foot by that march to Camp Ford in the middle of the summer. During the 18 months captivity 400 out of the original 600 had died in prison. These men were paroled about two months after getting to Camp Ford. **Colonel Leek**, clothed with the only pants, shirt and shoes, marched at the head of this horrible company of starving men, unshod and almost nude, through the streets of New Orleans to show the Union authorities in that city the actual conditions existing in some of the Rebel prisons.

About two months before the close of the war, 75 year old **Colonel Perkins** of Kentucky replaced **Captain McErcheon** as prison commandant. **Colonel Perkins** was a gentleman and as lenient as possible. I heard him say, "It was the right and privilege of you men to escape. I, of course, will try to prevent it, but I will not punish you for such offences." He would not let the guards fire into the camp and I'm sure there wasn't a man shot or unjustly punished after he took command. On the other hand there perhaps 3000 men who took an oath to the affect that they would kill **McErcheron** on sight if they ever met him after getting out.

The entire time in prison was not spent in suffering or bemoaning our lot. There was, despite severe adverse conditions, a considerable amount of fun and amusement. We had splendid speakers, orators and entertainers. A large number of banjos and a few violins furnished accompaniment for group or solo singing. Some of the men had splendid voices. One ventriloquist furnished a lot of amusement. He could imitate perfectly the cry or wail of a baby. The guards heard this and the report got around, to the women outside, that the Yanks had a baby in camp. The child could not be found, but the women, nevertheless, made clothes for the infant they thought had been born in prison.

The South was very low on food and clothes at this time and I expect we got as much of these necessities of life as could be expected. What we did decry was the inhuman punishment and various tortures. Only the worst kind of a coward and bully will abuse prisoners of this kind, and especially those much weakened by starvation, sickness and exposure.

My turn to go in as digger in our tunnel came the day I was paroled. I passed this unwelcome job on to **Ed Keegan** of our mess. Since that time I have talked with **Sergeant Arnold**. He said that our tunnel was discovered and filled up, but no one was



punished as **Colonel Perkins** was then commandant.

Some of the prisoners taken at Mark's Mills had been paroled a few days before. The remaining few, including 40 who could not walk, were then started towards Shreveport, Louisiana. This group of 40 sick men were loaded into three prairie schooners, each schooner drawn by three yokes of oxen. There were just eight of us able to take care of the sick. We walked behind the wagons for 140 miles. Most of the sick were unable to help themselves. Once loaded the wagons were not stopped until the day's journey of 8-10 miles was done. Two of us would hand the less fortunate ones up to two upright all day, and it was hard and repulsive work to handle those men up to two similar men in the wagons. The wagons were so crowded that the sick had to sit upright all day, and it was hard and repulsive work to handle those men who had very little control over their body functions. This was near the end of February, 1865. Fortunately the weather was mild and pleasant most of the time.

I will mention one personal experience during that trip which will be fresh in my memory as long as reason lasts.

We had camped one evening close to a house. After getting the sick unloaded the officer, a splendid man, who had charge of us sent me to the house to get a pot in which to make mush. The house had a rail fence around it. When I had climbed over this fence, four of the biggest blood-hounds I had ever seen charged around the corner of the house and made straight for me with open mouths and saliva dripping from their jaws. I was paralyzed with fear, I could not move a muscle, but that proved my salvation as the dogs stopped not four feet from me in that attitude, ready to spring at my throat. If I had move to escape or to fight them they would have torn me down in a moment. It seemed ages that we stood there facing one another.

Finally a man came to the door and called them off.

I think that was the worst scare I had during my entire term of service. It seemed that my hair stood straight up for three weeks. Anyone who has faced a full grown Southern blood-hound, trained to leap for the throat and tear men down, will realize the fear of one who had lived with the shadows of death hovering over him for eleven months.

After we arrived at Shreveport and got the sick loaded on our boat we began to see the end of our journey. At Alexandria we transferred to another boat, afterward leaving the three men who had died on the way down the river. We did not know their names and could do no more for them. At this time we met a boat load of Rebel prisoners from Chicago. These men were well-fed and well-clothed. About half of them had citizen's suits. The Union prisoners received the same food and clothes as the Union men in the field.

At the mouth of the Red River we were turned over to our own forces. Many of the prisoners cried like babies when they saw the Old Flag that meant protection and which they had not seen for so long. We went on down the Mississippi River to New Orleans to a camp of distribution where we were given a bath and the regular army issue of clothes. From there we were furloughed home for 30 days. At the end of this time we went to a parole camp at Benton Barracks, MO. The war was over now and all paroled men were sent to their state capitols for mustering out and discharge.

Many people will wonder how men could live nearly a year or longer under conditions existing in the prison hells of the South during the Civil War. There is only one way to account for it. Most of us had led an outdoor life before going into the Army. Hard campaigning had fitted us for rough foods and all kinds of exposure. The majority of the prisoners taken on the firing line were 18-23 years of age. Very few men at Camp Ford



were over 30 years old. They did not stand prison life as well as younger men.

I had been reported "killed in action" and my parents did not know differently until I walked into our home almost a year later.

At least 18 or 20 national and state GAR encampments I have attended. I have talked with men from all the most important prisons.

From an editorial Feb. 20, 1940, Lincoln Evening Courier: "**Lindsy Zollars** was not only a personality, but a symbol of patriotism and service and sacrifice for ideals for ideals carried through generations of trying American History."

An editorial "Tree of Life" by **Clem Garton**, East O'Town "Yesterday there were two leaves left, today there is only one leaf left on the Tree of Life here in Logan County. The spirit, the soul of man, **Lynn Zollars** has gone to join the Legion of Comrades in that Great Beyond. Let us pay silent tribute to this farmer, this neighbor, this friend, the patriot."

Excerpts from Memorial Service for **Lindsey Zollars** by **Reverend Hargrove**:  
"We would be guilty of a great sin if we failed

to give thanks for what Mr. Zollars and his comrades have done for our country. He was one of many who held high the banner of freedom. He was an example to every citizen of today. He saw that he must risk his all if his country was to endure. He placed his country above selfish interests. Not only did he believe in his country, he believed in God and the church. He knew man did not live by bread alone. This is the second banner he held high. Combine good citizenship with love of God and you have a great friend. He was a friend to all, the young, the downtrodden, the aged and the strong, all called him their friend."

**Lindsey Zollars**: Company F, 106<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, Illinois Volunteers; Age: 19; Height: 5 ft. 10 ½ inches; Eyes: Blue; Hair: Dark; Complexion: Fair; Occupation: Farmer; Single; Nativity: Ohio; Joined service Aug. 9, 1862 for a term of 3 years; Eminence Township, Atlanta, Illinois; by **Wm. Beezely**; Mustered into service Sept. 17, 1862 at Lincoln, Illinois; by **Lt. Tibbotts**, Logan Co., Illinois; Mustered out July 22, 1865 at Springfield, Ill. By **Capt. Montgomery**.

## Those Who Died

Bill Donath

These Logan County Civil War soldiers died during the third quarter of 1861.

**ROACH, Needham J.**; Residence: Atlanta, IL Rank: Pvt.; Company: A; Regiment: 117 IL US INF; Age: 20; Death Date: 03 Jul 1861; Died Where: Memphis, TN; Cause of Death: Disease; Buried: Roach's Cemetery, Atlanta, IL

**WILSON, Robert B.**; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: H; Regiment: 7 IL US INF; Age: 32; Death Date: 17 Sep 1861; Died Where: Cape Girardeau, MO; Cause of Death: Disease - Dysentery

**STRYKER, Theodore**; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: H; Regiment: 7 IL US INF; Age: 35; Death Date: 19 Sep 1861; Died Where: Lincoln, IL; Cause of Death: Disease - Not Identified; Buried: Union Cemetery, Lincoln, IL; Lot 24, Block 2

## Mt. Pulaski Academy of Music

The Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, Thursday 12 June 1873  
Contributed by Bill Donath

Mt. Pulaski is one of the most progressive and enterprising cities in Logan county. The citizens of that town are ever "up and a coming." We were happily surprised the other day, while with the people on the mount, to learn of the big things they have on foot.

A stock company had been organized and are now erecting a mammoth Academy of Music in Capps' Park for the accommodation and use of excursionists and pleasure seeking parties.

The work is now progressing and the building will be completed this week and ready for use. The dimensions of the building are extensive, the main floor being 80X30 and the wings 16X8, which will be used one for the music and the other for a refreshment stand. The fame of Capps' Park, in the suburbs of Mt. Pulaski, had been well

established in Central Illinois, and with this addition to its numerous attractions will call many a pleasure-seeking party to the Park during the summer. We cannot think of a more delightful place for recreation and amusement.

The sides of the building will be partially open so as to admit a free current of air. There could not be a more charming place for picnic parties, Sunday school celebrations and outdoor gatherings of whatever description. The hall will make an audience room capable of accommodating one thousand people. There, with its surrounding shade trees, fountains, tables, etc., etc., there can be no doubt entertained within the mind of man but that pure and unalloyed happiness and felicity will flow undisturbed to those who come and go to and from Capps' Park.

## The Mad-Stone

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, February 12, 1874  
(Contributed by Bill Donath)

The *Inter-Ocean* publishes the following letter from one of the persons who recently came here from Batavia for treatment for the bite of a rabid dog:

From the numerous questions that have been asked me, I imagine that some description of the "mad-stone" owned by Mr. **Joseph P. Evans**, of Lincoln, in this State, may be gratifying to many of your numerous readers, and I therefore write to you.

The stone is irregular in shape, about one and a fourth inches long, one inch wide, and three-eighths of an inch thick, straight on the face, as if worked off; the other side nearly flat, having the appearance of being its natural shape. It has the appearance of a framework of natural cells, 3-32s of an inch in diameter, round, smooth, and having the color and appearances of a brown flint. The cavity in the interstices between them are filled with a

grayish stone, porous, resembling lava or pumice stone, with the grains running through from one side to the other, and in places looking as if the grains did not quite reach the even surface of the cells. Mr. Evans, the owner of the stone, claims that his family and ancestors have been in possession of it for two hundred years, but does not claim to know its origin. He appears like a candid, intelligent farmer, and expresses the most perfect confidence in its efficacy as a remedy for the bite of a mad dog or rattlesnake, if applied before the patient is taken with convulsions; and believes it will cure the disease even after it has reached that stage. I also add a description of its application in my case, partly to correct a false impression which an article in Thursday's *Inter-Ocean* might be calculated to make.



I was bitten in the hand by a dog on Thursday night about 7 o'clock, and the wounds were thoroughly cauterized in from ten to twenty minutes. Before applying the stone (which was on Saturday morning, about thirty-eight hours after I was bitten), Mr. Evans scarified the edges of the wound, removing as much of the burnt part as he could conveniently, repeating that process several times on removing the stone from the deepest wound. He then placed the stone upon that wound which was partly between by little and third finger, binding it on very tightly. After about thirty minutes he removed it, and where it touched the wound it was wet with a thin matter which emitted a very strong, sickening odor, which I noticed at several different times on its removal from the wound, and which continued to some extent to the last. A trace of that odor could be discovered when I tried it *after cleansing* before the third or fourth application; and as he continued its application, the odor which it *retained* after being cleansed seemed to increase. The applications to that wound were continued about fifty-four hours, and to the other on the back of my hand about twenty-four hours. I

did not see him cleanse the stone, as he took it from the room for that purpose, but I understood that he cleansed it with warm water, leaving it fifteen or twenty minutes before returning it to the wound. After the first application he left it on an hour or more each time. The strong odor that it emitted was evidence to me that it possessed some property that I did not understand, where he had tested its efficacy, never having failed but once, and that when it had no a fair trial, gave me so much confidence that in a similar case I should recommend its trial. As to its "adhering to the wound as long as the virus remained in the system," I am unable to say anything, as the wounds on my hands were so located that it would not be a fair test, if it possessed that quality, which I think the owner claimed for it. I hope that whenever another case shall occur where it is deemed advisable to make a trial of the stone, the patient will be accompanied by a physician competent to detect and expose the humbug, if it be one, and note any phenomena that may appear which might lead to a better knowledge of the disease and its antidotes. N. Wolcott, Batavia, Ill., Jan 24, 1874

## Horrible Murder of a Woman and two children!

### A DEMON IN HUMAN SHAPE

The Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois 07 Oct 1860  
Contributed by Bill Donath

Human nature, in its darker aspects, has no blacker spot, no greater exhibition of the cruel side of humanity, than is presented in the startling developments we are about to chronicle. — Many of our readers have doubtless heard before this, of the brutal murder of **Mrs. Orendorff** and her two little children, living at the time near Prairie Creek 18 miles from this place, and the escape and apprehension of the murderer **John Ott**, a brute of the baseness of whose character, no printed speech, or vocal sounds, or pile of adjectives mountain high, can give even the faintest conception.

According to the best information we can get a young man by the name of **John Ott**, a hired hand employed on the farm of a **Mr. Riplogan**, who is also a man of suspicious character, went to the house of **Mr. George Orendorff**, about 10 o'clock on Friday morning, the 12<sup>th</sup>, inst, while **Mr. Orendorff** was absent hauling wood, and entered the house with an axe, and struck **Mrs. Orendorff** nine blows on the head, breaking her skull in several places and splattering her brains over the floor; then turning upon the children, (one six the other nine years old.) the cruel demon, struck out their brains with the poll of the axe,



as if they were so many pigs. Having furnished his work of destruction he proceeded to pillage the house and found \$30 and a revolver with which he escaped.

**Mr. Orendorff**, in coming home at night, found the house dark with the door wide open, and on entering, stumbled over the corpse of his wife who lay weltering, with her two children, in cold blood. Hearing the cries of the husband, the neighbors were alarmed and came to the house, and on striking a light, one of the little ones was found still struggling in death with its blood and brains issuing from the wounds over its face, dying a few minutes afterward. — News of the murder spread to the surrounding towns and men on horses and buggies started in search of the demon. After three days hunting he was found near this place in a corn shock by **Messrs. Horney and Kirkpatrick**, and was afterwards taken to Pekin, and lodged in jail.

Circumstances go to prove that **John Ott**, was the villain who perpetrated the murder. On the day of the examination, **Ott**, was informed that he would be required to attend as a witness as he was known to have been at the house of **Mr. Orendorff** that morning, and getting into a wagon in company with two other men, he consented to go. Coming to a gait, a dog **Ott** had with him, fell to fighting another, when he jumped from the wagon saying he would “part” them, and stepped behind two corn cribs where the dogs were fighting; but no sooner had he done so than he started off at full speed through a corn field and while the men were waiting for him to separate the dogs, he got out of sight. On his trail were afterwards found a pair of boots which were splattered with blood. Other circumstances prove him to be the guilty man. One thousand dollars were offered for his apprehension and delivery in Delevan.

The following letter was found in the collections at the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library in Springfield. The author did not sign his name, using just initials to identify himself. The author was one of the posse that searched for the suspected murderer. Although no punctuation was used in the letter and some spelling errors exist, it is an interesting account of the actions of some members of the search for the suspect.

Please send to Father & Mother  
Delavan, October 14, 1860

Dear Brother

We are all well but I am nearly tired out I have benn rideing over the country for the last too days toogither with others hunting for a murderer Friday morning between 8-11 oclock there was one of the worst horrible murders committed just out of the village that I ever herd of The familys name was Orindorff **George Orindorff** & his man left home after breakfast for the timber leaving at home his wife & two children age 8 10 years.

he returned just before dusk his little girls were in the habit of coming out to meet

him on his return home but this time they failed to do so he wonderd why they did not he went to the house & sent his man to take care of the horses he got to the house & there was no lite but he heard moan of distress he went in found they were on the flower he felt around & found his wife dead & covered with blood he then found one of the girls dead after grouping around in the dark a while he found the second child yet alive he caught her up in his arms took her to the door then cried murder his man came but was so badly fritened that he could scarcely stand but the cry of murder was heard at the nearest house two men came up was nearly as heplless as the others were one man was sent for a Phicitun there he came but there



was no help for the dear one she died about 4 oclock in the morning just think how she must have suferd all day long no one neer her if she had her sines we cannot immagion his feelings all went over that evening that could leave home Fran P was so nervious she would not consent to my going but I was off the next morning brite & early I went to the house found the mother laying on the flowr just as she was murderd with her two little daughters beside her thare sculls all knocked in with an ax the mother was struk on the head nine times with an ax the girls three or four such a site I never saw before I then with four or five other ones went to arrested a man on suspishun I then started for home had not bin home long before thare was a nether man takin as a witness had no suspishun on him at all he rode along for about a mile had a dog with him which got in a fight with another dog he got out to part them after parting the dogs he ran into a cornfield whare they lost him this was in the forenoon in less than a half hour there was perhaps fifty men out after him word was sent to Delavan all started out in pursut most of us on horseback I came on his track & followed it thru several fields in to a larg Prairie whre we lost the trail we hunted for him untill late all most every man putting his horse on a gallop the whole afternoon the next morning we started out in every direction every man thay could get a horse was out we went by twos I had a young man with me after rideing about three hours we came on his trail we followed it up for about 18 miles he was berefoot leaving his boots on the first mile

so thare was no mistake a bout the trail we then lernt that the evening before he had bin seen 10 miles a head at a village called Lincon this was Saturday eve he inquired what time the cars left he was toled that thare was no trains going out that evening this man had some suspishings on him & went to get an officer to arrest him when he got

back he had stolen a horse that stood hitched at the door & gone we lernt that thare was a bout a hundred men in persuit so we returned I have lernt to day that they have surrounded him in the timber & it will be all most imposible for him to ascape This from your affectianet Brother J P

Oct 16<sup>th</sup>

More news I had the letter all ready to mail in this morning but before day light **Clark** came & called me up & said they had caught the murderer bout thirty miles from Delavan they then had him at **Yhams** Hote just opposite my house I went out to see him I knew him by site came acrost him the day before the murder while hunting geese on the Prarie he with another young man came down whare **Clark** & myself were they stayed a half hour or more with us bout this time we saw a flock of gees we sent him around to start them up he shot one with a rifle while flying that was the last I saw of him until I saw him as a prisoner arrested for a triple murder chained hand & foot **Clark** & myself started before daylight went out about five miles & arrested a man that was supposed to be an accomplice of his he was an ugly looking fellow I can tell you but he offerd no resistance he was cleared

the supposed murderer confesed to all but doing the deed he sayd he held the door for a nother man ---- do it he discribes the man as being six and one half feet high gives his name & residence to C but very few believe he had an complice however thare is several men in search of the man he describes thare is some circumstances that looks as though he mite have had help one was it was found that he ate a hearty breakfast the murder was committed between 8 to 11 oclock it hardly seems fasible that he could have bin hungry but murderer had eaten a part of a loaf of bread what a monster he must have bin but another c—s money was there object

they onely got about \$40 or \$45 \$30 of it in gold one 25 ct pece counterfeit one \$5 bill counterfeit & some 4 or 5 dollars in bills that were good allso a pock knife the counterfeit money & knife **Mr Orendorff** ---- positively as being his his not haveing the gold look as though thare mite have bin another one before the examination was ovr with the crod out side became excited that it was all most imposible to keep them from taking the prisoner out to hanging him on the first tree I think they would have donit if it had not bin for **Mr Orindorff** he said he

wanted him to live a little longer in hopes that they mite find out more about it but I shall not be surprised if they take him from jail to burn him to the stake some of the best men here have are ready to tie him at the ---- ---- his age 20 or 21 years

Oct 17

More bad news two houses broken open by thieves three of them arrested I should have sent this before only two mails per week.

### **Cemetery Meeting (Now Old Union Cemetery)**

The Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois  
22 April 1880, Contributed by Bill Donath

The meeting for the purpose of beginning improvements at the cemetery took place at **Judge Foley's** office on last Monday evening. **Mr. Fr. C. W. Koehnle** was called to the chair. The informal discussion following showed that it was deemed desirable to re-organize the present cemetery association which is not in good working condition. Of the thirty or forty original stockholders, nearly one-half are dead and the title to the grounds seems to be in a very unsatisfactory shape. The conclusion arrived at was that the proposed re-organization should be followed by clearing up the title, buying more land and beginning improvements which should make the grounds worthy of the city. It was thought that the sale of additional lots would provide a sufficient fund, with the amount recently subscribed, to effect some very considerable improvements. Messrs. Koehnle, **Beach** and

**Bushway** were appointed to a committee to see the stockholders in the present organization and procure their consent to the proposed change. From pledges already given, it was thought that nearly all of them would be willing to go into the new association. The same committee was also charged with the duty of notifying **Col. Latham**, who owns land in the immediate vicinity of the cemetery, of the action taken at this meeting. **Judge Foley** was instructed to examine the title to the cemetery grounds. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place on next Tuesday evening. The grounds are in bad order at present and are too small and some such action should have been taken years ago. The indications now are that the association will be re-organized and that the work of improvement will soon begin.

The following five articles have been provided by Bill & Diane Detmers.



*From the book "Eminence – A Steeple above the Prairie"*  
*written by Lynn Hieronymus,*  
*Atlanta, IL*

Logan County was formed on February 15, 1839. Eminence, Prairie and Orvil Twps. were added to Logan County on Jan. 27, 1840. Atlanta township was shifted to DeWitt County in 1839 and finally became a part of Logan County on Feb. 26, 1845.

Land was cheap in the area, so land developers calculated quick profits to be gained by starting towns in the Eminence area. Four of these are listed below.

The first of these was Richmond, developed by a man from St. Louis. Laid out in 1834 (in section thirty-one, north, range two, west), it consisted of nine blocks, with a public square in the middle. The streets were named Main, Richmond, Washington, and Pine. A city lot sold for approximately twenty-five dollars.

Rushbrook was located on Sugar Creek about one mile from Gold Springs. Developed in 1834 by **Alfred Orendorff** it had thirty blocks planned.

Bloomington was the most venturesome project of all. Located in the southwest corner of Eminence township it was some five miles or more west of Lawndale. Promoters from Providence, Rhode Island, laid out 1,600 acres and after first dividing it into eighty acre tracts began to sell lots. The promoters envisioned

the project as a colony where the residents would live in the town and go out to their nearby farms each day. Advertising for the town described it as being between the "Sugar River" and the "Kickapoo River." One piece of promotional literature actually depicted steamers and other sailing craft tied at a dock, with the inscription: "Bloomington is at the head of navigation of the Kickapoo River." Disillusioned settlers however found the land so swampy that it came to be known derisively as "Deathville." All that remained in later years was the Bloomington schoolhouse.

The town of Eminence was staked out in 1836 on a site (the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section nine) not far from Rushbrook. The town was to have had twenty-one lots. By 1842 the project was abandoned and the only thing surviving was the name, Eminence, which was eventually adopted as the name of the township.

The town of Union came much later, in 1909. It was named after the Union Church in the community—a church started during the Civil War, representing a "union" of congregations meeting together for non-denominational worship.

*From the book "Eminence – A Steeple above the Prairie"*  
*written by Lynn Hieronymus,*  
*Atlanta, IL*

It was not a prosperous land, to which the first settlers came. Beautiful yes, but not prosperous, at least not prosperous in the early 1830s. For much of the flat prairie land that lies in what is now Logan County was then but swampy land, capable of growing little but prairie grass. **John P. Hieronymus** told of

riding a horse through ponds "belly deep to a horse" while traveling from his home in northeast Eminence township to the academy (the early school) in Atlanta.

And the prairie grass! They wrote of prairie grass that measured six to eight to ten feet or more in height. So tall in fact that even

though it leaned over in the wind because of its sheer weight, riders on horseback frequently had to stand on the saddle of their mount to get a bearing on some distant tree or hill in order to maintain a sense of direction as they rode across the prairie.

With this new awareness of the prairie grass in mind, we can appreciate an account left by one early traveler, **Alexander Campbell**, in 1853. He was riding through Logan County on his way from Bloomington to Springfield. In an article in his journal, entitled "Lost on an Illinois Prairie," he wrote:

We also had the pleasure, if pleasure it may be called, of being lost a part of one night in the stage coach from Bloomington to Springfield. The night becoming exceedingly dark, wet, and tempestuous, and the stage lamps emitting but a feeble ray. The driver, having no landmark in his eye, drove out into the wild grass, and, becoming bewildered, dismounted, seized the flickering lamp and wandered off in quest of a road, fearing some swamp or pit, dug for a railway, which he imagined to be near at hand. Meantime leaving us to the mercies of his palpitating team.

Unfortunately, he got out into an ocean of grass, in which he could find neither landmark nor heaven-mark to direct his team into the beaten track. Of course our anxiety for his safety and speedy return was as intense as his own. Though needing encouragement myself, I nevertheless endeavored to encourage our fellow-pilgrims, when immediately the winds, as if suddenly provoked, began to blow with fury, and the clouds to pour down their treasures of rain upon us.

They beat upon our stage with such violence as to indicate the probability of either affrighting our team, left to their own discretion, or of inundating us through its too numerous chinks. Meanwhile, the safety of our driver became with us an object of thrilling importance, not altogether or exclusively for his safety, but necessarily for our own. Moments counted minutes,

While, in the alternation of hope and fear, we imagined that we had lost him, or that he had lost the road.

Our suspense in such a crisis of our affairs, may be more easily imagined than described. He, however, returned, but not with much more assurance of our deliverance than when he left. Still the question was undecided, whether there might not be some pit, or slough of despond, into which we might be drifted by the winds or by the precipitance of our team. This was a question which neither logic nor metaphysics, neither history nor chronology, could decide.

We were, therefore, literally, sensibly, and every other way, completely in the dark. But when hope was almost gone, a feeble ray from the tempest-beaten lamp gave indications that our driver was plodding his way back; but with what new light upon our destiny, we knew not. He gave but little satisfaction, for, indeed, he had none to give. Leaving the horses to their own discretion, we finally stumbled into the road, and, in eight hours and one-half, wading through mud, we completed fifteen miles, and safely arrived at Springfield.

Campbell had already figured prominently in the early history of the Eminence congregation with his visit there in 1844.

### **The History of 'APRONS'**

I don't think our kids know what an apron is.

The principal use of Grandma's apron was to protect the dress underneath because she only had a few. It was also because it was easier to wash aprons than dresses and aprons

used less material. But along with that, it served as a potholder for removing hot pans from the oven.



It was wonderful for drying children's tears, and on occasion was even used for cleaning out dirty ears. From the chicken coop, the apron was used for carrying eggs, fussy chicks, and sometimes half-hatched eggs to be finished in the warming oven.

When company came, those aprons were ideal hiding places for shy kids. And when the weather was cold grandma wrapped it around her arms.

Those big old aprons wiped many a perspiring brow, bent over the hot wood stove. Chips and kindling wood were brought into the kitchen is that apron. From the garden, it carried all sorts of vegetables. After the peas had been shelled, it carried out the hulls.

In the fall, the apron was used to bring in apples that had fallen from the trees. When

unexpected company drove up the road, it was surprising how much furniture that old apron could dust in a matter of seconds. When dinner was ready, Grandma walked out onto the porch, waved her apron, and the men folks knew it was time to come in from the fields to dinner. It will be a long time before someone invents something that will replace that 'old-time apron' that served to many purposes.

REMEMBER: Grandma used to set her hot baked apple pies on the window sill to cool. Her grand-daughters set theirs on the window sill to thaw. They would go crazy now trying to figure out how many germs were on that apron. I don't think I ever caught anything from an apron - but love...

### Helpful Hint

Don't assume that "wd" always means widowed in the census. There were many more divorces in the nineteenth and early twentieth century than one would guess. Many women listed themselves as "widowed" rather than divorced; and men would list themselves as "single." The women would typically have

children with them, so could not easily state that they were "single." Many times the men did not have the children, so they could more easily call themselves "single" without much question. Do not count the former spouse dead until you find a death record.

The 1901 Biographical Sketches might be a good source of R&B information. Just a thought.

### SAMUEL SPARKS

*Biographical Sketches - Logan County - 1901*

Among the men who have long been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Logan County, Illinois, is Samuel Sparks, a son of **Samuel** and **Mary (Hurd) Sparks**, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Ross County, Ohio, in which state they were united in marriage.

When fifteen years of age Samuel Sparks, Sr., accompanied his father, who was a minister of the Baptist church, on his removal to Ohio, and there engaged in farming until 1831, when he came to Illinois and settled in

Sangamon County, where he spent two years and then removed to Logan County. He first located in Corwin Township, but two years later settled on section 36, Sheridan Township, where he bought a farm of eighty acres. He also owned a fifty-acre tract of timber land in Corwin Township. In political faith he was a staunch Democrat, and for a number of years was both school treasurer and road commissioner. His religious connection was with the Baptist Church.

His wife, who was a devoted wife and mother, died in November 1893. In their family were ten children, namely: **James**, deceased, married **Martha Weaver** who now resides in West Lincoln Township; **Elizabeth Ann** married **Alexander Morely**, who died in Iowa, while her death occurred in Kansas; **Sarah Jane** married **Perry Miller** and lived in Christian County, Illinois, but both are now deceased; Susie died at the age of eighteen years; **J. D.** married **Jennie Parker**, now deceased, and lives in Tazewell County; **Eveline** is the wife of **E. M. Douglass**, a resident of Mason County; **Mary** is the widow of **Green Douglass** and resides in Kansas; **Samuel**, our subject, is the next in order of birth; **Sarah** is the wife of **Hugh Fleming**, of Oklahoma; and **John** died at the age of seven years.

Mr. Sparks, of this review, was born in Sheridan Township, Logan County, October 31, 1846, and began his education in a little log school house which has since been replaced by a more imposing structure, known as the Mill Grove School, from which he was graduated into what was known as the Talbert School, in this county. He embraced every possible advantage in this line up to his twentieth year, although the whole time did not aggregate a great deal, on account of the long distance that he had to cover going and coming from school.

Having lost his father when eighteen years of age, Mr. Sparks assisted his mother in carrying on the farm until he attained his majority, and after his marriage purchased the interests of the other heirs in the old homestead.

On the 21st of February, 1867, he was married, in Lincoln, to Miss **Mary Ellen Wendell**, who was born in Ohio in 1849, and in 1861 came to Illinois with her parents, **Thomas** and **Fanny (Warren) Wendell**, locating in Sheridan Township, Logan County, where her mother died in 1894, but the father is still living. He owns some six

hundred acres of land in that township, and for a number of years served as supervisor of the township. His political sympathies are with the Democratic party, and he is a member of the Catholic Church.

In his family were ten children, namely: **William** married first **Sarah Lucas**, and second **Henrietta Richards** and resides in Lincoln; **George**, deceased, married **Sarah Omhart**, who is now living in New Holland; **John H.** married **Georgia Myers** and lives in York County, Nebraska; **Mary Ellen** was the wife of our subject; **Urial** married **Lauretta Baughn** and lives in Sheridan Township, this county; **James T.** wedded **Mary Baughn** and makes his home in Corwin Township; **Sarah** is the wife of **John Treckle** of Corwin Township; **Charles** met death by accident at the age of seven years; and two children died in infancy.

Mr. Sparks first wife died October 7, 1887, and was laid to rest in Lucas Cemetery. By that marriage he had the following children: **Fannie**, who is now the wife of **C. N. Beaver** of York County, Nebraska and has three children; **Thomas**, also a resident of that county who wedded **Mary Mitchell** and has two children; **Charles F.** of Corwin Township, this county, who married **Mary Maltby**, and has three children; **S. T.** of Chester Township, this county who married **Minnie Rabber** and has two children; and **Marian** who is at home with his father.

On the 11th of December, 1889, in Sheridan Township, Mr. Sparks was united in marriage with Miss **Sarah Jane Maltby**, who was born in Lincoln February 6, 1863, a daughter of **James** and **Jane (Preston) Maltby**. Her father was one of the brave soldiers of the Civil War who laid down his life on the altar of his country. He was a member of the One Hundred And Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and died from exposure in 1862. His wife subsequently married **James Lee**, by whom she had one son, **James, Jr.** She had three children by her



first marriage, these being **Charles** who is married and lives in Denver, Colorado; **Chester**, who is also married and living in that city; and **Sarah Jane**, wife of our subject. By his second union, Mr. Sparks has one daughter, **Hazel**.

In his farming operations Mr. Sparks has displayed excellent business ability and has become one of the largest land owners in his locality, having two hundred and twenty acres in Corwin Township, one hundred and eighty acres in Sheridan Township, two hundred and sixty eight acres in Chester Township and one hundred and sixty acres in Nebraska. His beautiful and attractive residence, fine barns and all the necessary outbuildings present a picture of an ideal country home, and here he

and his delightful family dispense a charming and literal hospitality.

He was born on 31 October 1846 at Sheridan Township, Logan Illinois. He was the son of **Samuel Sparks, Sr.** and **Mary Hurd**.

**Samuel Sparks Jr.** married **Mary Ellen Wendell** on 21 February 1867 at Logan, Illinois.

**Samuel Sparks Jr.** married **Sarah Jane Maltby** on 11 December 1889 at Sheridan Township, Logan, Illinois.

**Samuel Sparks, Jr.** was Director, First National Bank of Lincoln, Illinois in 1910. He died on 27 September 1926 at age 79. He was buried circa 30 September 1926 at Lucas Chapel Cemetery, Logan, Illinois

## LINCOLN HERALD INDEXES

*Transcribed by Bill Donath*

We will continue to publish a list of names in the Roots & Branches that appeared in the Lincoln Herald starting with the year 1858. These indexes give you the person's name the date the name appeared in the Herald, the page, column and Event. Some lines wrap around to 2 lines due to the amount of information.

NAME:	DATE:	PAGE:	COL:	EVENT:
HIDER, Benj	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
HIGBEE, Charles	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
HIGGING, Matt	15 Jun 1859	2	2	4th of July
HIGGINS, M L	02 Nov 1859	2	6	Dissolution
HIGGINS, Matthew L	20 July 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
HIGGINS, Mr.	20 July 1859	1	2	Assessments
HIGGS, W M	12 Oct 1859	3	1	Big Grove Rangers
HIGGS, Wm	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
HIGGS, Wm	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
HILDRETH, James H	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
HILDRETH, McCarty	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
HILL, Daniel B	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
HILL, Green	15 Jun 1859	4	5	Tax List
HILL, John Jr	15 Jun 1859	3	4	Tax List
HILTON, Joseph C	13 July 1859	2	5	Circuit Court
HILTON, Joseph O	21 Dec 1859	2	5	Circuit Court 17 Dec
HOBLET, John	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
HOBLIT, Foston	20 July 1859	2	6	Circuit Court

HOBLIT, Hannah	20 July 1859	2	6	Circuit Court
HOBLIT, J S	15 Jun 1859	4	4	Tax List
HOBLIT, James C.	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
HOBLIT, John	20 July 1859	2	6	Circuit Court
HOBLIT, John	06 Apr 1859	2	4	Estrays
HOBLIT, John	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
HOBLIT, John C	08 Jun 1859	2	5	Tax List
HOBLIT, John C.	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
HOBLIT, Jude	20 July 1859	2	6	Circuit Court
HOBLIT, Lewis	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
HOBLIT, T. B.	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
HOBLIT, Timothy	20 July 1859	2	6	Circuit Court
HOBLIT, Washington	20 July 1859	2	6	Circuit Court
HOBLITT, Boston	12 Oct 1859	2	6	County Fair
HOBLITT, Jane	02 Nov 1859	2	6	Estate
HOBLITT, Jane	12 Oct 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
HOBLITT, John	02 Nov 1859	2	6	Estate
HOBLITT, John	12 Oct 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
HOBLITT, John	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
HODGEN, Miss Louisa	12 Oct 1859	2	5	County Fair
HODGEN, SP	22 Jun 1859	3	2	Ad
HODGIN, S P	22 Jun 1859	3	6	Ad
HOLDEN, C W	19 Oct 1859	2	4	Death Notice
HOLDEN, C W	22 Jun 1859	2	5	Notice
HOLDEN, C W	14 Dec 1859	3	1	Reference
HOLDEN, Emma Susie	19 Oct 1859	2	4	Death 12 Oct
HOLDEN, Melvina R	19 Oct 1859	2	4	Death Notice
HOLLAND, Amanda J	12 Oct 1859	2	2	County Fair
HOLT	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
HONDURANT, J B	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
HOOD	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
HOOD, Mary	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
HOOVER, Harmon	02 Nov 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
HORN, Moses B	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
HORNEY, Esq	20 July 1859	3	1	A Card
HORNEY, J M	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
HORNEY, John C	10 Aug 1859	2	3	Sheriff Sale
HORNEY, John C	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
HORNEY, John C	15 Jun 1859	4	4	Tax List
HORNEY, John C.	01 Jun 1859	1	7	Sheriff Sale
HORTON, J.	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
HOUCH, Adam	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
HOUCH, J A	22 Jun 1859	3	5	Ad



HOUCHIN, James H	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
HOUCHIN, James H.	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
HOUCHIN, T J	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
HOUCHIN, T. J.	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
HOUCHIN, W. J.	15 Jun 1859	1	2	Tax List
HOUCHINS, H	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
HOUSE, Jacob P	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
HOUSER, John N	29 Jun 1859	2	6	Lost Note
HOUSTON, John	22 Jun 1859	1	6	Fair Comm
HOUSTON, William	30 Nov 1859	2	5	Married 24 Nov
POWELL, Elizabeth A				
HOWARD, Isaac G	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Grand Juror
HOWE, David	27 Jul 1859	2	6	Sheriff Sale
HOWE, H E	15 Jun 1859	1	3	Tax List
HOWELL, Henry M	21 Sep 1859	2	3	Petit Juror
HOWSER, A	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
HOWSER, A	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
HOWSER, A R	15 Jun 1859	1	4	Tax List
HOWSER, C	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
HOWSER, Coleman	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
HOWSER, Haron	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
HOWSER, Haron	15 Jun 1859	4	3	Tax List
HOWSER, John	13 July 1859	2	5	Circuit Court
HOWSER, John	21 Dec 1859	2	5	Circuit Court 17 Dec
HOWSER, John	06 July 1859	3	2	Lost
HOWSER, John	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
HOWSER, John	15 Jun 1859	4	2	Tax List
HOY, Daniel	20 July 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
HUCHIN, John	22 Jun 1859	1	4	Fair Comm
HUFFMAN, Isaac	15 Jun 1859	4	1	Tax List
HUFFNER, Isaac	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
HUKILL, Jackson	07 Dec 1859	2	5	Married 01 Dec
KERN, Maria				
HULL, A.	08 Jun 1859	2	4	Tax List
HULL, Charles	13 July 1859	2	5	Circuit Court
HULL, Charles	21 Dec 1859	2	5	Circuit Court 17 Dec
HULL, Charles	14 Sep 1859	2	5	Sheriff Sale
HULL, J G	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List
HULL, Wm	15 Jun 1859	1	1	Tax List

## DONATIONS

**John Birks** – Family Bible belonging to David & Sarah Jane Copeland Birks

**Gay Boward** – Booklet “The Lincolnian” 1892

**Esther Chilton** – Elkhart, IL, Centennial Plate

**Tony Donath** – Fryes Complete Geography, 1896;

**Helen Fine** – Mt. Pulaski Times 7/8/1976; 4/21/1994; /2/2000; 8/2003; 4/5/2010; 6/21/2010; 8/2/2010; Prairie Farmer, 1/11/1941; Thursday Weekly News, 8/15/2002; Articles Mt. Pulaski Weekly News, 2/15/2000, 1/25/2001; Article by Paul Ayers of restoration of Scully Building; Mt. Pulaski Weekly News, 12/21&28/1995; Mt. Pulaski News article A Last Look Back; Article about Harry Hahn; Courier Sesquicentennial Editions, 4/23 & 5/7/2003; State Journal Register, 1/21/2000 & 2/10/2002

**Dorothy Gleason** – Book: The Day Lincoln Was Shot; Book: Columbian Souvenir Album Chicago World’s Fair 1893; Illinois Farm Institute, 1912; Introduction to Agriculture; The American Farm & Home Cyclopedia

**Charlotte Griffin** - Radio, Airline; Books: A Girl of the Limberlost, A Daughter of the Land, A History of New York, Shelter & Clothing, History of Brown County, Illinois, Schuyler County, Illinois History, 1994 Lincoln, Illinois City Directory;

**George D. Irwin** – Book, Irwin Family Genealogy;

**Carol Ann Johnson** – Lucas Chapel Cemetery Photos

**Roger Matson** – Scrapbook, Civil War Monument Committee

**Shirley A Moore** – Three photo holders; Obituary for Oscar J Wilmert; Commencement Program Beason GS 1953; Commencement announcement Beason HS 1957; Article announcing Shirley as Valedictorian 1957; Article about M/M Warren Stauffer; Sixteen photos of Beason happenings;

**John Regan** – Three collections of articles from the Lincoln Herald; Six collections of articles from the Kenney Gazette; Scrapbook of John Regan’s 100<sup>th</sup> Birthday celebration; Address of Louis O. Williams at Old Settler Reunion 1898; Two photos of Bloomingdale Farm;

**Jackie Simpson** – Lincoln HS yearbooks 1941, 1942;

**Billie Timm** – Five awards (Atlanta HS) that belonged to his deceased wife, Patty Gresham Timm; Album of information on Andersonville Prison; Frisbe imprinted with Irish Grove Community Church & Middletown 175<sup>th</sup> Birthday;

**Michael Turner** – Plate commemorating A. Lincoln christening the city of Lincoln; Plate commemorating Spirit of “76”

**Peggy S. Williamson** – Scrapbook of Irish Grove Cem. Civil War Burials featuring James Allison;

## NEW MEMBERS

**LeAnne Center** – 385 High Plain Rd, Andover, MA 01810

**Scott Leigh** – PO Box 1411, Elgin, IL 60121

**Mary Rohrscheib** – 209 N. Dauphin, Chestnut, IL 62518



## 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 1859-1878

### BOOKS

Logan County During The Civil War, The Early Years (soft cover) \$25+4 S/H

Days Gone By (soft cover) only a few left!  
400 pages Stories & photos from those who attended or taught in one room schools. \$35 + \$5 S/H

"Logan County, Illinois' Civil War Dead"

Contains Gov. Oglesby's dedication address, articles from the Herald and service records of the men listed on the monument as well as service records of those to be added to the monument. \$20 + \$4 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

1878 History of Logan County- 2nd Edition  
(hard cover) 560 pages \$45+\$5 S/H

Abraham Lincoln in Logan County, Illinois

1834-1860 - Paul Beaver \$28.60 + \$4 S/H

Atlanta Cemetery Records maps, index 3-ring notebook - updated in 2008 \$20 + \$3 S/H/

Mt. Pulaski Cemetery Records

(soft cover) updated in 2010 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.  
\$0 + \$3 S/H

Logan County Courthouse 100<sup>th</sup> 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.

### **Membership Form**

Membership year runs from January 1 through December 31 of every year. Members joining throughout the year will receive all quarterlies of that year. Memberships received October through the end of the year will be credited with membership through the following year.

Today's Date \_\_\_\_\_ Membership year: 2011 2012 2013 2014  
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**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 us in our search. (i.e., dates, places of birth, death, etc.) For members, \$15 for an initial research is requested.

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

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## Publications Order Form

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This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be a standard notebook page.

Total Included:

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"Change Service Requested"**